

# THE NAGPUR UNIVERSITY CALENDAR

for the years  
1926—28



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NAGPUR :  
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**MAHARANA BHUPAL  
COLLEGE,  
UDAIPUR.**

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*Book No* .....

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# THE NAGPUR UNIVERSITY CALENDAR

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## THE NAGPUR UNIVERSITY ACT, 1923.

(CENTRAL PROVINCES ACT No. V OF 1923.)

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# THE NAGPUR UNIVERSITY ACT, 1923.

(CENTRAL PROVINCES ACT NO. V OF 1923.)

*[Received the assent of the Governor General on  
the 6th of June 1923.]*

*Published in the "Central Provinces Gazette"  
of the 16th June 1923.*

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## An Act to establish and incorporate a University at Nagpur.

WHEREAS it is expedient to establish and incorporate a University at Nagpur, to be known as the Nagpur University;

AND WHEREAS the previous sanction of the Governor-General, as required by section 80-A, subsection (3), of the Government of India Act, has been accorded to the passing of this Act;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Nagpur University Act, 1923.

(2) It shall come into force on such date as the Local Government may, by notification, appoint in this behalf.

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(a) "college" means an institution maintained by or admitted to the privileges of the University, by or under the provisions of this Act;



- (b) "hostel" means a place of residence for students of the University maintained or recognised by the University either as part of or separate from a college;
- (c) "registered graduates" means graduates registered under the provisions of this Act;
- (d) "Statutes", "Ordinances" and "Regulations" mean respectively the Statutes, Ordinances and Regulations of the University for the time being in force; and they shall be deemed to be rules within the meaning of section 20 of the Central Provinces General Clauses Act, 1914; and
- (e) "University" means the Nagpur University.

### THE UNIVERSITY.

3. (1) The first Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor of the University, and the first members of the Court, of the Executive Council and of the Academic Council of the University, and all persons who may hereafter become such officers or members, so long as they continue to hold such office or membership, are hereby constituted a body corporate by the name of the Nagpur University.

(2) The University shall have perpetual succession and a common seal and shall sue and be sued by the said name.

4. Subject to such conditions as may be prescribed by or under the provisions of this Act, the University shall have the following powers, namely :—

- (1) to provide for instruction in such branches of learning as the University may think fit, and to make provision for research and for the advancement and dissemination of knowledge;

(2) to hold examinations, and confer degrees and other academic distinctions on persons who—

(a) have pursued a course of study in the University or in a college, or

(b) are teachers in educational institutions, under conditions laid down in the Ordinances and Regulations, and have passed the examinations of the University under like conditions :

Provided that the Statutes may make provision for examining and conferring degrees and other academic distinctions upon women who have not pursued a course of studies in the University or in a college ;

(3) to confer degrees and other academic distinctions on persons who have carried on independent research under conditions laid down in the Ordinances and Regulations ;

(4) to confer honorary degrees or other distinctions on approved persons, in the manner prescribed in the Statutes ;

(5) to provide such lectures and instruction for and to grant such diplomas to persons, not being enrolled students of the University, as the University may determine ;

(6) to admit colleges to the privileges of the University and to recognize hostels, under conditions which may be prescribed in the Statutes and Ordinances ;

(7) to inspect colleges and hostels ;

(8) to co-operate with other Universities and authorities in such manner and for such purposes as the University may determine ;

(9) to institute Professorships, Readerships, Lectureships and any other teaching posts required by the University, and to appoint

persons to such Professorships, Readerships, Lectureships and posts;

- (10) to recognize teachers as qualified to give instruction in colleges;
- (11) to institute and award fellowships, scholarships, exhibitions, bursaries, medals and other rewards in accordance with conditions which may be prescribed in the Statutes and Regulations;
- (12) to institute, maintain and manage colleges and hostels in the manner which may be prescribed in the Statutes;
- (13) to demand and receive such fees as may be prescribed in the Ordinances;
- (14) to supervise and control the residence and discipline of students of the University, and to make arrangements for promoting their health and general welfare; and
- (15) to do such other acts, whether incidental to the powers aforesaid or not, as may be requisite in order to further the objects of the University as an examining and teaching body, and to cultivate and promote arts, science and other branches of learning.

5. The University shall be open to all persons of either sex, of whatever race, creed or class, and it shall not be lawful for the University to adopt or impose on any person any test whatsoever of religious profession or belief in order to entitle him to be admitted thereto as a teacher or student, or to hold any office therein, or to graduate thereat, or to enjoy or exercise any privileges thereof, except where such test is imposed in any testamentary or other instrument creating a benefaction which has been accepted by the University :

Provided that nothing in this section shall be deemed to prevent persons (whether teachers of

the University or not), who have been approved for that purpose by the Executive Council, from giving religious instruction in the manner which may be prescribed by the Ordinances to those who are willing to receive it.

6. (1) The courses of study in the University and colleges shall be prescribed by the Ordinances and Regulations, and the teaching thereof shall be organised by such authorities as may be prescribed by the Statutes. Teaching of  
the Univer-  
sity.

(2) No attendance at any teaching other than teaching conducted by the University or by a college in accordance with the provisions of this section shall qualify for admission to any examination of the University other than an examination for admission to the University.

(3) It shall not be lawful for the University or for any college to maintain classes for the purpose of preparing students for admission to the University, or to frame courses or recognize institutions for that purpose, save with the previous sanction of the Local Government, and subject to such conditions as the Local Government may impose.

### THE VISITOR.

7. (1) The Governor-General shall be the The Visitor.  
Visitor of the University.

(2) The Visitor shall have the right to cause an inspection to be made by such person or persons as he may direct of the University, its buildings, laboratories, workshops and equipment, and of any college or hostel, and also of the examinations, teaching and other work conducted or done by the University, and to cause an inquiry to be made in like manner in respect of any matter connected with the University. The Visitor shall, in every case, give notice to the University of his intention

to cause an inspection or inquiry to be made, and the University shall be entitled to be represented thereat.

(3) The Visitor may address the Chancellor with reference to the results of such inspection or inquiry, and the Chancellor shall communicate to the Court and to the Executive Council the views of the Visitor and shall, after ascertaining the opinion of the Court and the Executive Council thereon, advise the University upon the action to be taken.

(4) The Executive Council shall report to the Chancellor for communication to the Visitor such action, if any, as it has taken or may propose to take upon the results of such inspection or inquiry. Such report shall be submitted, within such time as the Chancellor may direct, through the Court which may express its opinion thereon.

(5) Where the Executive Council does not, within a reasonable time, take action to the satisfaction of the Chancellor, the Chancellor may, after considering any explanation furnished or representation made by the Court and the Executive Council, issue such directions as he may think fit, and the Executive Council shall comply therewith.

#### OFFICERS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

8. The following shall be the officers of the University :—

- (i) the Chancellor,
- (ii) the Vice-Chancellor,
- (iii) the Treasurer,
- (iv) the Registrar,
- (v) the Deans of the Faculties, and
- (vi) such other officers as may be declared by the Statutes to be officers of the University.

9. (1) The Governor of the Central Provinces shall be the Chancellor. He shall, by virtue of his office, be the head of the University and the President of the Court, and shall, when present, preside at meetings of the Court and at any Convocation of the University. The Chancellor.

(2) The Chancellor shall have such powers as may be conferred on him by or under this Act.

(3) Every proposal to confer an honorary degree shall be subject to the confirmation of the Chancellor.

(4) The Chancellor shall, where committees of selection for Professorships, Readerships or Lectureships of the University are constituted, appoint, in the manner prescribed in the Statutes, one or more members of every such committee.

10. (1) The Vice-Chancellor shall be elected by the Court from among persons recommended by the Executive Council, subject to confirmation by the Chancellor, and shall hold office for such term and subject to such conditions as may be prescribed by the Statutes. The Vice-Chancellor.

(2) Where any temporary vacancy in the office of Vice-Chancellor occurs by reason of leave, illness or other cause, the Executive Council shall, as soon as possible, subject to the approval of the Chancellor, make such arrangements for carrying on the office of Vice-Chancellor as it may think fit. Until such arrangements have been made, the Registrar shall carry on the current duties of the office of Vice-Chancellor.

11. (1) The Vice-Chancellor shall be the principal executive and academic officer of the University, and shall, in the absence of the Chancellor, preside at meetings of the Court and at any Convocation of the University. He shall be Powers and duties of the Vice-Chancellor.

and for such period, and shall receive such remuneration (if any) from the funds of the University, as the Executive Council shall deem fit.

(2) Where any temporary vacancy in the office of Treasurer occurs by reason of leave, illness or other cause, the Executive Council shall forthwith, subject to the approval of the Chancellor, make such arrangements for carrying on the office of Treasurer as it may think fit.

(3) The Treasurer shall exercise general supervision over the funds of the University, and shall advise in regard to its financial policy.

(4) He shall be an *ex-officio* member of the Executive Council, and shall, subject to the control of the Executive Council, manage the property and investments of the University. He shall be responsible for the presentation of the annual estimates and statement of accounts.

(5) Subject to the powers of the Executive Council, he shall be responsible for seeing that all moneys are expended on the purpose for which they are granted or allotted.

(6) Unless otherwise provided for under this Act, all contracts shall be signed by the Treasurer on behalf of the University.

(7) He shall exercise such other powers as may be conferred on him by the Statutes and the Ordinances.

13. The Registrar shall be a whole-time officer and shall act as the Secretary of the Court, of the Executive Council and of the Academic Council. He shall exercise such powers and perform such duties as may be conferred or imposed on him by the Statutes and the Ordinances. The Registrar.

14. The powers and duties of such other officers as may be declared by the Statutes to be officers. Other officers.

of the University shall be prescribed by the Statutes and the Ordinances.

### AUTHORITIES OF THE UNIVERSITY.

15. The following shall be the authorities of the University :—

- (i) The Court,
- (ii) the Executive Council,
- (iii) the Academic Council,
- (iv) the Committee of Reference,
- (v) the Faculties, and
- (vi) such other authorities as may be declared by the Statutes to be authorities of the University.

16. (1) The Court shall consist of the following persons, namely :—

#### *Class I.—Ex-officio members.*

- (i) the Chancellor,
- (ii) the Vice-Chancellor,
- (iii) the members of the Executive Council and the Ministers of the Governor of the Central Provinces,
- (iv) the Judicial Commissioner,
- (v) the Bishop of Nagpur,
- (vi) the members of the Executive and Academic Councils,
- (vii) the Treasurer,
- (viii) the Principals of colleges,
- (ix) the Professors and Readers of the University, and
- (x) such other *ex-officio* members as may be prescribed by the Statutes.



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*Class II.—Life members.*

- (xi) Persons (if any) appointed by the Chancellor to be life members on the ground that they have rendered eminent services to education.

*Class III.—Other members.*

- (xii) Graduates elected by the registered graduates from among their own body,  
(xiii) persons nominated by associations or individuals making to the University annual contributions of an amount to be prescribed by the Statutes for a purpose approved by the Executive Council,  
(xiv) persons nominated by other non-academic bodies approved in this behalf by the Chancellor on the recommendation of the Court,  
(xv) persons, other than Professors and Readers of the University, elected in accordance with the Statutes, from among their own bodies, by the teachers in the University and in colleges, and  
(xvi) persons nominated by the Chancellor.

(2) The number of members to be elected or nominated under clauses (xii) to (xvi) of sub-section (1), the tenure of office of such members, and the mode of election of members to be elected under clause (xii) and clause (xv) of sub-section (1) shall be prescribed by the Statutes.

17. (1) The Court shall, on a date to be fixed Meetings of by the Vice-Chancellor, meet once a year at a the Court. meeting to be called the annual meeting of the Court.

(2) The Vice-Chancellor may, whenever he thinks fit, and shall, upon a requisition in writing signed by not less than twenty-five per cent of the

members of the Court, convene a special meeting of the Court.

18. The Court shall be the supreme governing body of the University and shall have power to revise the acts of the Executive and Academic Councils and shall exercise all powers and perform all duties conferred or imposed on it by or under this Act, and shall exercise all the powers of the University not otherwise provided for by or under this Act.

19. The Executive Council shall be the executive body of the University, and its constitution and the terms of office of its members shall be prescribed by the Statutes.

20. (1) The Executive Council—

- (a) shall direct the form, custody and use of the common seal of the University;
- (b) shall hold, control and administer the property and funds and shall make contracts on behalf of the University;
- (c) shall have power, subject to the Statutes, to transfer and accept transfer of any moveable or immoveable property on behalf of the University:

Provided that all such transfers or acceptance of transfer shall be reported to the Court at its next meeting:

Provided further that no transfer of immoveable property shall be made without the previous sanction of the Court and of the Chancellor;

- (d) shall manage and regulate the finances, accounts and investments of the University;
- (e) may invest any moneys belonging to the University including any unapplied income, in any of the securities described in section 20

of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882, or in the purchase of immoveable property in India, with the like power of varying such investment; or may place on fixed deposit in any bank approved in this behalf by the Local Government any portion of such moneys *not required for immediate expenditure*; II of 1882.

- (f) shall administer any funds placed at the disposal of the University for specific purposes;
- (g) shall frame the budget of the University;
- (h) shall lay before the Local Government annually a full statement of the financial requirements of all colleges and hostels;
- (i) shall admit colleges to the privileges of the University, subject to the provisions of this Act and under conditions which may be prescribed in the Statutes:  
 Provided that no college shall be so admitted without the previous sanction of the Local Government;
- (k) shall arrange for and direct the inspection of colleges and hostels;
- (l) may institute, at its discretion, such Professorships, Readerships or Lectureships, or other teaching posts as may be proposed by the Academic Council;
- (m) may abolish or suspend, after report from the Academic Council thereon, any Professorship, Readership, Lectureship or other teaching posts in the University;
- (n) save as otherwise provided for by this Act or the Statutes, shall appoint the officers (other than the Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor and the Treasurer), teachers and other servants of the University, and shall define their duties and the conditions of their service,

and shall exercise such other powers and perform such other duties as may be conferred or imposed on it by or under this Act.

(3) It shall have the right to advise the Executive Council on all academic matters, and, in particular, the Executive Council shall take no action in respect of the fees paid to examiners, the number, qualifications and the emoluments of teachers, and the admission of colleges to the privileges of the University otherwise than after consideration of the recommendations of the Academic Council.

22. (1) The Committee of Reference shall consist of the Vice-Chancellor, the Treasurer, and not more than thirteen members of the Court elected by it in such manner and holding office for such term as may be prescribed by the Statutes:

The Committee of Reference.

Provided that of the members so elected none shall be a member of the Executive Council.

(2) The Committee of Reference shall deal with items of new expenditure only and its powers and duties in respect of such items shall be prescribed by the Statutes.

23. (1) The University shall include Faculties of Arts, Science, Law and such other Faculties as may be prescribed by the Statutes.\*

The Faculties.

(2) The constitution and powers of the Faculties shall be prescribed by the Statutes.

(3) There shall be a Dean of each Faculty who shall be elected by the Faculty in such manner and subject to such conditions as may be prescribed by the Statutes.

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\*Faculty of Education has been added by statute No. 31 made by the Court at its meeting of the 28th January 1924. Faculty of Agriculture has been added by the amendment of statute No. 31 adopted by the Court at its meeting of the 31st July 1925.

(4) The Dean of each Faculty shall be responsible for the due observance of the Statutes, Ordinances and Regulations relating to such Faculty.

(5) The Dean shall receive in respect of his duties as Dean such remuneration (if any) as may be fixed by the Executive Council, and shall hold office as Dean for such term as may be prescribed by the Statutes.

(6) Each Faculty shall comprise such departments of study as may be prescribed by the Ordinances. The head of every such department shall be nominated by the Vice-Chancellor.

24. The constitution, powers and duties of such other authorities as may be declared by the Statutes to be authorities of the University shall be provided for in the manner prescribed by the Statutes.

#### UNIVERSITY BOARDS.

25. (1) The University shall include such Boards as may be prescribed by the Statutes.

(2) The constitution, powers and duties of the Boards shall be prescribed by the Statutes.

#### STATUTES, ORDINANCES AND REGULATIONS.

26. Subject to the provisions of this Act, and in addition to all matters which by this Act are to be or may be prescribed by the Statutes, the Statutes may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely :—

- (a) the classification and the mode of appointment of the teachers of the University ;
- (b) the maintenance of a register of registered graduates ;
- (c) the discipline of students.

27. (1) The first Statutes shall be those set out in the Schedule.

- (h) the term of office, duties and conditions of service of officers and teachers of the University in so far as these are under the Act subject to the Executive Council.

29. (1) Ordinances shall be made by the Executive Council :

Ordinances  
how made.

Provided that no Ordinance shall be made—

- (a) affecting the admission of students, or prescribing examinations to be recognized as equivalent to the University examinations or the further qualifications mentioned in sub-section (1) of section 33 for admission to the degree courses of the University, unless a draft of the same has been proposed by the Academic Council, or
- (b) affecting the conditions and mode of appointment and duties of examiners and the conduct or standard of examinations or any course of study, except in accordance with a proposal of the Faculty or Faculties concerned and unless a draft of such Ordinance has been proposed by the Academic Council, or
- (c) affecting the number, qualifications and emoluments of teachers of the University, unless a draft of the same has been proposed by the Academic Council.

(2) The Executive Council shall not have power to amend any draft proposed by the Academic Council under sub-section (1) but may reject it or return it to the Academic Council for reconsideration, either in whole or in part, together with any amendments which the Executive Council may suggest.

(3) All Ordinances made by the Executive Council shall have effect from such date as it may direct, but every Ordinance so made shall be submitted,

an opportunity of expressing an opinion upon the proposal;

and such opinions shall be forwarded by the Executive Council to the Court along with any draft it may propose.

(6) The Court may pass resolutions regarding the desirability of amending, repealing or adding to the Statutes, and may instruct the Executive Council to present a report on such resolutions.

5. 28. Subject to the provisions of this Act and the Statutes, and in addition to all matters which by this Act or the Statutes are to be or may be prescribed by the Ordinances, the Ordinances may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:—

- (a) the admission of students to the University;
- (b) the courses of study to be laid down for all degrees and diplomas of the University;
- (c) the conditions under which students shall be admitted to the degree or diploma courses and to the examinations of the University and shall be eligible for degrees and diplomas;
- (d) the levying of fees for residence in hostels maintained by the University;
- (e) the fees to be charged for the enrolment of students, for attending courses of teaching in the University, for admission to the examinations, degrees and diplomas of the University and for the registration of graduates;
- (f) the conditions subject to which persons may be recognized as qualified to give instruction in the University and colleges;
- (g) the conduct of examinations;

- (b) providing for all matters which by this Act, the Statutes or the Ordinances are to be prescribed by Regulations; and
- (c) providing for all other matters solely concerning such authorities and Boards and not provided for by this Act, the Statutes or the Ordinances.

(2) Every authority of the University shall make Regulations providing for the giving of notice to the members of such authority of the dates and hours of meetings and of the business to be considered at meetings and for the keeping of a record of the proceedings of meetings.

(3) The Executive Council may direct the amendment, in such manner as it may specify, of any Regulation made under this section other than a Regulation made by the Court :

Provided that any authority or Board of the University which is dissatisfied with any such direction may appeal to the Chancellor, who, after obtaining the views of the Executive Council, may pass such orders as he thinks fit.

### HOSTELS AND RESIDENCE.

31. Every student of the University shall reside Residence. in a hostel, or under such conditions as may be prescribed by the Statutes and the Ordinances.

32. (1) Hostels maintained by the University Hostels. shall be such as may be named by the Statutes.

(2) Hostels other than those maintained by the University shall be such as may be recognized by the Executive Council on such general or special conditions as may be prescribed by the Ordinances.

(3) The condition of residence in hostels shall be prescribed by the Ordinances; and every hostel shall be subject to inspection by any authority or



as soon as may be, to the Chancellor and the Court, and shall be considered by the Court as soon as may be. The Court shall have power by a resolution passed by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members voting at such meeting to cancel any such Ordinance and such Ordinance shall, from the date of such resolution, be void.

(4) The Chancellor may, at any time after any Ordinance has been considered by the Court, signify to the Court and the Executive Council his disallowance of such Ordinance, and from the date of receipt by the Executive Council of intimation of such disallowance, such Ordinance shall become void.

(5) The Chancellor may direct that the operation of any Ordinance shall be suspended until he has had an opportunity of exercising his power of disallowance. An order of suspension under this sub-section shall cease to have effect on the expiration of one month from the date of such order, or on the expiration of fifteen days from the date of consideration of the Ordinance by the Court, whichever period expires later.

(6) Where the Executive Council has rejected the draft of an Ordinance proposed by the Academic Council, the Academic Council may appeal to the Chancellor who, after obtaining the views of the Executive Council, may, if he approves the draft, make the Ordinance. An Ordinance made under this sub-section shall cease to have effect on the expiry of six months from the making thereof.

30. (1) The authorities and the Boards of the University may make Regulations consistent with this Act, the Statutes and the Ordinances—

(a) laying down the procedure to be observed at their meetings and the number of members required to form a quorum;

(b) providing for all matters which by this Act, the Statutes or the Ordinances are to be prescribed by Regulations; and

(c) providing for all other matters solely concerning such authorities and Boards and not provided for by this Act, the Statutes or the Ordinances.

(2) Every authority of the University shall make Regulations providing for the giving of notice to the members of such authority of the dates and hours of meetings and of the business to be considered at meetings and for the keeping of a record of the proceedings of meetings.

(3) The Executive Council may direct the amendment, in such manner as it may specify, of any Regulation made under this section other than a Regulation made by the Court :

Provided that any authority or Board of the University which is dissatisfied with any such direction may appeal to the Chancellor, who, after obtaining the views of the Executive Council, may pass such orders as he thinks fit.

### HOSTELS AND RESIDENCE.

31. Every student of the University shall reside in a hostel, or under such conditions as may be prescribed by the Statutes and the Ordinances. Residence.

32. (1) Hostels maintained by the University shall be such as may be named by the Statutes. Hostels.

(2) Hostels other than those maintained by the University shall be such as may be recognized by the Executive Council on such general or special conditions as may be prescribed by the Ordinances.

(3) The condition of residence in hostels shall be prescribed by the Ordinances; and every hostel shall be subject to inspection by any authority or

officer of the University authorized in this behalf by the Executive Council.

(4) The Executive Council shall have power to suspend or withdraw the recognition of any hostel which is not conducted in accordance with the conditions prescribed by the Ordinances :

Provided that no such action shall be taken without affording the managing authority of such hostel an opportunity of making such representation as it may deem fit.

### ADMISSION AND EXAMINATIONS.

33. (1) Students shall not be eligible for admission to a course of study for a degree unless they have passed the final examination held under the Central Provinces High School Education Act, 1922, or an examination recognized in accordance with the provisions of this section as equivalent thereto, or the Matriculation examination of an Indian University incorporated by any law for the time being in force, and possess such further qualifications as may be prescribed by the Ordinances, and have been enrolled as students of the University.

(2) The University shall not, save with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, recognize (for the purposes of admission to a course of study for a degree), as equivalent to its own degrees, any degree conferred by any other University, or, as equivalent to the final examination held under the Central Provinces High School Education Act, 1922, any other examination.

(3) Unless exempted from the provisions of this sub-section by a special order of the Executive Council made on the recommendation of the Academic Council, no student shall be admitted to a

course of study leading up to a degree unless he is enrolled as a member of a college. Any such exemption may be made subject to such conditions as the Executive Council may think fit.

(4) Students exempted from the provisions of sub-section (3) and students admitted in accordance with the conditions prescribed by the Ordinances to courses of study other than courses of study leading up to a degree, shall be non-collegiate students of the University.

34. (1) Subject to the provisions of the Statutes, all arrangements for the conduct of examinations shall be made by the Academic Council and all examiners shall be appointed by the Executive Council on the recommendation of a committee of not more than nine members constituted by the Academic Council. Examinations.

(2) If during the course of an examination any examiner is for any cause incapable of acting as such, the Vice-Chancellor shall appoint an examiner to fill the vacancy.

(3) The Academic Council shall appoint examination committees, consisting of members of its own body or other persons, or both, as it thinks fit, to moderate examination questions, to prepare the results of examinations and to report such results to the Executive Council for publication. The Chairman of any such committee shall be appointed by the Academic Council from among its own body.

#### ANNUAL REPORT AND ACCOUNTS.

35. The annual report of the University shall be prepared under the direction of the Executive Council, and shall be submitted to the Court on or before such date as may be prescribed by the Annual report.

Statutes, and shall be considered by the Court at its annual meeting. The Court may pass resolutions thereon and communicate the same to the Executive Council which shall take such action as it thinks fit, and the Executive Council shall inform the Court of the action taken by it or of its reasons for taking no action.

36. (1) The annual accounts and balance sheet of the University shall be prepared under the direction of the Executive Council and shall be submitted to the Local Government for audit.

(2) The accounts when audited shall be published by the Executive Council in the Gazette and copies thereof shall, together with copies of the audit report, be submitted to the Court, to the Local Government and to the Visitor.

(3) The Executive Council shall also prepare, before such date as may be prescribed by the Statutes, the financial estimates for the ensuing year.

(4) Every item of new expenditure, of or above such amount as may be prescribed by the Statutes, which it is proposed to include in the financial estimates, shall be referred by the Executive Council to the Committee of Reference which may make recommendations thereon.

(5) The Executive Council shall, after considering the recommendations (if any) of the Committee of Reference, submit the financial estimates as finally approved by it to the Court with such recommendations.

(6) The annual accounts and the financial estimates shall be considered by the Court at its annual meeting, and the Court may pass resolutions with reference thereto and communicate the same to the Executive Council which shall take

them into consideration, and take such action thereon as it thinks fit :

Provided that where there has been a disagreement between the Executive Council and the Committee of Reference upon any item of expenditure referred under sub-section (4), the decision of the Court thereon shall be final.

### SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISIONS.

37. On the recommendation of the Executive Council, made with the concurrence of not less than two-thirds of the members present at the meeting, the Court may, by a resolution passed with the concurrence of not less than two-thirds of the members present at a meeting comprising not less than one-half of the members of the Court, withdraw any degree or diploma conferred by the University, other than an honorary degree. Withdrawal of degrees.

38. The Chancellor may, with the concurrence of not less than two-thirds of the members of the Executive Council for the time being in India, remove the name of any person from the register of graduates or from the roll of students of the University or may remove any person from membership of any of its authorities or other bodies. The reasons for such removal shall be stated in writing. Removal from membership of the University.

39. If any question arises whether any person has been duly appointed, elected, nominated or co-opted as, or is entitled to be, a member of any authority or other body of the University, the matter shall be referred to the Chancellor whose decision thereon shall be final. Disputes as to constitution of University authority or body.

40. (1) An appeal may be made by petition to the Chancellor against the order of any officer or authority of the University affecting any class of persons in the University. The Chancellor shall Appeal to Chancellor.

send a copy of any such petition to the officer or authority concerned, and shall give such officer or authority an opportunity to show cause why the appeal should not be entertained.

(2) The Chancellor may reject any such appeal, or may, if he thinks fit, appoint a commission of persons, not being officers of the University or members of any authority thereof, to enquire into the matter and report to him thereon. On receipt of the commission's report, the Chancellor shall send a copy thereof to the Executive Council. The Executive Council shall take such report into consideration, and shall, within three months of the receipt thereof, pass a resolution thereon which shall be communicated to the Chancellor.

(3) A commission appointed under sub-section (2) may require any officer or authority of the University to furnish it with any papers or information which are, in the opinion of the commission, relevant to the matter under inquiry, and such officer or authority shall be bound to comply with such requisition.

41. Where any authority of the University is given power by this Act or the Statutes to appoint committees, such committees shall, unless otherwise provided, consist of members of the authority concerned and of such other persons, if any, as the authority in each case may think fit.

42. All casual vacancies among the members (other than *ex-officio* members) of any authority or other body of the University shall be filled as soon as conveniently may be by the person or body who appointed, elected, nominated or co-opted the member whose place has become vacant, and the person appointed, elected, nominated or co-opted to a casual vacancy shall be a member of such authority or body for the residue of the term

for which the person whose place he fills would have been a member.

43. No act or proceeding of any authority or other body of the University shall be invalidated merely by reason of any vacancy in its membership. Proceedings not invalidated by vacancies.

44. Every salaried officer and teacher of the University shall be appointed on a written contract. Conditions of service.

The contract shall be lodged with the Registrar of the University, and a copy thereof shall be furnished to the officer or teacher concerned.

45. Any dispute arising out of a contract between the University and any officer or teacher of the University shall, on the request of the officer or teacher concerned, be referred to a tribunal of arbitration consisting of one member appointed by the Executive Council, one member nominated by the officer or teacher concerned, and an umpire appointed by the Chancellor. The decision of the tribunal shall be final, and no suit shall lie in any civil court in respect of the matters decided by the tribunal. Every such request shall be deemed to be a submission to arbitration upon the terms of the section within the meaning of the Indian Arbitration Act, 1899, and all the provisions of that Act, with the exception of section 2 thereof, shall apply accordingly. Tribunal of Arbitration.  
  
IX of 1899.

46. (1) The University shall constitute for the benefit of its officers, teachers and other servants such pension and provident funds as it may deem fit in such manner and subject to such conditions as may be prescribed by the Statutes. Pension or Provident Fund.

(2) Where such pension or provident fund has been so constituted, the Governor-General in Council may declare that the provisions of the



Provident Funds Act, 1897, shall apply to such fund as if it were a Government Provident Fund.

47. No educational institution beyond the limits of the Central Provinces, Berar, or the Feudatory States of the Central Provinces shall be admitted to any privileges of the University, and no educational institution within the limits of the Central Provinces shall, save with the sanction of the Chaneellor, be associated in any way with or seek admission to any privileges of any other University incorporated by law in British India, and any such privileges granted by any such other University to any educational institution within the Central Provinces prior to the commencement of this Act shall be deemed to be withdrawn on the commencement of this Act.

#### TRANSITORY PROVISIONS.

48. Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act or the Ordinances, any student of a college in the Central Provinces affiliated to the Allahabad University who, immediately prior to the commencement of this Act, was studying or was eligible for any examination of the Allahabad University, or for the Intermediate Examination of the United Provinces or an examination recognized by the Allahabad University as equivalent thereto for Intermediate students of colleges in the Central Provinces and Berar, shall be permitted to complete his course in preparation therefor, and the University shall provide for such students instruction and examination in accordance with the Prospectus of studies of the Allahabad University or of the Board of High School and Intermediate Education of the United Provinces or for the examination recognized as equivalent thereto for Intermediate students of colleges in the Central Provinces.

49. The first Vice-Chancellor may be appointed at any time after the passing of this Act. Such appointment shall, notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1) of section 10, be made by the Chancellor for a period of not more than three years on such conditions as he thinks fit.

Appointment of first Vice-Chancellor.

50. (1) At any time after the passing of this Act and until such time as the authorities of the University shall have been duly constituted—

First appointments of University staff.

(a) the Treasurer may be appointed by the Chancellor;

(b) any other officers of the University may be appointed by the Vice-Chancellor with the previous sanction of the Chancellor;

(c) teachers of the University shall be appointed by the Chancellor after considering the recommendation of an Advisory Committee consisting of the Vice-Chancellor, the Director of Public Instruction, and such other person or persons, if any, as the Chancellor thinks fit to associate with them.

(2) Any appointment made under sub-section (1) shall be for such period, not exceeding three years, and on such conditions as the appointing authority thinks fit:

Provided that no such appointment shall be made until financial provision has been made therefor.

51. The Vice-Chancellor appointed under section 49 shall have power—

Extraordinary powers of first Vice-Chancellor.

(a) with the previous approval of the Chancellor, to make additional Statutes to provide for any matter not provided for by the first Statutes;

- (b) to constitute provisional authorities and bodies, and on their recommendations to make rules providing for the conduct of the work of the University;
- (c) subject to the control of the Local Government, to make such financial arrangements as may be necessary to enable this Act or any part thereof to be brought into operation;
- (d) with the sanction of the Chancellor, to make such appointments as may be necessary to enable this Act or any part thereof to be brought into operation;
- (e) to appoint committees, as he may think fit, to discharge such of his functions as he may direct; and
- (f) generally to exercise all or any of the powers conferred on the Executive Council by this Act or the Statutes.

## THE FIRST STATUTES OF THE UNIVERSITY.

[See section 27 (1).]

1. In these Statutes, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

- (a) “the Act” means the Nagpur University Act, 1923, and “section” means a section of the Act, and “paragraph” means a paragraph of this schedule; and
- (b) “officers”, “authorities”, “Professors”, “Readers”, “Lecturers”, “servants” and “registered graduates” mean, respectively, officers, authorities, Professors, Readers, Lecturers, servants and registered graduates of the University.

Council of the Governor of the Central Provinces under the rules for the election and nomination of members thereto.\*

*Class II.—Other members.*

- (i) Four members of the Court, elected by the Court;
- (ii) three Principals of colleges nominated by the Vice-Chancellor, of whom at least one shall be the Principal of a college situated outside Nagpur;
- (iii) one member elected by the Academic Council from its own body;
- (iv) three members nominated by the Local Government :

Provided that no member elected or nominated under clause (i) or (iv) above shall be a salaried officer of the University or of any institution connected therewith :

Provided further that if any Principals are, as Deans of Faculties, members of the Executive Council, the number of members to be nominated under clause (ii) shall be reduced and the number of members elected under clause (iii) shall be increased by the number of such Principals, but so that the number of members elected under clause (iii) shall in no case exceed four.

(2) Members other than *ex-officio* members shall hold office for a period of three years :

Provided that a member appointed or elected as a member of a particular body or as the holder of a particular post shall hold office so long only within that period as he continues to be a member of that body or the holder of that post, as the case may be.

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\*Added by the Court at its meeting of the 27th November 1924.

Powers and  
duties of  
the Execu-  
tive Council,

4. Subject to the provisions of the Act, the Executive Council—

- (a) shall provide the buildings, premises, furniture, apparatus, equipment and other means needed for carrying on the work of the University;
- (b) may institute and manage colleges and hostels.

The Acade-  
mic Council.

5. (1) The members of the Academic Council, in addition to the Vice-Chancellor, shall be—

*Class I.—Ex-officio members.*

- (i) the Deans of the Faculties;
- (ii) the Professors and Readers;
- (iii) the Principals of colleges; and
- (iv) the Chairman of the Board of High School Education.

*Class II.—Other members.*

- (v) Four representatives elected by the members of the Faculty of Arts and four representatives elected by the members of the Faculty of Science from among their own bodies:

Provided that at least two of the persons elected by the Faculty of Arts shall represent colleges outside Nagpur;

- (vi) two representatives from each of the other Faculties elected by the members thereof from among their own bodies;
- (vii) persons, not exceeding five in number and not being teachers in the University or in colleges, whom the Chancellor may appoint on account of their

possessing special knowledge in subjects recognized by the University; and  
(viii) three representatives, not being persons engaged in teaching, elected by the Court from its own body.

(2) The Academic Council as constituted under sub-paragraph (1) may co-opt as members teachers not exceeding one-tenth of its number as so constituted.

(3) Members other than *ex-officio* members shall hold office for a period of three years :

Provided that a member appointed or elected as representative of any particular body or as the holder of a particular post shall hold office so long only within the said period as he continues to be a member of that body or holder of that post, as the case may be.

6. Subject to the provisions of the Act, the Academic Council shall have the following powers namely :—

- (a) to make proposals to the Executive Council for the institution of Professorships, Readerships, Lectureships or other teachers' posts, and in regard to the duties and emoluments thereof;
- (b) to make Regulations for and to award in accordance with such Regulations, fellowships, scholarships, exhibitions, bursaries, medals and other rewards;
- (c) to constitute a committee to recommend the appointment of examiners after report from the Faculties concerned;
- (d) to control and manage the University library or libraries, to frame Regulations regarding their use, and to appoint a library committee under the general control of

- the Academic Council to manage the affairs of the library;
- (e) to formulate, modify or revise, subject to the control of the Executive Council, schemes for the constitution or reconstitution of Faculties and for the assignment of subjects to such Faculties;
  - (f) to appoint teachers of the University and of colleges to the Faculties;
  - (g) to promote research within the University and to require reports on such research from the persons engaged thereon; and
  - (h) such further powers as are prescribed under the Act or may be assigned by the Court subject to the provisions of the Act.

#### THE COMMITTEE OF REFERENCE.

Powers of  
the Committee  
of Reference.

7. (1) The items of new expenditure in the financial estimates to be referred by the Executive Council to the Committee of Reference shall be—

- (a) in the case of non-recurring expenditure, any item of ten thousand rupees or over, and
- (b) in the case of recurring expenditure, any item of three thousand rupees or over.

(2) The Committee of Reference shall, on or before such date as may be prescribed in this behalf by the Ordinances, consider all items of expenditure referred to it by the Executive Council under sub-paragraph (1), and shall make and communicate to the Executive Council, as soon as may be, its recommendations thereon.

(3) If the Executive Council, at any time after the consideration of the annual financial estimates by the Court, proposes any revision thereof involving recurring or non-recurring expenditure of

the amounts respectively referred to in sub-paragraph (1), the Executive Council shall refer the proposal to the Committee of Reference, which may require that the proposal shall be laid before the Court for its decision thereon.

(4) The Committee of Reference shall be entitled to inspect any reports from the Executive Council or the Academic Council relating to any item of proposed expenditure referred to the Committee under sub-paragraph (1) or sub-paragraph (2), and to require that the proposal shall be considered at a joint meeting of the Committee and the Executive Council. At any such joint meeting the Vice-Chancellor shall preside.

### THE FACULTIES.

8. Each Faculty shall consist of—

- (i) the Professors of the departments of study comprised in the Faculty;
- (ii) such other teachers of subjects assigned to the Faculty as may be appointed to the Faculty by the Academic Council:

Provided that at least one teacher of each department of study comprised within the Faculty shall be appointed to that Faculty;

- (iii) such teachers of subjects not assigned to the Faculty but having in the opinion of the Academic Council an important bearing on subjects so assigned, as may be appointed to the Faculty by the Academic Council; and
- (iv) such other persons as may be appointed to the Faculty by the Academic Council on account of their possessing special knowledge in a subject or subjects assigned to the Faculty.



Powers of  
the Facul-  
ties.

9. Subject to the provisions of the Act, each Faculty shall have the following powers, namely :—

- (a) to constitute boards of studies;
- (b) to recommend to the Academic Council the names of persons suitable to be appointed examiners in subjects assigned to the Faculty;
- (c) subject to the control of the Academic Council, to organize the teaching and research work of the University in the subjects assigned to the Faculty;
- (d) subject to the control of the Academic Council, to regulate the conditions for the award of degrees, diplomas and other distinctions;
- (e) to deal with any matter referred to it by the Academic Council.

The Dean:

10. (1) The Dean of each Faculty shall be the executive officer of the Faculty and shall preside at its meetings. He shall hold office for three years.

(2) He shall have the right to be present and to speak at any meeting of any committee of the Faculty, but not to vote unless he is a member of the committee.

#### ADMISSION TO UNIVERSITY.

Admission  
to Univer-  
sity privi-  
leges.

\*11. (1) An educational institution, applying for admission to the privileges of the University shall send a letter of application to the Registrar, and shall satisfy the Executive Council—

- (a) that the college is to be under the management of the Local Government or a duly constituted governing body;

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\*As substituted for the original paragraph (repealed) by the Court at its meeting of the 27th November 1924.

(b) that the qualifications of the teaching staff and the conditions governing their tenure of office are such as to make due provision for the courses of instruction to be undertaken by the college;

(c) that the buildings in which the college is to be located are suitable, and that provision will be made, in conformity with the ordinances, for the residence, in the college or in lodgings approved by the college, of students not residing with their parents or guardians, and for the supervision and physical welfare of students;

(d) that due provision has been made for a library;

(e) where admission to the privileges of the University is sought in any branch of experimental science, that provision has been made in conformity with the ordinances for imparting instruction in that branch of science in a properly equipped laboratory or museum;

(f) that due provision will, so far as circumstances may permit, be made for the residence of the Head of the college and some members of the teaching staff in or near the college or the place provided for the residence of its students;

(g) that the financial resources of the educational institution are such as to make due provision for its continued maintenance;

(h) that the admission of the educational institution to the privileges of the University, having regard to the provision made for students by other colleges in the same neighbourhood, will not be injurious to the interests of education or discipline; and

(i) that the rules of the educational institution fixing the fees to be paid by its students have not been so framed as to involve such competition with any existing college in the same neighbourhood, as would be injurious to the interests of education.

The application shall further contain an assurance that, after the educational institution has been admitted to the privileges of the University, any transference of management and all changes in the teaching staff shall be forthwith reported to the Academic Council.

(2) On receipt of a letter of application under sub-paragraph (1) the Executive Council shall—

(a) direct a local inquiry to be made by two or more competent persons appointed by the Academic Council in this behalf, and consider the recommendations of the Academic Council relating thereto;

(b) make such further inquiry as may appear to it to be necessary; and

(c) determine whether the application should be refused or whether it should be granted in whole or in part.

(3) Where the Executive Council determines that the application, or any part thereof, should be granted the Registrar shall submit the application and all proceedings of the Committee of Enquiry, and of the Academic and Executive Councils relating thereto, to the Local Government.

And the Executive Council shall not grant the application, in whole or in part, until the Local Government has given its sanction thereto.

(4) Where the application or any part thereof is granted, the order of the Executive Council shall specify the courses of instruction in respect of which the college is admitted to the privileges of the University and, where the application or any part thereof is refused, the grounds of such refusal shall be stated.

(5) An application under sub-paragraph (2) may be withdrawn at any time before an order is made under paragraph 2.

(6) Where a college desires to add to the courses of instruction in respect of which it is admitted to the privileges of the University, the procedure prescribed in sub-paragraphs (1) and (2) of this paragraph shall, so far as may be, be followed.

(7) (a) Every college admitted to the privileges of the University shall furnish such reports, returns and other information as the Executive Council may require to enable it to judge of the efficiency of the college.

(b) The Executive Council shall cause every such college to be inspected from time to time by one or more competent persons authorized by the Academic Council in this behalf.

Provided that each college shall be inspected at least once every five years.

(c) The Executive Council may call upon any college so inspected to take, within a specified period, such action as may appear to the Executive Council to be necessary in respect of any of the matters referred to in this statute.

(8) (a) A member of the Executive Council who intends to move that the rights conferred on any college be withdrawn, in whole or in part, shall give notice of his motion, and shall state in writing the grounds on which the motion is made.

(b) Before taking the said motion into consideration the Executive Council shall send a copy of the notice and written statement mentioned in sub-clause (a) to the Head of the college concerned, together with an intimation that any representation in writing submitted within a period specified in such intimation on behalf of the college, will be considered by the Executive Council.

(c) On receipt of the representation or on expiration of the period referred to in sub-clause (b), the Executive Council, after considering the

notice of motion, the statement and the representation (if any), and after inspection by such competent person or persons appointed by the Academic Council in this behalf and after considering the recommendations of the Academic Council, and after such further inquiry as may appear to it to be necessary, shall determine the action to be taken and submit the necessary papers for sanction to the Local Government before making an order thereon.

(d) Where, by an order made under sub-clause (c) the rights conferred on a college are withdrawn, in whole or in part, the grounds for such withdrawal shall be stated in the order.

12. (1) All proposals to confer honorary degrees shall be made by the Academic Council to the Executive Council and shall require the assent of the Court before submission to the Chancellor for confirmation :

Provided that in cases of urgency the Chancellor may act on the recommendation of the Executive Council only.

(2) Any honorary degree conferred by the University may, with the previous approval of the Court and the sanction of the Chancellor, be withdrawn by the Executive Council.

13. All graduates of the University or of any University in British India incorporated by any law for the time being in force or of any University in the United Kingdom, of three years' standing and upwards, and all persons possessing honorary degrees of the University, shall, on payment of such fees as may be prescribed by the Ordinances, be entitled to have their names enrolled in the register of registered graduates and, upon such enrolment, to enjoy all the privileges of registration :

Provided that no graduate of any University other than the Nagpur University shall be enrolled

unless he resides in the Central Provinces or Berar or the Feudatory States of the Central Provinces.

#### TEACHERS.

14. (1) Subject to the provisions of paragraph 15, appointments to Professorships, Readerships and Lectureships shall be made on the nomination of committees of selection constituted for the purpose as follows, namely :—

- (i) the Vice-Chancellor,
- (ii) the Head of the Department of Study in the Faculty concerned;
- (iii) one member of the Executive Council nominated by the Executive Council;
- (iv) two members of the Academic Council nominated by the Academic Council on the ground of their special knowledge of, or interest in, the subject or subjects with which the Professor, Reader or Lecturer, as the case may be, will be concerned;
- (v) one member, who shall not be an officer or a teacher in the University or in a College, appointed by the Chancellor.

(2) Committees of Selection appointed under sub-paragraph (1) shall report to the Executive Council which shall, if it accepts the nomination of the Committee, make the appointment to the post accordingly. If the Executive Council does not accept the nomination of the Committee, it shall, in the case of a Professorship or Readership, refer the case to the Chancellor, who shall make such appointment as he thinks fit, and, in the case of a Lectureship, it shall make the appointment itself as it thinks fit.

15. (1) Where the Executive Council desires to engage a Professor in the United Kingdom to fill a vacant Professorship, such Professorship shall

he filled on the nomination of Committees of Selection constituted for the purpose in the United Kingdom.

(2) The Committees of Selection referred to in sub-paragraph (1) shall be constituted as follows, namely :—

(i) two members resident in the United Kingdom appointed by the Academic Council;

(ii) one member appointed by the Executive Council;

(iii) one member appointed by the Chancellor.

(3) The Executive Council shall consider the report of a Committee of Selection constituted under sub-paragraph (2), and shall, if it accepts the nomination of the Committee, make the appointment to the post accordingly. If the Executive Council does not accept the nomination of the Committee, it shall refer the case to the Chancellor, who shall make such appointment as he thinks fit.

16. Appointments to teachers' post other than those provided for by paragraphs 14 and 15 shall, subject to the provisions of the Act and the Statutes, be made in the manner prescribed by the Ordinances.

Statutes of paragraph 2 (2), shall be elected by the registered graduates on the principle of proportionate representation by means of the single transferable vote in accordance with rules prescribed in the Schedule hereto attached.

### SCHEDULE.

Rules governing the matter of election by single transferable vote :—

#### *Definitions.*

I.—In these rules—

- (1) “continuing candidates” mean candidates not elected or not excluded from the poll at any given time;
- (2) “first preference” means the figure 1 set opposite the name of any candidate; second preference similarly means the figure 2, third preference the figure 3, and so on;
- (3) “unexhausted papers” mean voting papers on which a further reference is recorded for a continuing candidate;
- (4) “exhausted papers” mean voting papers on which no further preference is recorded for a continuing candidate, provided that a paper shall also be deemed to be exhausted in any case in which—
  - (a) the names of two or more candidates, whether continuing or not, are marked with the same figure and are next in order of preference, or
  - (b) the name of the candidate next in order of preference, whether continuing or not, is marked—
    - (i) by a figure not following consecutively after some other figure on the voting paper, or



- (ii) by two or more figures\* ;
- (5) "original votes" in regard to any candidate mean the votes derived from voting papers on which a first preference is recorded for such candidate ;
- (6) "transferred votes" in regard to any candidate mean votes, the value or part of the value of which is credited to such candidate and which are derived from voting papers on which a second or subsequent preference is recorded for such candidate ;
- (7) "surplus" means the number by which the value of the votes of any candidate, original and transferred, exceeds the quota.

*Nominations.*

II.—When it is necessary to hold the election, the Vice-Chancellor shall, by notice published in the *Central Provinces Gazette*,—

- (ii) fix dates and, where necessary, places for—
- (a) the nomination of candidates,
  - (b) the scrutiny of nominations,
  - (c) the despatch of voting papers,
  - (d) the return of voting papers, and
  - (e) the scrutiny of voting papers :

Provided that—

- (a) the date for nomination shall be not later than one calendar month from the date of the notice ;
- (b) the date for the scrutiny of nomination shall be not later than 3 days (excluding gazetted holidays) from the date of nominations ;
- (c) the date for the despatch of voting papers shall be not later than 7 days (excluding gazetted holidays) from the date of the scrutiny of nominations ;
- (d) the date for the return of the voting papers shall be not later than 21 days from the date of their despatch, and
- (e) the date for the scrutiny of voting papers shall be not later than 3 days (excluding gazetted holidays) from the last date fixed for their return.

III.—(i) Nomination shall be made by means of a nomination paper in Form A which shall be supplied by the Registrar to any elector asking for the same.

(ii) Every nomination paper shall be signed by two electors as proposer and seconder and shall be signed by the candidate as assenting to the nomination.

(iii) The same elector may sign as many nomination papers as there are vacancies to be filled.

(iv) Each candidate shall be nominated by a separate nomination paper.

IV.—(i) Every nomination paper shall be delivered or sent by post to the Registrar at his office by the proposer and seconder before the date appointed for nomination. They shall attach to such nomination paper a certificate from a gazetted officer that they have signed the paper in his presence.

(ii) Nomination papers not received by the Registrar during office hours before the aforesaid date, shall be rejected.

(iii) On the date and time appointed for scrutiny of nomination papers every candidate and his proposer and seconder may attend at the office of the Registrar, who shall allow them to examine the nomination papers of all candidates received by him as aforesaid.

(iv) The Registrar shall examine the nomination papers and shall decide all objections, if any, to the nomination paper on the ground that it is not valid under rule III and this rule and may reject, either of his own motion or on such objection, any nomination paper on such ground. The decision of Registrar shall be endorsed on the nomination paper.

(v) If the number of candidates is equal to or less than the number of vacancies, all such candidates shall be declared elected.

(vi) If the number of candidates exceeds the number of vacancies, voting shall take place in the manner following.

#### *Voting.*

V.—(i) Votes shall be recorded on voting paper which shall be in Form B. An elector shall have one vote only. In giving his vote he—

- (a) must place on his voting paper the figure 1 in the square opposite the name of the candidate for whom he votes;

- (b) may, in addition, place on his voting paper the figure 2 or the figures 2 and 3, or 2 3 and 4, and so on, in the squares opposite the names of other candidates in the order of his preference.

One voting paper will be forwarded by the Registrar by registered post to every elector on or before the date fixed therefor.

(ii) The elector will take the voting paper to a gazetted officer who, on being satisfied that the elector is the person named on the voting paper, will sign.

(iii) The elector will then mark the voting paper in the presence of the gazetted officer and will despatch the voting paper in a sealed cover marked "Voting Paper" by hand or by registered post to the Registrar.

(iv) On receipt of voting papers the Registrar shall endorse on the cover the date and hour of receipt and place them in a locked box, provided that any voting paper received after the last date and after office hours shall be sealed up in a separate packet.

VI.—A voting paper shall be invalid—

- (a) on which the figure 1 is not marked; or
- (b) on which the figure 1 is set opposite the name of more than one candidate; or
- (c) on which the figure 1 and some other figure is set opposite the name of the same candidate; or
- (d) which is unmarked or void for uncertainty.

VII.—On the date and at the same time and place appointed in that behalf the Registrar shall open the box and the covers containing the voting papers and examine them in the presence of a committee of three persons appointed by the Vice-Chancellor.

The elector shall have the right to be present at the time of such examination.

*The counting of Votes.*

VIII.—The Registrar, after rejecting any invalid voting papers, shall divide the remaining papers into parcels according to the first preferences recorded for each candidate. He shall then count the number of papers in each parcel.

IX.—In carrying out the rules hereinafter contained, the Registrar shall—

(a) disregard all fractions;

(b) ignore all preferences recorded for candidates already elected or excluded from the poll.

X.—For the purpose of facilitating the processes prescribed by the rules hereinafter contained, each valid voting paper shall be deemed to be of the value of one hundred.

XI.—The Registrar shall add together the values of the papers in all the parcels and divide the total by a number exceeding by one the number of vacancies to be filled, and the result increased by one shall be the number sufficient to secure the return of a candidate (hereinafter called the quota).

XII.—If at any time a number of candidates equal to the number of persons to be elected has obtained the quota, such candidates shall be treated as elected, and no further steps shall be taken.

XIII.—(1) Any candidate the value of whose parcel, on the first preferences being counted, is equal to or greater than the quota, shall be declared elected.

(2) If the value of the papers in any such parcel is equal to the quota, the papers shall be set aside as finally dealt with.

(3) If the value of the papers in any such parcel is greater than the quota, the surplus shall be transferred to the continuing candidates indicated on the voting papers as next in the order of the voters' preference, in the manner prescribed in the following rules.

XIV.—(1) If and whenever as the result of any operation prescribed by these rules a candidate has a surplus, that surplus shall be transferred in accordance with the provisions of this rule.

(2) If more than one candidate has a surplus, the largest surplus shall be dealt with first and the others in order of magnitude: provided that every surplus arising on the first count of votes shall be dealt with before those arising on the second count, and so on.

(3) Where two or more surpluses are equal, the Registrar shall decide, as hereinafter provided, in Rule XIX, which shall first be dealt with.

(4) (a) If the surplus of any candidate to be transferred arises from original votes only, the Registrar shall examine all the papers in the parcel belonging to the candidate whose surplus is to be transferred, and divide the unexhausted papers into sub-parcels according to the next preferences recorded therein. He shall also make a separate sub-parcel of the exhausted papers.

(b) He shall ascertain the value of the papers in each sub-parcel and of all the unexhausted papers.

(c) If the value of the unexhausted papers is equal to or less than the surplus, he shall transfer all the unexhausted papers at the value at which they were received by the candidate whose surplus is being transferred.

(d) If the value of the unexhausted papers is greater than the surplus, he shall transfer the sub-parcels of unexhausted papers, and the value at which each paper shall be transferred shall be ascertained by dividing the surplus by the total number of unexhausted papers.

(5) If the surplus of any candidate to be transferred arises from transferred as well as original votes, the Registrar shall re-examine all the papers in the sub-paragraph last transferred to the candidate, and divide the unexhausted papers into sub-parcels according to the next preferences recorded thereon. He shall thereupon deal with the sub-parcels in the same manner as is provided in the case of the sub-parcels referred to in clause (4).

(6) The papers transferred to each candidate shall be added in the form of a sub-paragraph to the papers already belonging to such candidate.

(7) All papers in the paragraph or sub-paragraph of an elected candidate not transferred under the rule shall be set aside as finally dealt with.

XV.—(1) If after all surpluses have been transferred, as hereinbefore directed, less than the number of candidates required has been elected, the Registrar shall exclude from the poll the candidate lowest on the poll and shall distribute his unexhausted papers among the continuing candidates according to the next preferences recorded thereon. Any exhausted papers shall be set aside as finally dealt with.

(2) The papers containing original votes of an excluded candidate shall first be transferred, the transfer value of each paper being one hundred.

(3) The papers containing transferred votes of an excluded candidate shall then be transferred in the order of the transfers in which and at the value at which he obtained them.

(4) Each of such transfers shall be deemed to be a separate transfer.

(5) The process directed by this rule shall be repeated on the successive exclusions one after another of the candidates lowest on the poll until the last vacancy is filled either by the election of a candidate, with the quota or as hereinafter provided.

XVI.—If, as the result of a transfer of papers under these rules, the value of the votes obtained by a candidate is equal to or greater than the quota, the transfer then proceeding shall be completed, but no further papers shall be transferred to him.

XVII.—(1) If, after the completion of any transfer under these rules, the value of the votes of any candidate shall be equal to or greater than the quota, he shall be declared elected.

(2) If the value of the votes of any such candidate shall be equal to the quota, the whole of the papers on which such votes are recorded shall be set aside as finally dealt with.

(3) If the value of the votes of any such candidate shall be greater than the quota, his surplus shall thereupon be distributed in the manner hereinbefore provided, before the exclusion of any other candidate.

XVIII.—(1) When the number of continuing candidates is reduced to the number of vacancies remaining unfilled, the continuing candidates shall be declared elected.

(2) When only one vacancy remains unfilled and the value of the votes of some one continuing candidate exceeds the total value of all the votes of the other continuing candidates, together with any surplus not transferred, that candidate shall be declared elected.



(3) When only one vacancy remains unfilled and there are only two continuing candidates, and those two candidates have each the same value of votes and no surplus remains capable of transfer, one candidate shall be declared excluded under the next succeeding rule, and the other declared elected.

XIX.—If, when there is more than one surplus to distribute, two or more surpluses are equal, or if at any time it becomes necessary to exclude a candidate and two or more candidates have the same value of votes and are lowest on the poll, regard shall be had to the original votes of each candidate, and the candidate for whom fewest original votes are recorded shall have his surplus first distributed, or shall be first excluded, as the case may be. If the values of their original votes are equal, the Registrar shall decide by lot which candidate shall have his surplus distributed or be excluded.

#### *Miscellaneous.*

XX.—An election-petition against any returned candidate may be presented to the Vice-Chancellor by any candidate or elector or his agent authorized in that behalf within thirty days from the date of the declaration of the result. The Vice-Chancellor's order on the petition shall be final.

XXI.—No election shall be deemed to be invalid by reason of the voting paper posted to an elector not having been delivered to him, or not having been delivered to him in time, by the Postal Department.

XXII.—If any question arises as to the interpretation of these rules, it shall be referred to the Vice-Chancellor, whose decision thereon shall be final.

19. The members of each Faculty shall elect one of their members to be Dean of the Faculty.

20. The Executive Council shall at the time of admitting a College to the privileges of the University, and may at any time thereafter, specify the examination or examinations for which the College is permitted to prepare students.

21. The Vice-Chancellor on behalf of the University shall have power to confer Degrees and other Academic distinctions as recommended by the Executive Council.

22. The election of members of the Court to the Committee of Reference shall take place at the annual meeting of the Court :

Provided that the first election may take place at the first meeting of the Court.

The members so elected shall hold office for a period of three years :

Provided that the period of office shall not extend beyond the period during which they continue to be members of the Court.

23. Members of the Faculties appointed under clauses (ii), (iii) and (iv) of paragraph 8 of the First Statutes of the University shall hold office for a period of three years :

Provided that teachers appointed under paragraph 8, clauses (ii) and (iii) aforesaid, shall hold office for so long only as they continue to be teachers.

24. (1) Not less than six weeks' notice shall be given by the Registrar of all meetings of Convocation.

(2) The Registrar shall, with the notice required by regulation of the Executive Council, issue to

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each member of Convocation a programme of procedure thereat.

(3) Once in every year, on such date and at such time as the Chancellor shall appoint, a Convocation for conferring degrees shall be held.

(4) Convocation shall consist of the body corporate of the University.

(5) All members attending Convocation shall appear either in the habit prescribed for members of the University or in that for the degree to which they have been admitted by any University.

25. On or before the 5th of September in every year the Executive Council shall prepare a budget estimate of receipts and expenditure for the next financial year.

26. (1) Every whole-time officer, teacher, or other servant of the University other than one whose services have been lent to the University by Government, permanently appointed to a substantive appointment carrying a salary of rupees thirty per mensem or upwards, shall as a condition of his service become a depositor in the University Provident Fund.\*

(2) Subscription to the fund shall be eight per cent on the salary of the depositor. Such subscription shall be deducted monthly from the salary of the depositor, and the amount so deducted shall be paid to the University Fund, to the credit of the depositor. An officer, teacher or other servant on leave on full pay shall continue to pay his subscription to the Provident Fund, and may continue to do so at his option if on leave on less than full pay. At the end of every month the

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\*As amended by the Court at its meeting of the 27th November 1924.

University shall in the case of each subscriber make a contribution at the rate of twelve per cent on his salary, and this amount shall be placed to the credit of the depositor :

Provided as follows :

No officer, teacher, or other servant whose services shall have been dispensed with for what, in the opinion of the Executive Council, is misconduct, shall be entitled to the benefit of any sum or sums contributed by the University to the Fund or any interest or other profit thereof.\*

(3) Subject to the proviso to paragraph 2, a depositor shall be entitled, upon quitting the service of the University, to draw out and receive the whole amount standing to his credit in the Fund : provided that no depositor shall be entitled to receive any sum or sums contributed by the University, or any part thereof, unless he has been in the service of the University for at least three years and has been permitted to resign his appointment.\*

(4) In case of illness of a depositor or any member of his family, the Executive Council may advance to the depositor one-fourth of the sum to his credit at the time, subject to such conditions regarding repayment as the Council may deem fit to impose.

(5) A depositor may from time to time make a declaration in the form hereto appended stating the name or names of the person or persons to whom he desires to be paid at his death the amount standing to his credit in the fund, and the said amount shall be paid to such person or persons.

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\*As amended by the Court at its meeting of the 27th November 1924.

On such payment being made the University shall be absolved from all liability in connection therewith.

(6) The Executive Council may from time to time make regulations or issue such general or special directions as may be consistent with the Statute as to—

- (a) the conduct of the business of the Fund,
- (b) any matter relating to the Fund, or its management, or the investment of sums at the credit of the Fund, or the privileges of the depositors, not herein expressly provided for, or vary or cancel any regulations made or directions given.

(7) The provisions of this Statute shall be deemed to be conditions of the appointment of every depositor in the service of the University and shall be binding on him as such.

NOTE.—The term “salary” in this Statute includes personal allowances, but does not include any acting or other allowance.

#### DECLARATION FORM UNDER PARAGRAPH 5.

I, \_\_\_\_\_ of Nagpur University, do hereby declare in the presence of the persons named below that on my death the amount standing to my credit in the University Provident Fund shall be paid to

Signed in the presence of

(1)

(2)

DATED NAGPUR :

\_\_\_\_\_  
*Signature of the depositor.*

The \_\_\_\_\_

27. The degrees conferred by the University shall be the following:— B. A., M. A., B. Sc., M. Sc., D. Litt., LL. B., LL. M., LL. D., L. T. D. Sc., B. Ag.\*

28. Once in every calendar year, commencing with the year 1924, the University shall hold the following examinations:—

An Intermediate examination for the degrees of B. A., B. Sc. and B. Ag.\*

An examination for the degree of B. A.

Two examinations for the degree of M. A., viz., Previous and Final.

An examination for the degree of B. Sc.

Two examinations for the degree of M. Sc., viz., Previous and Final.

Two examinations for the degree of LL. B., viz., Previous and Final.

An examination for the degree of LL. M.

An examination for the Licentiate of Teaching.

An examination for the degree of Bachelor of Agriculture\* :

Provided that the first Intermediate examination for the degree of B. Ag. shall be held in 1927 and the examination for the degree of Bachelor of Agriculture in 1929.

29. Women who have not pursued a course of studies in the University or a college may be admitted to any University examination by the special order of the Executive Council on the recommendation of the Academic Council :

Provided that for the year 1924 admission may be granted by the Vice-Chancellor.

30. The two persons to be elected by the teachers of each college, under section 16, sub-section (1), clause (xv), of the Act, and paragraph 2, clause

\*As amended by the Court at its meeting of the 31st July 1925.

(5), of the First Statutes, shall be elected by the said teachers in accordance with the following rules:—

(1) When it is necessary to hold an election the Vice-Chancellor shall fix a date for the election.

(2) The voting paper shall be in Form A or in Form B, in counterfoil, according as there are two vacancies or one vacancy. On it shall be noted the date fixed for the election.

(3) The Registrar shall despatch one voting paper to each teacher of a college at least ten clear days before the date fixed for the election.

(4) The teacher will write the name or names of the person or persons for whom he wishes to vote in the space or spaces provided. He will then sign the paper in the presence of a gazetted officer and despatch it in a sealed envelope, marked "voting paper for the Court," by hand or by registered post, so as to reach the office of the Registrar not later than 5 p.m. on the day preceding the election.

(5) At 8 a.m. on the date fixed for the election the Registrar shall open the sealed envelopes and scrutinize the voting papers. Every voter shall be entitled to be present at the scrutiny.

(6) A voting paper which on examination is found (1) to contain more votes than there are vacancies; (2) to be illegible as regards either the name of a candidate or the signature of the elector, shall be rejected as invalid.

(7) The Registrar shall count the number of valid votes given for each individual teacher, and shall declare elected (1) the teacher who has secured the highest number of votes; and—in the case.

of two vacancies only (2) the teacher who has secured the second highest number of votes.

(8) In all cases of a tie the Registrar shall decide by lot which candidate is elected.

Form A.

Form A.

NAGPUR UNIVERSITY COURT.

*Election of two teachers of  
Colleges.*

*Election of two teachers of  
Colleges.*

Serial No.

Serial No.

Name

Name

Roll No.

Roll No.

I vote for

and for

Signature of voter.

Signed in my presence.

(Signature of Gazetted Officer.)

[To be printed on the reverse.]

(1) First fill in the names of the persons you vote for; then fold the paper at the dotted line before signing, so that the gazetted officer does not see for whom you vote.

(2) You have two votes, you may not give both to the same person.

(3) You may only vote for teachers in Colleges.

(4) This paper must reach the office of the Registrar not later than 5 p.m. on the \_\_\_\_\_



(5) The date fixed for the election is the \_\_\_\_\_  
 Form B. Form B.

NAGPUR UNIVERSITY COURT.

*Election of a College Teacher. Election of a College Teacher.*

Serial No.

Serial No.

Name

Name

Roll No.

Roll No.

I vote for

\_\_\_\_\_

Signature of voter.

Signed in my presence.

(Signature of Gazetted Officer.)

[To be printed on the reverse.]

(1) First fill in the name of the person you vote for and then fold the paper at the dotted line, so that the gazetted officer does not see for whom you vote.

(2) You have one vote only.

(3) You may only vote for a teacher in a College.

(4) This paper must reach the office of the Registrar not later than 5 p.m. on the \_\_\_\_\_

(5) The date fixed for the election is the \_\_\_\_\_

31. In addition to the Faculties enumerated in sub-section (1), of section 23 of the Nagpur University Act, 1923, the University shall include a Faculty of Education and a Faculty of Agriculture.

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32. (a) The annual report of the University shall be submitted to the court at its annual meeting in November and a copy shall be sent to each member of the court at least six weeks before the date of the meeting.

(b) The annual report should be prepared for the period ending the 30th June each year.

33. The term of office of the Vice-Chancellor shall be two years from the date of his appointment. He will, however, continue in office until the appointment of his successor.

34. The Assistant Registrar shall be an officer of the University.

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NOTIFICATIONS.

The Act was brought into force by the following notification :—

GOVERNMENT OF THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

(Miscellaneous.)

*Nagpur, the 1st August 1923.*

No. 513.—In exercise of the powers conferred on it by sub-section (2) of section 1 of the Nagpur University Act, 1923, the Local Government is pleased to declare the 4th of August 1923 as the date on which the aforesaid Act shall come into force.

No. 514 (*dated the 1st August 1923*).—In exercise of the power conferred on him by section 49 of the Nagpur University Act, 1923, His Excellency the Chancellor is pleased to appoint Rai Bahadur Sir B. K. Bose, K.C.I.E., M.A., B.L., M.L.C., as the first Vice-Chancellor of the University for the period of two years with effect from August the 4th, 1923.

By order of Government  
(Ministry of Education),

C. E. W. JONES,  
*Secretary to Government,*  
*Central Provinces.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

*Delhi, the 28th November 1923.*

No. 139-I.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in

Council, 1902, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following further amendments shall be made in the First Schedule to the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department No. 3510-I.B., dated the 3rd November 1913, applying certain enactments to Berar, namely :—

\*            \*            +            \*            \*

(3) After entry No. 144 the following entries shall be inserted, namely :—

145. The Nagpur University Act, 1923 (Central Provinces Act V of 1923). Only the following sections in the modified form set forth below shall apply :—

2. (1) In this Act unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(a) “college” means an institution maintained by or admitted to the privileges of the University, by or under the provisions of the Nagpur University Act, 1923;

(b) “hostel” means a place of residence for students of the University maintained or recognized by the University either as part of or separate from a college;

(c) “Statutes” and “Ordinances” means respectively the Statutes and Ordinances of the University for the time being in force; and they shall be deemed to be rules within the meaning of section 20 of the Central Provinces General Clauses Act, 1914; and

(d) "University" means the Nagpur University.

(2) The University, the Visitor, the officers and authorities of the University and the University Boards shall exercise and perform in Berar, so far as may be, the powers conferred and the duties or functions imposed upon them for the time being by or under the Nagpur University Act, 1923.

(3) Such powers, duties and functions shall be exercised and performed in Berar in the same manner and subject to the same conditions as may be prescribed for the time being in the Central Provinces.

6. It shall not be lawful for the University or for any college to maintain classes for the purpose of preparing students for admission to the University, or to frame courses or recognize institutions for that purpose, save with the previous sanction of the Local Government, and subject to such conditions as the Local Government may impose.

31. Every student of the University shall reside in a hostel, or under such conditions as may be prescribed by the Statutes and the Ordinances.

32. (1) Hostels maintained by the University shall be such as may be named by the Statutes.

(2) Hostels other than those maintained by the University shall be such as may be recognized by the Executive Council on such general or special conditions as may be prescribed by the Ordinances.

(3) The conditions of residence in hostels shall be prescribed by the Ordinances; and every hostel shall be subject to inspection by any authority or officer of the University authorized in this behalf by the Executive Council.

(4) The Executive Council shall have power to suspend or withdraw the recognition of any hostel which is not conducted in accordance with the conditions prescribed by the Ordinances :

Provided that no such action shall be taken without affording the managing authority of such hostel an opportunity of making such representation as it may deem fit.

45. Any dispute arising out of a contract between the University and any officer or teacher of the University shall, on the request of the officer or teacher concerned, be referred to a tribunal of arbitration consisting of one member appointed by the Executive Council, one member nominated by the officer or teacher concerned, and an umpire appointed by the Chancellor. The decision of the tribunal shall be final, and no suit shall lie in any civil court in respect of the matter decided by the tribunal. Every such request shall be deemed to be a submission to arbitration upon the terms of the section within the meaning of the Indian Arbitration Act, 1899, and all the provisions of that Act, with the exception of section 2 thereof, shall apply accordingly.

47. No educational institution within the limits of Berar shall, save with the sanction of the Chancellor, be associated in any way with or seek admission to any privileges of any other University incorporated by law in British India, and any such privileges granted by any such other University to any educational institution prior to the commencement of the Nagpur University Act, 1923, shall be deemed to be withdrawn on the commencement of that Act.

## THE COMMON SEAL.

The form of the University Common Seal and Coat of Arms was determined by the Executive Council. The "blazon" or verbal description of the Coat of Arms accepted is as follows: "Vert, on an open book inscribed with the words 'Vidya Param Daivatam'," in Sanskrit proper, edged and bound or, a cobra hood expanded and surrounded by the body in the form of the capital letter Q, also proper.





## VISITOR.

His Excellency the Right Hon'ble EDWARD  
FREDERICK LINDLEY WOOD, Baron Irwin of  
Kirby-Underdale, P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.,  
G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., Governor General of India  
(*ex-officio*).

## LIST OF OFFICERS.

*Chancellor.*

His Excellency Sir Montagu Sherard Dawes  
Butler, M.A., K.C.S.I., C.B., C.I.E., C.V.O., C.B.E.,  
I.C.S., Governor of the Central Provinces  
(*ex-officio*) (on leave).

His Excellency Mr. John Thomas Marten, M.A.  
(Oxon.), C.S.I., I.C.S. (acting).

*Vice-Chancellor.*

Rai Bahadur Sir Bipin Krishna Bose, K.C.I.E.,  
M.A., B.L.

*Treasurer.*

Rao Bahadur Vinayak Moreshwar Kelkar, M.A.

*Registrar.*

M. A. Moghe, Esq., M.A., M.Sc., F.Z.S.

*Assistant Registrar.*

Unawar Misra, Esq., M.A., LL.B.

## MEMBERS OF THE COURT.

UNDER SECTION 16 (1) OF THE ACT.

*Chancellor—*His Excellency Sir Montagu Butler, M.A. (Cantab.), K.C.S.I.,  
C.B., C.I.E., C.V.O., C.B.E., I.C.S.*Vice-Chancellor—*

Rai Bahadur Sir Bipin Krishna Bose, K.C.I.E., M.A., B.L.

*Members of the Executive Council and the Ministers of the Governor of the Central Provinces—*

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Education: E. A. Macnee, Esq., M.A.

Agriculture: R. G. Allan, Esq., M.A.

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Vacant.

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Rao Bahadur N. D. Wadegaonkar, M.A.

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M. H. Nanavati, Esq., M.A., LL.B.

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S. N. Godbole, Esq., M.Sc.

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S. C. Ghoshal, Esq., B.A., B.Sc., LL.B.

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Mahamahopadhyaya Rao Bahadur S. J. Dehadrai, M.A.

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B. R. Pandit, Esq., M.Sc.

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*Inspector of Schools (nominated on 11th December 1926)—*

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*Head Masters of High Schools (nominated on 11th December 1926)—*

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D. K. Oka, Esq., B.A.

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G. C. Tambe, Esq., B.A., LL.B.

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K. D. Panday, Esq., M.A., B.Sc.

P. B. Sathe, Esq., B.A., LL.M.

N. P. Hirurkar, Esq., M.A., LL.B.  
 N. G. Oka, Esq., B.A., L.T.  
 R. M. Bhagade, Esq., B.A., LL.B.  
 Dr. N. S. Sahasrabudhe, M.B., B.S., M.S.  
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 Rai Bahadur Bepin Behari Gupta, L.M. & S.  
 G. R. Deo, Esq., B.A., LL.B.  
 W. R. Pandit, Esq., M.A., Bar.-at-Law.  
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J. M. Billimoria, Esq., M.A.

*Elected by Colleges under paragraph 2 (5) of the First Statutes—*

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D. V. Chandorkar, Esq., M.Sc.

Morris College (elected on 27th November 1926)—

Madan Gopal, Esq., M.A., B.Sc.

S. S. L. Chordia, Esq., M.A.

Hilop College (elected on 27th November 1926)—

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G. K. Garde, Esq., M.A.

Spence Training College (elected on 27th November 1926)—

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Robertson College (elected on 27th November 1926)—

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B. L. Powar, Esq., M.A., LL.B.

King Edward College (elected on 27th November 1926)—

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\*V. N. Thatte, Esq., M.Sc.

University College of Law (elected on 21st July 1925)—

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D. W. Kathalay, Esq., B.A., LL.M.

Agricultural College (elected on 12th September 1925)—

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R. N. Kayasth, Esq., M.Sc., B.Ag., F.C.S.

\*Since resigned.

*Nominated by the Chancellor under section 16 (1) (xvi) of the Act—*

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The Right Rev. Bishop Coppel.

Sir M. V. Joshi, B.A., LL.B.

The Hon'ble Sir M. B. Dadabhoy, K.C.I.E., Bar.-at-Law,

Khan Bahadur M. M. Mullna.

Pandit S. C. Dube, M.A., LL.B.

Rao Bahadur D. Laxmi Narayan.

G. G. R. Hunter, Esq., M.A.

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UNDER PARAGRAPH 3 (1) OF THE FIRST STATUTES.

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Rai Bahadur Sir Bipin Krishna Bose, Kt., K.C.I.E., M.A., B.L.

*Treasurer—*

Rao Bahadur V. M. Kelkar, M.A.

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Arts: Revd. Dr. J. F. McFadyen, M.A., D.D. (elected on 11th August 1927).

Education: E. A. Macnee, Esq., M.A. (elected on 11th August 1927).

Agriculture: R. G. Allan, Esq., M.A. (elected on 12th September 1925).

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M. Owen, Esq., M.Sc.

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*Vacant.*

*Vacant.*

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Science: R. H. Beckett, Esq., B.Sc. (elected on 11th August 1927).

Arts: Revd. Dr. J. F. McFadyen, M.A., D.D. (elected on 11th August 1927).

Education: E. A. Macnee, Esq., M.A. (elected on 11th August 1927).

Agriculture: R. G. Allan, Esq., M.A. (elected on 12th September 1925).

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Mahamahopadhyaya Rao Bahadur S. J. Dehadrai, M.A.  
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(CONSTITUTED BY THE FACULTY OF SCIENCE ON  
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„ S. B. Belekar.  
Dr. S. C. Dhar.  
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Dr. N. S. Sahasrabudhe.

(APPOINTED BY THE FACULTY OF LAW ON  
7TH AUGUST 1927.)

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Mr. P. S. Kotval.  
Rao Bahadur M. B. Kinkhede.  
Mr. D. W. Kathalay.  
„ Vivian Bose.  
„ A. V. Wazalwar.  
„ G. H. Gokhale.  
„ G. R. Pradhan.

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„ M. A. Ghani.

*One Principal of a College—*

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*Three other persons appointed by the Academic Council—*

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„ J. S. Hoyland.

„ J. F. Dastur.

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12TH AUGUST 1927.)

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Bahadur Mahamahopadhyaya S. J. Dehadrai.

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Economics : Messrs. A. C. Sen Gupta and M. H. Nanavati.

Chemistry : Mr. R. H. Beckett and Rai Bahadur T. K.  
Buxy.

Physics : Mr. M. Owen and Mr. M. L. De.

Mathematics : Messrs T. V. Mone, S. B. Belekar and Dr.  
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Zoology and Botany : Messrs. J. F. Dastur, B. R. Pandit  
and G. D. Bhalerao.

Law : Rao Bahadur N. D. Wadegaonkar and Mr. A. V.  
Wazalwar.

Education : Mr. E. A. Macnee and Rai Saheb L. S. Jha.

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Father Carron.

Modern Indian Languages : Rao Bahadur S. J. Dehadrai,  
Rai Saheb L. S. Jha and  
and Mr. M. A. Ghani.

Persian and Arabic : Messrs. M. A. Ghani and S. G. Taqi.

Agricultural Chemistry : Messrs. A. R. P. Aiyer and R. N.  
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AUGUST 1927.)

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Mr. R. H. Beckett.

„ P. S. Kotval.

- Rao Bahadur V. R. Pandit.  
 „ „ R. R. Jayavant.  
 „ „ N. K. Kelkar.

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AUGUST 1927.)

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 „ T. V. Mone.  
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 „ W. S. Rowlands.  
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## EXTENSION LECTURES COMMITTEE.

(CONSTITUTED BY THE ACADEMIC COUNCIL ON 12TH  
AUGUST 1927.)

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*Deans of the Faculties of Arts, Science and Agriculture—*

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Mr. R. H. Beckett.

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*Three members appointed by the Academic Council—*

Mr. M. Owen.

„ J. B. Raju.

Rao Bahadur N. D. Wadegaonkar.

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*Dean of the Faculty of Law—*

Mr. P. S. Kotval.

*Nominated by the Chancellor—*

Rao Bahadur M. B. Kinkhede.

*Director of Public Instruction—*

Mr. R. H. Beckett (officiating).

*Appointed by the Executive Council—*

Rao Bahadur V. R. Pandit.

" " R. R. Jayavant.

Pandit Sitacharan Dube.

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1926.

Mr. M. Owen (*Chairman*).

" F. M. Cheshire.

" S. N. Godbole.

1927.

Mr. S. N. Godbole (*Chairman*).

Revd. A. Robertson.

Mr. J. F. Dastur.

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J. S. Hoyland, Esq.

M. Owen, Esq.

Hirde Narain, Esq.

Rao Bahadur N. K. Kelkar.

" " R. R. Jayavant.

*Central Provinces Legislative Council—*

M. K. Golwalkar, Esq., B.A., LL.B., M.L.C.

*Court of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore—*

Rai Bahadur T. K. Buxy, M.A., F.C.S.



## LIST OF EXAMINERS—1926.

## INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION.

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Paper I—F. K. Clark, Esq., M.A. (Cantab.).

Paper II—N. Ganguli, Esq., M.A.

Paper III—J. S. Hoyland, Esq., M.A. (Cantab.).

*Marathi Composition—*

D. K. Oka, Esq., B.A.

*Hindi Composition—*

Rai Sahib R. P. Dwivedi.

*Urdu Composition—*

M. A. Ghani, Esq., M.A., M.Litt. (Cantab.).

*Bengali Composition—*

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*Gujrathi Composition—*

Rai Sahib L. S. Jha, B.A.

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M.A.Paper II (1926 Syllabus and 1925 Gadyaratnavali)—Hari  
Krihsna Shastri Telang, Esq., M.A.

Paper II (1925 Tarakasangraha)—V. V. Miraschi, Esq., M.A.

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(Essay) Paper III—F. K. Clark, Esq., M.A. (Cantab.).

(Unseen) Paper IV—F. P. Tostevin, Esq., M.A. (Paper setter).

J. S. Hoyland, Esq., M.A. (Examiner).

*History—*

Paper I—M. A. Candeth, Esq., B.A., LL.B., Bar.-at-Law.

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 Paper II—D. N. Mahta, Esq., B.A. (Oxon.), F.L.S.

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- 1923 His Excellency Dr. Sir Frank George Sly, D. Litt., K.C.S.I., I.C.S.  
1925 His Excellency Sir Montagu Sherard Dawes Butler, M.A., K.C.S.I., C.B., C.I.E., C.V.O., C.B.E., I.C.S.  
1927. His Excellency Mr. John Thomas Marten M.A. (Oxon.), C.S.I., I.C.S. (from 19th August 1927).

## VICE-CHANCELLORS.

- 1923 Rai Bahadur Sir Bipin Krishna Bose, M.A., B.L., K.C.I.E. *Nominated, 4th August 1923.*  
1925 Rai Bahadur Sir Bipin Krishna Bose, M.A., B.L., K.C.I.E. *Elected, 31st July 1925.*

## TREASURERS.

1923. Rao Bahadur V. M. Kelkar, M.A. *Nominated, 20th September 1923.*  
1925. Rao Bahadur V. M. Kelkar, M.A. *Elected, 31st July 1925.*

## REGISTRARS.

- G. G. R. Hunter, Esq., M.A., I.E.S. *Appointed, 4th August 1923.*  
R. R. Khanna, Esq., M.Sc. *Appointed, 1st January 1924.*  
K. D. Panday, Esq., M.A., B.Sc. *Appointed, 14th December 1924.*  
M. A. Moghe, Esq., M.A., M.Sc., F.Z.S. *Appointed, 1st June 1926.*

## ASSISTANT REGISTRARS.

- M. A. Moghe, Esq., M.A., M.Sc. F.Z.S. *Appointed, 1st March 1926.*  
Umawar Misra, Esq., M.A., LL.B. *Appointed, 12th August 1926.*

## CHAPTER II.

## ADMISSION OF STUDENTS INTO COLLEGES.

1. A student when applying for admission to a college shall bring with him a school-leaving certificate signed by the head of the institution in which he last studied :

Provided that a student who seeks admission as a private student shall in lieu thereof furnish to the principal of the college in which he desires to prosecute his studies evidence of good conduct.

2. A student shall be enrolled as a member of a college as soon as he has been accepted by the Principal and has paid the prescribed college fee.

3. No student shall be allowed to migrate from one college to another without a leaving or transfer certificate in the form prescribed.

4. If during an academical year a student desires to leave the college of which he has become a member and to join another college, he shall—

- (i) give notice of his intention to leave;
- (ii) make payment of all college fees due up to date, and, unless exempted as next hereinafter provided, pay a further sum of Rs. 10; and
- (iii) refund whatever scholarship or bursary has been paid to him from college funds, if required by the college to do so :

Provided that, when it is proved to the satisfaction of the Principal of the college from which the student wishes to migrate, that—

- (a). the parent or guardian with whom the student has been residing is transferred to another district, or

(b) a change of residence has been recommended by a qualified medical practitioner, the Principal shall remit the additional sum of Rs. 10 prescribed in paragraph 4 above.

5. When a student has made all payments required by this ordinance, the Principal shall grant a transfer certificate in the form prescribed.

6. Except with the permission of the Principal of the college of which the student is a member, a student shall be refused admission into a college situated in the same city or district as the college from which his transfer certificate was issued.

7. A student who, owing to his failure at a college terminal examination, has not been allowed promotion, shall not be admitted into a higher class in another college.

8. (1) When a student has been guilty of grave misconduct, or of persistent idleness, the Principal of the college at which such student is studying may, according to the nature and gravity of the offence,—

(a) expel, (b) rusticate, or (c) disqualify such student from appearing at the next ensuing examination.

(2) No student who has been so expelled shall be admitted into another college without the permission of the Principal of the aforesaid college; and no student who has been so rusticated shall be admitted into another college within the period of his rustication.

9. All persons who were enrolled as students of the following institutions:—

(1) Morris College, Nagpur,

(2) Hislop College, Nagpur,

(3) Victoria College of Science, Nagpur,

8. Students expelled from colleges shall not be admitted to any recognized hostel or approved lodgings.

9. Students who have been rusticated shall not be permitted to reside in a recognized hostel or approved lodgings during the period of their rustication.

10. Before cancelling recognition of a hostel the Executive Council shall inform the manager of the hostel of the grounds on which it considers it necessary to withdraw the recognition granted. The Council shall consider the written explanation, if any, that may be furnished by the manager within 14 days of its communication of the grounds to him and may then cancel the recognition or pass such other order as it deems fit.

## CHAPTER V.

### DEPARTMENTS OF STUDY.

1. The following shall be the departments of study comprised within the Faculty of Arts:—

- (1) English.
- (2) Philosophy.
- (3) History and Political Science.
- (4) Economics.
- (5) Sanskrit, Pali and Prakrit.
- (6) Arabic and Persian.
- (7) Modern and Classical European Languages.
- (8) Mathematics.
- (9) Indian Vernaculars.

2. The following shall be the departments of study comprised within the Faculty of Science:—

- (1) Physics.
- (2) Chemistry.



Executive Council, through the Registrar, sending a copy of the rules of the institution, together with a sketch plan of the buildings and grounds.

2. The Executive Council, after communication with the Principal or Principals of the college or colleges concerned and after satisfying itself that due provision has been made in the rules for the proper management of the institution, shall arrange for an inspection of an institution.

3. The Executive Council, after consideration of the report of the inspection, shall inform the manager or secretary whether his institution can or cannot be placed upon the list of recognized hostels: and, in the event of the application being refused, shall communicate the reasons for refusal.

4. A recognized hostel shall be open to inspection at any time by the Principal of a college who has students residing therein and by any person deputed by the Executive Council to visit it.

5. A recognized hostel shall be required to maintain and to produce for inspection, when called for, an admission register, a register of attendance and a conduct register.

6. The manager shall at once report to the Registrar any alteration in the rules of the hostel for the confirmation of the Executive Council, and the Council shall thereupon notify the Principal of a college whose students reside therein of the proposed changes and shall consider his opinion thereon before confirming them.

7. The Principal of a college shall satisfy himself that the management of a recognized hostel in which students of his college reside is maintained in accordance with the conditions under which it received its recognition, and shall report to the said Council if it is not so maintained.

2. All examinations shall be held in Nagpur and at such other place or places as may be appointed by the Academic Council.

3. Except as provided in section 5 of the Act, no question shall be put at any University examination calling for or necessitating a declaration of religious belief on the part of the candidate, and no answer given by any candidate shall be objected to on the ground of its giving expression to any particular form of religious belief.

4. A candidate who is unable to present himself for any examination shall not receive a refund of his fee: Provided that the Executive Council may, for special reason, permit the candidate to present himself for the next ensuing examination without payment of a further fee.

5. All examinations, except practical and *viva voce*, shall be conducted by means of printed papers to be answered in English unless otherwise stated therein. They shall be given out to candidates on the same day and at the same hour at all examination centres.

6. Except when otherwise provided for under the ordinances relating to particular examinations three hours shall be allowed for each paper.

7. In order to pass an examination, a candidate must obtain the percentage of marks laid down in the special ordinance for that examination.

8. A certificate in prescribed form signed by the Registrar shall be given to each successful candidate at an examination other than an examination for a degree.

9. A diploma in prescribed form signed by the Vice-Chancellor and sealed with the seal of the University, shall be presented at the next annual

(3) Mathematics.

(4) Botany and Zoology.

3. The following department of study is comprised within the Faculty of Law :—

The Department of Law.

4. The following department of study is comprised within the Faculty of Education :—

The Department of Education.

5. The following shall be the departments of study comprised within the Faculty of Agriculture :—

(1) Agriculture in all its forms and interests including—

(a) Agronomy, Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Farm Management and Agricultural Economics.

(b) Agricultural Geology and Climatology.

(c) Veterinary Science including Animal Anatomy and Physiology.

(d) Mathematical and Agricultural Engineering, including Land Survey and Levelling.

(2) Chemistry.

(3) Botany and Plant Pathology (Mycology and Entomology).

## CHAPTER VI.

### EXAMINATIONS IN GENERAL.

1. The text-books to be prescribed or recommended in connection with any subject forming the subject-matter of an examination shall be determined from time to time by the Academic Council on the recommendations of the Faculties and Boards of Studies.

2. All examinations shall be held in Nagpur and at such other place or places as may be appointed by the Academic Council.

3. Except as provided in section 5 of the Act, no question shall be put at any University examination calling for or necessitating a declaration of religious belief on the part of the candidate, and no answer given by any candidate shall be objected to on the ground of its giving expression to any particular form of religious belief.

4. A candidate who is unable to present himself for any examination shall not receive a refund of his fee: Provided that the Executive Council may, for special reason, permit the candidate to present himself for the next ensuing examination without payment of a further fee.

5. All examinations, except practical and *viva voce*, shall be conducted by means of printed papers to be answered in English unless otherwise stated therein. They shall be given out to candidates on the same day and at the same hour at all examination centres.

6. Except when otherwise provided for under the ordinances relating to particular examinations three hours shall be allowed for each paper.

7. In order to pass an examination, a candidate must obtain the percentage of marks laid down in the special ordinance for that examination.

8. A certificate in prescribed form signed by the Registrar shall be given to each successful candidate at an examination other than an examination for a degree.

9. A diploma in prescribed form signed by the Vice-Chancellor and sealed with the seal of the University, shall be presented at the next annual

convocation to each successful candidate at an examination for a degree.

10. Not less than four months before the date of the examination the Registrar shall publish in the *Central Provinces Gazette* a programme setting forth the dates of examinations, and the last date on which applications and fees for examinations can be accepted.

11. No examination shall ordinarily be held on a gazetted holiday.

12. Nothing in this ordinance shall apply to candidates for the Doctorate.

13. Ordinarily the Prospectus for the examinations shall be published two academical years in advance.

## CHAPTER VII.

### INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREES OF B. A. AND B. SC.

1. The Intermediate examination shall be held annually at Nagpur and Jubbulpore and at such other places as may be appointed by the Academic Council.

2. The examination shall begin on the 2nd Monday in March or on such other date as may be appointed by the Academic Council, the said date being notified in the *Central Provinces Gazette* at least four months before the commencement of the examination.

3. Subject to their compliance with the requirements of this ordinance, the following persons shall be eligible for admission to the examination:—

(a) A student of a college.

(b) A teacher in an educational institution eligible under the provisions of Chapter XVI.

the examination. It shall be accompanied by a fee of rupees twenty-five. A candidate who fails to pass or to present himself for examination shall not be entitled to a refund of the fee.

7. Every candidate shall take four subjects as shown below :—

(1) English with composition in any one of the following Modern Indian Languages :—

Hindi, Marathi, Urdu, Gujarati, Bengali and Telugu :

and for Arts, any three of the following :—

(2) Mathematics,

(3) One of the following classical languages—Sanskrit, Pali and Prakrit, Arabic, Persian, Latin,

(4) History and allied Geography,

(5) Logic—Deductive and Inductive,

(6) Economics,

(7) French,

and for Science, the following :—

(2) Chemistry,

(3) Physics, and

(4) Mathematics or Biology.

Provided, firstly, that a candidate for whom instruction has not been provided in his own vernacular may, nevertheless, be allowed at his option to appear in that vernacular paper or papers or to offer a paper in supplementary English composition instead of vernacular composition ;

Provided, secondly, that women candidates shall be permitted to offer a Modern Indian Language in place of a classical language :

Provided, thirdly, that a student whose mother-tongue is English, may offer a paper in supplementary English text instead of vernacular composition :

of the Act as a qualifying test for admission to a course of study for a degree :

Provided that the Executive Council may, on the recommendation of the Principal for special reason to be recorded, condone any deficiency in the period of two years aforesaid ;

(b) apply for admission to the Registrar through the Principal of the college he last attended ;

(c) produce certificates signed by the Principal of the college—

(i) of good conduct,

(ii) of fitness to appear at the examination,

(iii) of having attended 75 per cent of the lectures delivered in each subject of the course of instruction for the examination and in the case of a science subject, where practical work is prescribed, 75 per cent of such work.\*

Provided that the Executive Council may, on the recommendation of the Principal, for special reason to be recorded, condone any deficiency in attendance.

5. On the report of the Principal or otherwise, the Executive Council may exclude any candidate from the examination if it is satisfied that such candidate is not a fit person to be admitted thereto. The reason of such exclusion shall be recorded.

6. Every application for admission to the examination shall be in the form prescribed by the Academic Council and shall reach the Registrar at least eight weeks before the commencement of

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\**Explanation.*—Attendance at 75 per cent of the lectures and of the practical work shall mean such attendance calculated up to a date five weeks next preceding the date of the commencement of the written examination.

the examination. It shall be accompanied by a fee of rupees twenty-five. A candidate who fails to pass or to present himself for examination shall not be entitled to a refund of the fee.

7. Every candidate shall take four subjects as shown below :—

(1) English with composition in any one of the following Modern Indian Languages :—

Hindi, Marathi, Urdu, Gujarati, Bengali and Telugu :

and for Arts, any three of the following :—

(2) Mathematics,

(3) One of the following classical languages  
—Sanskrit, Pali and Prakrit, Arabic,  
Persian, Latin,

(4) History and allied Geography,

(5) Logic—Deductive and Inductive,

(6) Economics,

(7) French,

and for Science, the following :—

(2) Chemistry,

(3) Physics, and

(4) Mathematics or Biology :

Provided, firstly, that a candidate for whom instruction has not been provided in his own vernacular may, nevertheless, be allowed at his option to appear in that vernacular paper or papers or to offer a paper in supplementary English composition instead of vernacular composition ;

Provided, secondly, that women candidates shall be permitted to offer a Modern Indian Language in place of a classical language :

Provided, thirdly, that a student whose mother-tongue is English, may offer a paper in supplementary English text instead of vernacular composition :



Provided, fourthly, that the Academic Council may, under very special circumstances, permit a student to offer a paper in supplementary English text instead of vernacular composition.

8. The marks which each subject carries and the marks which a candidate must obtain to pass the examination are detailed in Appendix A.

9. In order to pass a candidate must obtain 33 per cent of the aggregate marks. Successful candidates obtaining 60 per cent or more of the aggregate marks shall be placed in the first division; those obtaining less than 60 per cent but not less than 45 per cent shall be placed in the second division; and all other successful candidates in the third division.

10. The scope of the subjects shall be indicated in the Prospectus.

11. As soon as possible after the examination but not later than the 30th of June next following, the Executive Council shall publish a list of the successful candidates arranged in three divisions.

12. Subject, as far as may be, to his compliance with the requirements of this ordinance, any person who has passed the Intermediate examination, may appear at any subsequent Intermediate examination in any one or more of the following languages, which did not form the subjects of his examination:—Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian, Latin and French. On his securing the prescribed minimum, a certificate of his having passed shall be granted to him in the prescribed form.

13. Subject, as far as may be, to his compliance with the requirements of this ordinance, any person, who has passed the Intermediate examination, may appear at any subsequent Intermediate

examination, in one or more of the Arts or Science subjects, which did not form the subjects of his examination: provided that in the case of Physics, Chemistry and Biology he produces evidence satisfactory to the Academic Council that he has completed the practical course prescribed. On his securing the prescribed minimum, a certificate of his having passed shall be granted to him in the prescribed form.

14. Any candidate who has been admitted to the Intermediate Examination and has obtained not less than 40 per cent of the aggregate marks in the subjects in which he was examined, but has failed to secure the prescribed minimum in one of such subjects only, obtaining however not less than 20 per cent of the marks in that subject, shall without attending lectures in a college be admitted, on payment of a fresh fee, to a subsequent examination only in the subject in which he has so failed; and if he secures the prescribed minimum number of marks, he shall be deemed to have passed the examination.

15. A successful student shall receive a certificate in prescribed form.

#### APPENDIX A.

##### Intermediate Examination.

English—

1st paper	... 50	} Minimum pass marks 50.
2nd paper	... 50	
3rd paper	... 50	

Classical Languages (Latin, Sanskrit, Persian and Arabic)—

1st paper	... 50	} Minimum pass marks 30.
2nd paper	... 50	

French—

1st paper	... 45	} Minimum pass marks 30.
2nd paper	... 45	
Viva Voce	... 10	

## History—

1st paper	... 50	} Minimum pass marks 30.
2nd paper	... 50	

## Logic (Deductive and Inductive)—

1st paper	... 50	} Minimum pass marks 30.
2nd paper	... 50	

## Economics—

1st paper	... 50	} Minimum pass marks 30.
2nd paper	... 50	

## Modern Indian Languages—

1st paper	... 50	} Minimum pass marks 30.
2nd paper	... 50	

## Mathematics—

1st paper	... 33	} Minimum pass marks 30.
2nd paper	... 33	
3rd paper	... 34	

## Physics—

1st paper	... 40	} Minimum pass marks 24.
2nd paper	... 40	
Practical	... 20	Pass marks 6.

## Chemistry—

1st paper	... 40	} Minimum pass marks 24.
2nd paper	... 40	
Practical	... 20	Pass marks 6.

## Biology—

1st paper	... 40	} Minimum pass marks 24.
2nd paper	... 40	
Practical	... 20	Pass marks 6.

A candidate is required to pass in the theoretical part of each Science subject.

A candidate who fails in two practical examinations fails in the whole examination.

First Division	...	60 per cent.
Second Division	...	45 per cent.
Third Division	...	33 per cent.

## CHAPTER VIII.

## EXAMINATIONS FOR THE DEGREES OF BACHELOR OF ARTS AND BACHELOR OF SCIENCE.

1. Examinations for the Degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Science shall be held annually

at Nagpur and Jubbulpore and at such other places as may be appointed by the Academic Council.

2. The examinations shall begin on the fourth Monday in March or on such date as may be appointed by the Academic Council, the said date being notified in the *Central Provinces Gazette*, at least four months before the commencement of the examinations.

3. Subject to their compliance with the requirements of this ordinance, the following persons shall be eligible for admission to the examination :—

(a) A student of a college.

(b) A teacher in an educational institution eligible under the provisions of Chapter XVI.

(c) A woman eligible under additional statute No. 29 :

Provided that he or she shall have passed the Intermediate Examination of this University or any of the examinations referred to\* in section 33 of the Act as equivalent thereto ;

Provided further that not less than two academical years shall have elapsed since he or she Act as equivalent thereto :

4. A student of a college shall—

(a) have prosecuted a regular course of study in one or more colleges under the Act, for not less than two academical years after having passed the Intermediate examination of this University or an

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\*The following examinations have been recognized :—

Intermediate examination of the U. P. Board, Allahabad.

Intermediate examinations of the following Universities :—  
Muslim (Aligarh), Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Patna, Punjab and Hindu (Benares).

examination recognized\* as equivalent thereto under section 33 of the Act:

Provided that the Executive Council may, on the recommendation of the Principal for special reason to be recorded, condone any deficiency in the period of two years aforesaid;

(b) apply for admission to the Registrar through the Principal of the college he last attended;

(c) produce the following certificates signed by the Principal of the college submitting his name:—

- (i) of good conduct,
- (ii) of fitness to appear at the examination,
- (iii) of having attended 75 per cent of the lectures delivered in each subject of the course of instruction for the examination and in the case of a Science subject, where practical work is prescribed, 75 per cent of such work:\*

Provided that the Executive Council may, on the recommendation of the Principal, for special reason to be recorded, condone any deficiency in attendance.

5. On the report of the Principal or otherwise the Executive Council may exclude any candidate from the examination if it is satisfied that such candidate is not a fit person to be admitted thereto. The reason for such exclusion shall be recorded.

6. Every application for admission to the examination shall be in the form prescribed by the

\*Explanation.—Attendance at 75 per cent of the lectures and of the practical work shall mean such attendance calculated up to a date five weeks next preceding the date of the commencement of the written examination.

Academic Council and shall reach the Registrar at least eight weeks before the commencement of the examination. It shall be accompanied by a fee of Rs. 30. A candidate who fails to pass or to present himself for examination shall not be entitled to a refund of the fee.

7. Every candidate for the B. A. examination shall be examined in—

English, and any two of the following subjects :—

- (a) A classical Language,\*
- (b) One of the following Modern Indian Languages :—Marathi, Hindi or Urdu,
- (c) French,
- (d) Mathematics,
- (e) History and Allied Geography,
- (f) Economics,
- (g) Philosophy.

8. Every candidate for the B. Sc. examination shall be examined in—

(1) General English, and one of the following groups :—

- (a) Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry,
- (b) Chemistry, Botany and Zoology.

9. The marks which each subject carries and the marks which a candidate must obtain to pass the examination are given in Appendix A.

10. In order to pass, a candidate must obtain in each subject the minimum marks prescribed in Appendix A and in the aggregate not less than 33

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\* Any one of the following :—Sanskrit, Pali and Prakrit, Arabic, Persian and Latin.

per cent of the total marks obtainable. Successful candidates who gain 60 per cent or more of the aggregate marks shall be placed in the first division; those who gain not less than 45 per cent of the aggregate marks in the second division, and the rest in the third division.

11. Subject, as far as may be, to his compliance with the requirements of this ordinance, any person who has passed the B. A. or B. Sc. examination without French being one of his subjects, may appear at any subsequent examination for the degree of B. A. or B. Sc. in French. On his securing the prescribed minimum, a certificate of his having passed shall be granted to him in the prescribed form.

12. Any candidate who has been admitted to the B. A. or B. Sc. examination and has obtained not less than 40 per cent of the aggregate marks in the subjects in which he was examined, but has failed to secure the prescribed minimum in one of such subjects only, obtaining however not less than 25 per cent of the marks in that subject, shall without attending lectures in a college be admitted, on payment of a fresh fee, to a subsequent examination only in the subject in which he has so failed; and if he secures the prescribed minimum number of marks, he shall be deemed to have passed the examination.

13. The scope of the subjects shall be indicated in the Prospectus.

14. As soon as possible after the examination but not later than the 30th of June next following; the Executive Council shall publish a list of the successful candidates arranged in three divisions.

## APPENDIX A.

## B. A.

SUBJECTS :—*English and any two others.*

			Minimum pass marks.
ENGLISH, GENERAL—2 papers	100		33
I Unseen passages	50		
II Essay	50		
ENGLISH, SPECIAL—2 papers	100		33
I and II—50 each			
PERSIAN AND ARABIC—3 papers	150		50
I Prose	40		
Grammar	10		
II Poetry	35		
History of Lit.	10		
Fig. of speech, etc.	5		
III Rapid reading	20		
Translation from English into language	30		
LATIN—3 papers	150		50
I paper	50		
II paper	50		
III paper	50		
SANSKRIT—3 papers	150		50
I paper	50		
II paper	50		
III paper	50		
FRENCH—3 papers	150		50
I Set Books	70		
II History of Literature	40		
III Unseen composition and Essay	40		
MATHEMATICS—3 papers	150		50
I, II and III—50 each.			
PHILOSOPHY—2 papers	150		50
I and II—75 each.			
HISTORY—2 papers	150		50
I and II—75 each.			



			Minimum pass marks
ECONOMICS—2 papers I and II—75 each.	... 150 ..		50
MODERN INDIAN LANGUAGES— I, II and III—50 each	... 150 ...		50
FIRST DIVISION	... 60 per cent.		
SECOND DIVISION	... 45 per cent.		
THIRD DIVISION	... 33 per cent.		

## B. Sc.

*General English and three others.*

ENGLISH, GENERAL—2 papers I and II—50 each.	... 100 ...	33
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PHYSICS	} 2 papers, each 50	... 100 ...	33
CHEMISTRY		... 50 ...	17
ZOOLOGY			
BOTANY			

	150		
MATHEMATICS—3 papers, each 50	150	...	50

FIRST DIVISION—60 p. c.	} Candidates must pass in the theoretical part and in the practical part also of the examination in each Science subject.
SECOND DIVISION—45 p. c.	
THIRD DIVISION—33 p. c.	

## CHAPTER IX.

## DEGREE OF MASTER OF ARTS.

1. A candidate for the Degree of Master of Arts must have passed two examinations:—

- (a) the Previous examination in the subject in which he intends to present himself in the Final examination for the Degree of Master of Arts; and
- (b) the Final examination in the same subject.

2. Subject to their compliance with the requirements of this ordinance the following persons shall be eligible for admission to the Previous examination :—

- (a) A student who has passed the examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts not less than one academical year previously and has since prosecuted a regular course of study in the subject in which he offers himself for examination in a college.
- (b) A teacher in an educational institution eligible under the provisions of Chapter XIX who has passed the examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts in the subject in which he offers himself for examination not less than one academical year previously.
- (c) A woman who has passed the examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts in the subject in which she offers herself for examination not less than one academical year previously and is otherwise eligible under the provisions of additional statute No. 29.

*Explanation.*—(i) The Degree of Bachelor of Arts includes any degree conferred by any other University which is recognized by this University as equivalent\* to its own degree.

(ii) Regular course of study means attendance at 75 per cent of the lectures† delivered in the subject of the examination :

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\*The following examinations have been recognized :—  
porated by law in British India.

†Attendance at 75 per cent of the lectures shall mean such attendance calculated up to a date five weeks preceding the date of the commencement of the written examination.

Provided that the Executive Council may, on the recommendation of the Principal, for special reason to be recorded, condone any deficiency in attendance.

3. Subject to their compliance with the requirements of this ordinance the Final examination shall be open to the following persons:—

- (a) A student who has, since the passing of the Previous examination, prosecuted a regular course of study as defined in paragraph 2, explanation (ii), in the subject in which he offers himself for examination for not less than one academical year in a college.
- (b) A teacher eligible under the provisions of Chapter XIX, who has passed the Previous examination in the subject in which he offers himself for examination for not less than one academical year previously
- (c) A woman eligible under the provisions of additional statute No. 29 who has passed the Previous examination in the subject in which she offers herself for examination not less than one academical year previously.

4. The Previous and the Final examinations for the Degree of Master of Arts shall be held annually at Nagpur. They shall begin on the 2nd Monday in March, or on such date as may be appointed by the Academic Council, the said date being notified in the *Central Provinces Gazette* at least four months before the commencement of the examinations.

5. On the report of the Principal or otherwise, the Executive Council may exclude any candidate from the examinations if it is satisfied that

such candidate is not a fit person to be admitted thereto. The reason for such exclusion shall be recorded.

6. Every application for admission to the examinations shall be in the form prescribed by the Academic Council and shall reach the Registrar at least eight weeks before the commencement of the examination. It shall be accompanied by a fee of Rs. 20 for the Previous and Rs. 30 for the Final examination. A candidate who fails to pass or to present himself for examination shall not be entitled to a refund of the fee.

7. A candidate may offer himself for examination in any one of the following subjects :—

- (1) Any one of the following languages—  
English,\* Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian,  
Marathi, Hindi and Urdu,
- (2) Mental and Moral Science,
- (3) History,
- (4) Mathematics,
- (5) Economics.

Provided that a candidate who has passed in one of these subjects may, subject to the other provisions of the ordinance, appear at a subsequent examination in another subject.

Provided further that the Academic Council may, unconditionally or subject to such condition or conditions as it deems fit to impose, permit a candidate who has passed in one subject to appear

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\*Candidates whose mother-tongue is English are required to show a fair knowledge of the Latin grammar and vocabulary, enabling them to analyse, grammatically and etymologically, English words of Latin origin, to explain Latin quotations of not too difficult a nature, and to trace "Latinisms" that may occur in the idiom and syntax of English writers.

at a subsequent examination offering a new combination of papers in that subject. The application in this behalf shall be submitted to the Registrar on it before the 30 of June next preceeding the date of the examination at which the candidate desires to appear.

Such a person shall not, if declared successful, be classed or be eligible for any scholarship, medal or prize.

NOTE.—It will not be necessary for such person to pursue a course of study in a College as a qualification in the admission to the examination.

8. The scope of the subjects shall be indicated in the Prospectus.

9. In order to pass, a candidate must obtain 36 per cent of the aggregate marks. No minimum pass marks will be required in any paper or in the *vivâ voce* examination, if any, but if in any paper or *vivâ voce* examination a candidate obtains less than 25 per cent of the aggregate marks assigned to it, those marks shall be excluded from his aggregate. Successful candidates obtaining 60 per cent or more shall be placed in the first class; those obtaining less than 60 per cent but not less than 48 per cent shall be placed in the second class, and all below in the third class.

10. As soon as may be after the close of the examination, the Executive Council shall publish a list of successful candidates, arranged in three divisions and in order of merit.

## CHAPTER X.

### DECREE OF DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY (Ph. D.).

1. Any Master of Arts of the Nagpur University may offer himself as a candidate for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy :

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Provided that three years shall have elapsed since the date the candidate passed the said examination.

2. Every candidate shall state in his application the special subject within the purview of the ordinance relating to the degree of Master of Arts, upon a knowledge of which he rests his qualification for the doctorate.

3. Every such application shall be placed before the Faculty of Arts for approval, and if it is approved, the fact shall be notified to the candidate, who, thereupon, shall submit, together with a fee of Rs. 200, three copies, printed or typewritten, of a thesis on the special subject stated in his application or any particular part thereof.

The thesis must be satisfactory as regards literary presentation, as well as in other respects, and if not already published in an approved form, must be submitted in a form suitable for publication.

4. A candidate will not be permitted to submit work for which a degree has been conferred on him in this or any other University, but he shall not be precluded from incorporating work which he has already submitted for a degree in this or any other University in a work covering a wider field, provided he shall indicate either in the preface or by reference any work which has been so incorporated.

5. The candidate shall indicate generally in a preface to his thesis, and specially in notes, the sources from which his information is taken, the extent to which he has availed himself of the work of others, and the portions of the thesis which he claims as original; he shall further state whether

his research has been conducted independently, under advice or in collaboration with others, and in what respects his investigations appear to him to tend to the advancement of learning.

6. Work done conjointly with other investigators will not be accepted as a thesis qualifying for a degree, but the candidate may submit as a subsidiary matter in support of his candidature any printed contribution to the advancement of his subject which he may have previously published independently or conjointly.

7. The thesis, and the original contributions, if any, shall be referred to two examiners appointed by the Executive Council on the recommendation of the Academic Council. The candidate may be required to appear by three months' previous notice, at a place approved by the University, to be tested orally or by means of a written paper, or by both with reference to the thesis and the special subject selected by him. The examiners shall report to the Executive Council the result of the examination of the thesis, and of the oral and written examinations, if any; and if the Executive Council, upon the report or reports, considers the candidate worthy of the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, it shall cause his name to be published with the subject of his thesis and the titles of his published contributions, if any, to the advancement of learning.

8. In the event of a difference of opinion between the two examiners, the Executive Council shall appoint a third examiner, to whom the thesis and the original contribution, if any, shall be referred. His decision shall be final.

## CHAPTER XI.

## DEGREE OF MASTER OF SCIENCE.

1. A candidate for the Degree of Master of Science must have passed two examinations :—

- (a) The Previous examination in the subject in which he intends to present himself in the Final examination for the Degree of Master of Science; and
- (b) The Final examination in the same subject.

2. Subject to their compliance with the requirements of this ordinance, the following persons shall be eligible for admission to the Previous examination :—

- (a) A student who has passed the examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science not less than one academical year previously and has since prosecuted a regular course of study in the subject in which he offers himself for examination in a college.
- (b) A teacher in an educational institution eligible under the provisions of Chapter XIX who has passed the examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science in the subject in which he offers himself for examination not less than one academical year previously.
- (c) A woman who has passed the examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science in the subject in which she offers herself for examination not less than one academical year previously and is otherwise eligible under the provisions of additional statute No. 29.



*Explanation.*—(i) The degree of Bachelor of Science includes any degree conferred by any other University which is recognised\* by this University equivalent to its own degree.

(ii) Regular course of study means attendance at 75 per cent of the lectures† delivered and at the practical work separately in the subject of the examination :

Provided that the Executive Council may, on the recommendation of the Principal and for special reasons to be recorded, condone any deficiency in attendance.

3. Subject to their compliance with the requirements of this ordinance, the following persons shall be eligible for admission to the Final Examination :—

(a) A student who has, since the passing of the Previous examination, prosecuted a regular course of study as defined in paragraph 2, explanation (ii), in the subject in which he offers himself for examination for not less than one academical year in a college.

(b) A teacher eligible under the provisions of Chapter XIX, who has passed the Previous examination in the subject in which he offers himself for examination for not less than one academical year previously.

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\*The degrees are—B. Sc. degree of any University incorporated by law in British India.

†Attendance at 75 per cent of the lectures and of the practical work shall mean such attendance calculated up to a date five weeks preceding the date of the commencement of the written examination.

- (3) Zoology,
- (4) Mathematics,
- (5) Botany.

9. The scope of the subjects shall be indicated in the Prospectus.

10. In order to pass, a candidate must obtain 36 per cent of the aggregate marks of the written papers and also of the practical examination. No minimum pass marks will be required in each paper, but if in any paper a candidate obtains less than 25 per cent of the aggregate marks assigned to it, these marks shall be excluded from his aggregate. Candidates obtaining 60 per cent or more shall be placed in the first class; those obtaining less than 60 per cent but not less than 48 per cent shall be placed in the second class, and all other successful candidates in the third class.

11. As soon as may be after the close of the examination, the Executive Council shall publish a list of successful candidates, arranged in three classes and in order of merit.

#### APPENDIX A.

M. Sc.				
Previous.				
Physics	...	500, 3 papers, each 100	...	300
		Practical	...	200
Botany	...	} 2 papers, each 75	...	150
Zoology	..		Practical	...
Chemistry	...	500, 3 papers, each 100	...	300
		Record of practical work 50	}	...
		Practical examination 150		

Mathematics	...	400, 4 papers, each 100	...	400
		<i>Final.</i>		
Physics	...	500, 3 papers, each 100	...	300
		Practical	...	200
Botany and Zoo- logy.	500.	3 papers, each 100	...	300
		Practical	...	200
Chemistry	...	250, 2 papers, each 75	...	150
		Record of prac- tical work 30	}	100
		Practical exam- ination 70		
Mathematics	...	400, 4 papers, each 100	...	400

## CHAPTER XII.

## DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF SCIENCE.

1. Any Master of Arts of the Nagpur University in Mathematics or Master of Science of the Nagpur University may offer himself as a candidate for Degree of Doctor of Science :

Provided that three years shall have elapsed since the date the candidate passed the said examination.

2. Every candidate shall state in his application the special subject within the purview of the ordinance relating to the degree of Master of Science, upon a knowledge of which he rests his qualification for the Doctorate.

3. Every such application shall be placed before the Faculty of Science for approval, and if it is approved, the fact shall be notified to the candidate, who thereupon shall submit, together with a fee of Rs. 200, three copies, printed or type-written, of a thesis on the special subject stated in

his application or any particular part thereof, embodying the results of research, and showing evidence of his own work, whether based on the discovery of new facts observed by himself or of new relation of facts observed by others, and tending generally to the advancement of Science.

4. The candidate shall indicate generally in a preface to his thesis, and specially in notes, the sources from which his information is taken, the extent to which he has availed himself of the work of others, and the portions of the thesis which he claims as original; he shall further state whether his research has been conducted independently, under advice, or in collaboration with others, and in what respect his investigations appear to him to tend to the advancement of Science.

5. The candidate may also forward with his application three printed copies of any original contribution to the advancement of Science, which may have been published by him independently or conjointly with others, and upon which he relies in support of his candidature.

6. The thesis, and the original contributions, if any, shall be referred to two examiners (one of whom shall be an authority on the subject outside India) appointed by the Executive Council, on the recommendation of the Academic Council. The candidate may be required, by an examiner or the examiners, at their discretion, to appear before them at a place approved by the University, to be tested orally, or practically or by means of a written paper, or by all or any of these methods, with reference to the thesis and the special subject selected by him. The examiners shall report to the Executive Council the result of the examination of the thesis, and of the oral, written or

practical examinations, if any; and if the Executive Council, upon the report or reports, considers the candidate worthy of the degree of Doctor of Science, it shall cause his name to be published with the subject of his thesis and the titles of his published contributions, if any, to the advancement of Science.

7. In the event of a difference of opinion between the two examiners, the Executive Council shall appoint a third examiner, to whom the thesis and the original contributions, if any, shall be referred. His decision shall be final.

### CHAPTER XIII.

#### DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF LAWS.

1. Every candidate for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws must have passed two examinations in Law—

- (a) the Previous examination,
- (b) the Final examination.

2. Subject to their compliance with the conditions of this ordinance persons shall be eligible for admission to the Previous examination who—

- (i) have passed the examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts or Bachelor of Science of this University or for the corresponding degree of any other University recognised\* by this University as equivalent to its own degree;
- (ii) after passing the examination aforesaid, have prosecuted a regular course of

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\*B. A. and B. Sc. degrees of any University incorporated by law in British India.

study for not less than one academic year in the University College of Law, Nagpur.

3. Subject to their compliance with the conditions of this ordinance, persons shall be eligible for admission to the Final examination who, after passing the Previous examination, have prosecuted a regular course of study for not less than one academic year in the University College of Law, Nagpur :

Provided that any student who has passed the Previous examination in Law of the University of Allahabad from the Morris College, Nagpur, prior to the year 1924, shall be deemed to have passed the Previous examination in Law referred to in paragraph 2.

4. A regular course of study means attendance at at least 75 per cent of the lectures\* delivered in each subject of the course of instruction :

Provided that the Executive Council may, on the recommendation of the Principal and for special reasons to be recorded, condone any deficiency in attendance.

5. The examinations in Law shall commence annually at Nagpur on the fourth Monday in March or on such date as may be appointed by the Academic Council, the said date being notified in the *Central Provinces Gazette* at least four months before the commencement of the examinations.

6. On the report of the principal or otherwise the Executive Council may exclude any candidate from the examination if it is satisfied that

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\*Attendance at 75 per cent of the lectures shall mean such attendance calculated up to a date five weeks preceding the date of the commencement of the written examination.

such candidate is not a fit person to be admitted thereto. The reason for such exclusion shall be recorded.

7. Every application for admission to the examination shall be in the form prescribed by the Academic Council and shall reach the Registrar at least eight weeks before the commencement of the examination. It shall be accompanied by a fee of Rs. 20 for the Previous and Rs. 40 for the Final examination. A candidate who fails to pass or to present himself for examination shall not be entitled to a refund of the fee.

8. The following shall be the subjects for the Previous and the Final examinations, respectively :—

*Previous Examination.*

1. Jurisprudence.
2. Constitutional Law.
3. Roman Law.
4. Law of Contracts.
5. Law of Evidence.
6. Criminal Law and Procedure.
7. Law relating to Persons and Torts.

*Final Examination.*

1. Hindu Law.
2. Mahomedan Law.
3. Law of Land Tenures.
4. Law relating to Property.
5. Civil Procedure Code.
6. Principle of Equity including Trusts and Specific Relief.
7. Limitation, Prescription and Easement :

Provided that the above subjects for the Final examination shall be brought into operation from

1927, the candidates for 1926 being examined in Criminal Law and Procedure in place of Principles of Equity, etc., as given in 6 above.

9. The scope of each subject shall be indicated in the Prospectus.

One paper carrying 100 marks shall be set in each subject.

10. In order to pass either of the two examinations, a candidate must obtain in each paper at least 33 per cent marks, and in the aggregate not less than 50 per cent of the aggregate marks obtainable. A candidate who secures not less than 60 per cent shall be placed in the first class. All other successful candidates shall be placed in the second class.

11. The Executive Council shall publish a list of the names of the successful candidates arranged in two classes, the first in order of merit and the second according to the roll numbers.

12. Notwithstanding anything in paragraphs 2 (ii) and 3 of this ordinance, any student of the Law Department of the Morris College, Nagpur, who prior to the 1st of July 1925 was studying in the said College and was eligible for the Previous examination or the Final examination in Law of this University or of the University of Allahabad shall be admitted to the Previous or Final examination, as the case may be, under this ordinance as if he had prosecuted his studies in accordance with the provisions thereof.

#### CHAPTER XIV.

#### DEGREE OF MASTER OF LAWS.

1. Subject to their compliance with the conditions of this ordinance, persons shall be eligible for the examination for the degree of Master of Laws



who have obtained the degree of Bachelor of Laws of this University and have completed at least two academic years since passing the examination for the same.

2. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects, namely :—

- (i) Jurisprudence and Principles of Legislation;
- (ii) Principles and History of Roman Law;
- (iii) Principles of Equity, including Trusts and Specific Relief, and

Any two of the following subjects, namely :—

- (a) Hindu Law.
- (b) Mahomedan Law.
- (c) The Law of Contracts and Torts.
- (d) The Law relating to the transfer of immoveable property and the Law of Prescription and Easement.
- (e) The Law of Wills and Intestate Succession other than succession under Hindu and Mahomedan Law.
- (f) Public International Law.
- (g) Private International Law.
- (h) Constitutional Law and History (British and Indian).
- (i) Law relating to Land Tenures in British India.

One paper on each of the five subjects as aforesaid shall be set, each of which shall carry 100 marks.

The paper in each subject shall be divided into two sections A and B, two and half hours being allowed for each section with an interval of one hour between them.

3. The scope of each subject shall be indicated in the Prospectus.

4. The examination shall be held annually at Nagpur. It shall begin on the first Monday in December or on such other date as may be appointed by the Academic Council. Every application for admission to the examination shall be in the form prescribed by the Academic Council and shall reach the Registrar at least four months before the date fixed by the Academic Council for the commencement of the examination, such date being notified in the *Central Provinces Gazette* at least six months before the commencement of the examination. The application shall be accompanied by a fee of Rs. 150. A candidate who fails to pass or to present himself for examination shall not be entitled to a refund of the fee nor shall he be entitled to present himself for any subsequent examination without payment of a further fee, notwithstanding anything contained in paragraph 4 of Chapter VI of the ordinances.

A candidate who has failed to pass or to present himself for examination may, on compliance with the provisions of this paragraph, be admitted to any subsequent examination

5. In order to pass the examination, a candidate must obtain in each paper 50 marks and in the aggregate 60 per cent of the total number of marks.

#### CHAPTER XV.

#### DOCTOR OF LAWS DEGREE.

2. Every candidate shall submit with his application a thesis that he has composed upon some branch of law or of the history or philosophy of law. He shall indicate generally, in a preface or note to his thesis, the sources from which his information is taken, the extent to which he has availed himself of the works of others and the portions of the thesis which he claims as original. He shall further state whether his research has been independent, under advice, or in co-operation with others.

3. Every application shall be accompanied by a fee of Rs. 200.

4. No application shall be entertained unless the Faculty of Law shall have testified, to the satisfaction of the Executive Council, that since obtaining the Degree of Master of Laws, the candidate has practised his profession with repute for five years, and that in habits and character he is a fit and proper person for the Degree of Doctor.

5. The thesis submitted by the candidate shall be referred for opinion by the Executive Council to a Committee consisting of the Dean of the Faculty of Law and such other persons as it may appoint in this behalf.

6. If the thesis is approved by the Committee the candidate shall not be required to submit to any further written examination, but he may be required by the Committee to appear before it and be tested orally with reference to his thesis.

7. The Committee shall report through the Faculty of Law to the Executive Council the result of the examination of the thesis and of the oral examination, if any. If the Executive Council, upon the report and the resolution of the Faculty

thereupon, considers the candidate worthy of the Degree of Doctor of Laws, it shall cause his name to be published with the subject of the thesis in the *Central Provinces Gazette*.

8. A diploma in such form as may be prescribed by the Academic Council shall be delivered at the next convocation for conferring degrees to each candidate who has qualified for the Degree.

9. A fee of Rs. 300 shall be paid by every candidate upon admission to the Degree of Doctor of Laws.

#### CHAPTER XVI.

##### DEGREE OF LICENTIATE OF TEACHING.

1. An examination for the degree of Licentiate of Teaching shall be held annually at Jubbulpore.

2. The examination shall begin on the fourth Monday in March or such date as may be appointed by the Academic Council, the said date being notified in the *Central Provinces Gazette* at least 4 months before the commencement of the examination.

3. A candidate for the degree of Licentiate of Teaching must possess a degree of the Nagpur University or a degree recognised as equivalent thereto, and must have prosecuted a regular course of study at the Spence Training College for one academic year immediately preceding the examination, provided that the Executive Council may, on the recommendation of the Principal and for special reasons to be recorded, condone any deficiency in attendance or any other irregularity.

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*Definition.*—Regular course of study means attendance at 75 per cent of the lectures delivered in each subject of the examination.\*

4. On the report of the Principal or otherwise, the Executive Council may exclude any candidate from the examination if it is satisfied that such candidate is not a fit person to be admitted thereto. The reason for such exclusion shall be recorded.

5. Every application for admission to the examination shall be made in the form prescribed by the Academic Council, and should reach the Registrar at least 8 weeks before the commencement of the examination. It shall be accompanied by a fee of Rs. 30. A candidate who fails to pass or to present himself for the examination shall not be entitled to a refund of the fee.

6. The examination shall consist of two parts—

PART I.—Written examination, consisting of the following papers :—

1. Principles of Education.
2. Methods of teaching in general.
3. Methods of teaching particular subjects.
4. School organization and Hygiene.

PART II.—Practical teaching. The practical teaching of the candidates will be judged by—

1. Their teaching during their year of training.
2. A final test; two lessons to be given, of which one must be on English or Science.

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\*Attendance at 75 per cent of the lectures shall mean such attendance calculated up to a date five weeks preceding the date of the Commencement of the written examination.

7. In addition to Part I and Part II of the examination, candidates will be required to have completed satisfactorily courses in the following at the Spence Training College :—

1. Physical Training.
2. Pedagogical Drawing.
3. English Phonetics.

A certificate to this effect from the Principal of the Training College shall accompany every application for admission to the examination.

8. Marks and classification shall be as follows :—

PART I.—Maximum	...	200
For each paper	...	50
PART II.—Maximum	...	200
For teaching during the year, as assessed by the Principal of the Training College	...	100
For final test	...	100

	Part I.	Part II.
Class I	... 120	160
Class II	... 80	120
Class III	... 64	80

9. In order to obtain the L. T. degree, a candidate must pass in each part. If a candidate fails in Part I only, he may appear again in that part on payment of a fee of Rs. 20. If he fails in Part II, he can reappear as provided for in paragraph 3 aforesaid.

10. The scope of the subjects shall be indicated in the Prospectus.

## CHAPTER XVII.

## INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION IN AGRICULTURE.

1. The Intermediate examination in Agriculture shall be held annually at Nagpur and at such other place as may be appointed by the Academic Council.

2. The examination shall begin on the 2nd Monday in March or on such other date as may be appointed by the Academic Council, the said date being notified in the *Central Provinces Gazette* at least four months before the commencement of the examination.

3. Subject to his compliance with the requirements of this ordinance, a student of the Agricultural College, Nagpur, shall be eligible for admission to the examination.

4. A student applying for admission shall—

(a) have prosecuted a regular course of study in the Agricultural College, Nagpur, for not less than two academical years after having passed any of the examinations referred to in section 33 of the Act as a qualifying test for admission to a course of study for a degree :

Provided that the Executive Council may, on the recommendation of the Principal, for special reason to be recorded, condone any deficiency in the period of two years aforesaid ;

(b) apply for admission to the Registrar through the Principal of the College ;

(c) produce certificates signed by the Principal of the College—

(i) of good conduct,

(ii) of fitness to appear at the examination,

- 
- (iii) of having attended 75 per cent of the lectures\* delivered in each subject of the course of instruction for the examination, and in the case of a subject where practical work is prescribed 85 per cent of such work :

Provided that the Executive Council may, on the recommendation of the Principal, for special reason to be recorded, condone any deficiency in attendance.

5. On the report of the Principal or otherwise, the Executive Council may at any time exclude any candidate from the examination if it is satisfied that such candidate is not a fit person to be admitted thereto. The reason of such exclusion shall be recorded.

6. Every application for admission to the examination shall be in the form prescribed by the Academic Council and shall reach the Registrar at least eight weeks before the commencement of the examination. It shall be accompanied by a fee of Rs. 25. A candidate who fails to pass or to present himself for examination shall not be entitled to a refund of the fee.

7. Every candidate shall take the subjects shown below :—

- (1) Agriculture.
- (2) Mathematics and Agricultural Engineering.
- (3) Chemistry.
- (4) Botany.
- (5) English.

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\*Attendance at 75 per cent of the lectures and of the practical work shall mean such attendance calculated up to a date five weeks preceding the date of the commencement of the written examination.



8. The marks which each subject carries and the marks which a candidate must obtain to pass the examination are detailed in Appendix A.

9. In order to pass a candidate must obtain 40 per cent of the aggregate marks. Successful candidates obtaining 66 per cent or more of the aggregate marks shall be placed in the first division; those obtaining less than 66 per cent but not less than 50 per cent shall be placed in the second division; and all other successful candidates in the third division.

10. The scope of the subjects shall be indicated in the Prospectus.

11. As soon as possible after the examination, but not later than the 7th May next following the Executive Council shall publish a list of the successful candidates arranged in three divisions.

12. Any candidate who has been admitted to the Intermediate examination and has obtained not less than 45 per cent of the aggregate marks in the subjects in which he was examined, but has failed to secure the prescribed minimum in one of such subjects only, obtaining however not less than 25 per cent of the marks in that subject, shall, without attending lectures in a college, be admitted, on payment of a fresh fee, to a subsequent examination only in the subject in which he has so failed; and if he secures the prescribed minimum number of marks, he shall be deemed to have passed the examination.

13. A successful student shall receive a certificate in the prescribed form.

## APPENDIX A.

## Intermediate Examination.

Subject.	Papers and practicals.	Maximum.	Minimum.
Agriculture A	Paper—General Agriculture and Crop production.	100	112
	Paper—Animal Husbandry and Dairying.	100	
	Paper Farm Accounts ...	50	
	Paper—Animal Anatomy and Physiology.	50	
B ...	Practical Agriculture ...	100	48
Chemistry	... Paper I	75	50
	... Paper II	75	20
	... Practical	50	
Botany	... Paper I	75	50
	... Paper II	75	20
	... Practical	50	
Mathematics and Agricultural Engineering.	and Mathematics, general ...	100	54
	Paper—Survey and Levelling.	50	
	Practical including schemes during year.	50	20
English	... Essay	50	33
	... Unseen passage	50	
		1,100	410

NOTE.—Candidates must obtain the minimum pass marks in Theoretical and the Practical parts of each science subject.

## CHAPTER XVIII.

## EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF AGRICULTURE.

1. Examination for the degree of Bachelor of Agriculture shall be held annually at Nagpur and at such other place as may be appointed by the Academic Council.

2. The examination shall begin on the 2nd Monday in March or on such other date as may be appointed by the Academic Council, the said date being notified in the *Central Provinces Gazette* at least four months before the commencement of the examination.

3. Subject to his compliance with the requirements of this ordinance a student of the Agricultural College, Nagpur, shall be eligible for admission to the examination :

Provided that he shall have passed the Intermediate examination in Agriculture of this University or any of the examination referred to in section 33 of the Act as equivalent thereto :

Provided, further, that not less than two academical years shall have elapsed since he passed the said examination.

4. A student of a college shall—

(a) have prosecuted a regular course of study in the Agricultural College, Nagpur, for not less than two academical years after having passed the Intermediate examination in Agriculture of this University or an examination recognized as equivalent thereto under section 33 of the Act :

Provided that the Executive Council may, on the recommendation of the Principal, for special reason to be recorded, condone any deficiency in the period of two years aforesaid;

(b) apply for admission to the Registrar through the Principal of the College;

(c) produce the following certificates signed by the Principal of the College submitting his name—

(i) of good conduct,

(ii) of fitness to appear at the examination,

(iii) of having attended 75 per cent of the lectures delivered in each subject in the course of instruction for the examination, and in the case of a subject where practical work is prescribed 85 per cent of such work :

Provided that the Executive Council may, on the recommendation of the Principal, for special reason to be recorded, condone any deficiency in attendance.

5. On the report of the Principal or otherwise, the Executive Council may at any time exclude any candidate from the examination if it is satisfied that such candidate is not a fit person to be admitted thereto. The reason for such exclusion shall be recorded.

Rs. 30. A candidate who fails to pass or to present himself for examination shall not be entitled to a refund of the fee.

7. Every candidate shall be examined in—

(1) Agriculture.

(2) Chemistry.

(3) Agricultural Botany and Plant Pathology.

8. The marks which each subject carries and the marks which a candidate must obtain to pass the examination are given in Appendix A.

9. In order to pass, a candidate must obtain in each subject the minimum marks prescribed in Appendix A and in the aggregate not less than 40 per cent of the total marks obtainable. Successful candidates who gain 66 per cent or more of the aggregate marks shall be placed in the first division; those who gain not less than 50 per cent of the aggregate marks in the second division; and the rest in the third division.

10. A candidate who has been admitted to the examination, and has obtained not less than 45 per cent of the aggregate marks in the subjects in which he was examined, but has failed to secure the prescribed minimum in one of such subjects only, obtaining however not less than 25 per cent of the marks in that subject, shall, without attending lectures in a college be admitted, on payment of a fresh fee, to a subsequent examination only in the subject in which he has so failed; and if he secures the prescribed minimum number of marks he shall be deemed to have passed the examination.

11. The scope of the subjects shall be indicated in the Prospectus.

12.\* As soon as possible after the examination, but not later than the 7th May next following, the Executive Council shall publish a list of the successful candidates arranged in three divisions.

## APPENDIX A.

## Bachelor of Agriculture.

Subject.	Paper and Practical.	Maximum.	Minimum.
Agriculture	... Paper—General Agricultural.	100	140
	Paper—Agricultural Economics and Farm Management.	100	
	Paper—Agricultural Engineering.	75	
	Veterinary Science ...	50	75
	Essay ...	50	
	Thesis and Experimental Agricultural and Practical <i>vis a vis</i> .	75 75	
	Veterinary Practical ...	25	
Chemistry	... Paper I	100	66 40
	Paper II	100	
	Practical	100	
Botany	... Paper—Botany I	75	50
	Paper—Botany II	75	
Plant Pathology	... Paper—Plant Pathology.	100	33 40
	Practical Botany and Mycology.	75	
	Practical Entomology ...	25	
		1,200	450

NOTE.—Candidates must obtain minimum pass marks in the theoretical and practical parts of each science subject.

## CHAPTER XIX.

ADMISSION OF TEACHERS TO EXAMINATIONS  
AND DEGREES IN ARTS AND SCIENCE.

1. A teacher in an educational institution recognised by the University or by the Local Government of the Central Provinces and Berar shall be eligible for an examination of the University, provided—

- (i) that by the date of the examination not less than two academical years shall have elapsed—
  - (a) since the date of his passing the Final examination held under the Central Provinces High School Education Act, 1922, and the same Act as applied to Berar, or an examination recognised by the University as equivalent thereto in the case of candidates for the Intermediate examination, or
  - (b) since the date of his passing the examination next preceding in the case of any other examination;
- (ii) that he shall have served continuously in one or more of the recognised institutions above referred to, previous to the date of his application, for not less than
  - (a) 18 months if he is a candidate for the Intermediate, B. A. or B. Sc. examination, or
  - (b) 15 months if he is a candidate for one of the examinations for the M. A. or M. Sc. degree, or
  - (c) 15 months if he is a candidate for the B. A. or B. Sc. examination, having appeared once for the said examination previous to his appointment as a teacher and failed;

- (iii) that in the case of an examination including a subject in which laboratory work is required by the University, he shall have attended a full course of laboratory instruction in that subject in a college, and shall submit a certificate to this effect signed by the Principal of the college :

Provided that a teacher of an educational institution recognised by the University or by the Local Government of the Central Provinces and Berar, who, on the 3rd of August, 1923, was eligible for an examination of the Allahabad University or for the Intermediate examination of the Board of High School and Intermediate Education of the United Provinces shall, notwithstanding anything in sub-paragraph (i) of this paragraph, be eligible for the corresponding examination of Nagpur University in the years 1924 and 1925.

2. A teacher who desires to appear for an examination shall apply to the Registrar in the form prescribed not less than three months before the date fixed for the commencement of the examination.



## CHAPTER XX.

## RE-ADMISSION TO EXAMINATIONS.

*Intermediate, B. A. and B. Sc. Examinations.*

1. A student who has failed to pass or to present himself for an examination once may be admitted to a subsequent examination, provided that he has prosecuted a regular course of study in a college during the academical year in which such subsequent examination is held.

2. A student who has failed to pass or to present himself for a second time more than once may be admitted to that examination subsequently without attending a regular course of study in a college :

Provided—

(a) that he pays a lump sum of Rs. 10 and a further fee calculated at Rs. 2 per year, commencing from the year next following that in which he failed to pass or present himself for examination ;

(b) that he sends an application to the Registrar not less than three months before the date of the examination setting forth the dates of his previous failures to pass or appear, as the case may be ;

(c) that except with the special permission of the Academic Council, no student shall be admitted to a subsequent examination in any subject, or in the case of B.Sc. examination, a group of subjects, other than the subject or subjects, as the case may be, he offered for the examination which he failed to pass or for which he failed to present himself.

In the case of the Intermediate and B. A. examinations, he may change not more than one subject. Application for such permission must

reach the Registrar on or before the 30th of June preceding the date of the examination.

*L.L. B., M. A. and M. Sc. Examinations  
(Previous and Final).*

3. A student who has failed to pass or present himself for examination may be admitted to one or more subsequent examinations without further attending any regular course of study in a college:

Provided—

(a) that he pays with his application a fee calculated at Rs. 2 per year, commencing from the year next following that in which he failed to pass or present himself for examination;

(b) that he sends his application to the Registrar not less than three months before the date of the examination setting forth the dates of his previous failures to pass or appear, as the case may be.

(c) that in the case of M. A. and M. Sc. examinations no person may offer for a subsequent examination under this ordinance—

(i) a subject other than that in which he failed to pass or present himself for examination

4. Except as hereinbefore laid down, the ordinance relating to first admission to examinations shall, as far as may be, apply to applicants under this ordinance.

5. *Explanation.*—An examination held by the Allahabad University before the 4th of August 1923 shall, with respect to a candidate who had failed to pass, or present himself at such an examination from a college admitted to the privileges of this University, be deemed to be an examination within the meaning of this ordinance.

#### CHAPTER XXI.

### APPOINTMENT AND DUTIES OF EXAMINERS AND EXAMINATION COMMITTEES.

1. Each Board of Studies shall submit annually to the Faculty concerned a list of names of persons suitable to be appointed examiners in the subjects assigned to the Board.

2. The Faculties shall submit annually to the Academic Council the names of persons suitable to be appointed examiners in the subjects assigned to the Faculty.

3. The Academic Council shall constitute a General Examination Committee, consisting of not more than nine members.

4. The General Examination Committee shall—  
(a) hold office for three years;

(b) recommended the appointment of examiners to the Executive Council from among the persons recommended by the Faculties to the Academic Council; and

(c) issue general instructions for the guidance of examiners and moderators in setting and moderating papers.

5. One external examiner shall be appointed in each subject and in each examination.

6. Internal examiners shall be appointed as near to the date of examination as possible.

7. After appointment, no internal examiner shall give instruction to the candidates for the particular University examination of that year in the subject in which he is an examiner.

8. The Academic Council shall constitute for each subject a Subject Examination Committee consisting ordinarily of two and of not more than three members.

9. The Subject Examination Committees shall—

(a) hold office for three years;

(b) moderate examination questions on such dates as may be fixed by the Vice-Chancellor.

10. After moderating question papers no member of a Subject Examination Committee shall give instruction to candidates for the University examinations of that year in that subject.

11. Examiners shall be appointed for one year only, but shall be eligible for re-appointment.

12. A special Examination Committee consisting of three members shall be appointed by the Academic Council each year to prepare the results of examinations and report the same for publication to the Executive Council.

CHAPTER XXII.

REMUNERATION TO EXAMINERS.

1. The following shall be the scale of remuneration to examiners :—

*Arts, Science and Law Examinations.*

	Rs.	a.	p.
For reading a thesis and reporting on it in the D. Sc., LL. D. and D. Lit. examination ...	200	0	0
For M. A. and M. Sc. (both Previous and Final) and LL. M. examinations :—			

	Rs.	a.	p.
For setting each question paper ...	100	0	0
For marking each answer book ...	2	0	0
For examining each candidate <i>vivâ voce</i> (subject to a minimum fee of Rs. 50) ...	2	8	0
For practical work in M. Sc. examination ...	100	0	0
For B. A., B. Sc., LL. B. (both Previous and Final) and L. T. examinations :—			

	Rs.	a.	p.
For setting each question paper ...	50	0	0
For marking each answer book ...	1	8	0
For practical examination in B. Sc. per candidate (subject to a minimum fee of Rs. 50 for each centre of examination) ...	2	0	0

Rs. a. p.

For conducting the practical examination and for inspecting the record of work for the degree of L. T. per candidate subject to a minimum of fee of Rs. 50) ... 2 0 0.

Provided that full remuneration for setting a paper will be payable to the paper-setter in each part of paper III in the L. T. examination.

For Intermediate examination :—

\*For setting each paper ... 30 0 0.

\*For marking each answer book ... 1 0 0.

For practical work per candidate (subject to a minimum fee of Rs. 50 for each centre of examination) ... 1 8 0.

Provided that if an examiner is appointed to examine answers to a paper or papers that he has not himself set, the fee for setting the paper shall be equally divided between him and the setter of the paper.

2. For doing any work for which no fee has been prescribed above, the Executive Council shall fix such fee as it may consider reasonable.

3. An examiner who comes from an out station to conduct any *viva voce* or practical examination, shall receive single 1st class fare each way

\*The remuneration for setting a question paper and for marking each answer book in vernacular composition in the English Third Paper is Rs. 15 and annas 12 respectively (subject to a minimum of Rs. 25 in the case of every vernacular).

and 3rd class fare for servant. An allowance at the rate of Rs.10 per day will be paid to an examiner when engaged in travelling and while conducting the examination.

4. For *vivâ voce* or practical examinations where two examiners are appointed and one of them is a teacher of the subject in the college, the fees shall be payable to the other examiner only.

#### CHAPTER XXIII.

#### ADMISSION OF COLLEGES TO THE PRIVILEGES OF THE UNIVERSITY.

1. An educational institution desiring to be admitted as a college to the privileges of the University under statute No. 11, shall satisfy the Academic Council that—

(1) No lecture shall be delivered to more than 64 students at a time.

(2) No teacher shall teach for more than 24 hours a week: Provided that two hours of M.A. or M.Sc. teaching shall count as three hours for the purpose of this calculation.

(3) For any branch of experimental science laboratories of approved design are constructed and adequately equipped.

(4) A demonstrator is provided for every 16 students during practical work in any science subject.

(5) Where adequate hostel accommodation does not already exist it shall be provided within two years from the date of admission to the privileges of the University.

2. An educational institution admitted as a college to the privileges of the University shall submit annually to the Registrar such information as may be required in the prescribed form.

#### CHAPTER XXIV.

##### RECOGNITION OF UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGE TEACHERS.

No person shall be recognised as qualified to give instruction in the University or any of its colleges unless the Academic Council is satisfied regarding his character and his qualifications to give instruction in the particular subject or subjects up to the standard for which recognition is desired.

All changes in the staff of colleges within the University shall be reported to the Academic Council.

#### CHAPTER XXV.

##### APPOINTMENTS TO TEACHING POSTS.

Appointments to teaching posts, other than professorships, readerships and lecturerships, shall be made on the nomination of a Committee of Selection constituted for the purpose as follows:—

- (i) The Vice-Chancellor;
- (ii) The Dean of the Faculty concerned;  
and
- (iii) The Head of the Department of Study concerned.

#### CHAPTER XXVI.

##### THE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF LAW.

In pursuance of powers conferred by clause (b) of paragraph 4 of the First Statutes read with



sub-section (12) of section 4 of the Nagpur University Act, 1923, the Executive Council makes the following provisions for the institution, management and internal economy of a University College of Law at Nagpur :—

1. To provide facilities for a sound training in law and legal principles and to prepare students for degrees in Law, a University Law College shall be established at Nagpur with effect from the 1st of July 1925.

2. No student who has not been admitted to the degree of B. A. or B. Sc. in this University or to the corresponding degree of another University recognised by this University as equivalent to its own degree under the provisions of sub-section (2) of section 33 of the Nagpur University Act, 1923, shall be admitted into the College with a view to proceed to the degree of Bachelor of Laws.

3. The College shall be under the management of a governing body of seven members, to be styled the University Law College Committee, constituted as follows :—

- (i) The Vice-Chancellor, President, *ex-officio*.
- (ii) The Dean of the Faculty of Law, *ex-officio*.
- (iii) A judge of the Court of the Judicial Commissioner, Central Provinces and Berar, nominated by the Chancellor.
- (iv) The Director of Public Instruction, Central Provinces and Berar, *ex-officio*.
- (v) } Three persons appointed by the Executive Council from among the members of the Central Provinces and Berar Bar and the Provincial Judicial Service, Central Provinces and Berar. These members shall
- (vi) } hold office for three years.
- and (vii) }

4. (a) At meetings of the governing body, four members shall form a quorum.

(b) In the absence of the President at any meeting, the members present shall appoint a chairman for the meeting.

(c) All questions shall be decided by a majority of votes. If the votes, including that of the President (or Chairman), are equally divided, he shall have a casting vote.

(d) The proceedings of the governing body shall be subject to revision by the Executive Council.

5. The staff shall consist of five lecturers or more, as may from time to time be determined by the governing body, one of them shall be the Principal.

6. The course shall cover a period of two academical years beginning on the 1st of July and ending on the 31st of January next following. Each year's course shall comprise, as far as may be, 120 working days.

7. The course of study in the first year shall be in the subjects prescribed for the Previous examination for the University degree of Bachelor of Laws.

8. The course of study in the second year shall be in the subjects prescribed for the Final examination for the degree of Bachelor of Laws.

9. All applications for admission to the College shall be accompanied by an admission fee of Rs. 10.

10. The students in the class for the Previous examination for the degree of Bachelor of Laws shall pay a monthly fee of Rs. 9 and those in the class for the Final examination for the degree of Bachelor of Laws shall pay a monthly fee of Rs. 10.

11. Persons not reading for degree examination may be admitted into the College by the College

Committee. They shall pay a monthly fee of Rs. 9 during the first year of their attendance and a monthly fee of Rs. 10 during the second and subsequent years of their attendance.

## CHAPTER XXVII.

### REGISTRATION OF GRADUATES.

1. Persons entitled under the provisions of paragraph 13 of the first statutes as set out in the Schedule to the Nagpur University Act, 1923, to become registered graduates, shall apply for registration in the form prescribed in the schedule appended to this ordinance.

2. Persons resident in the Central Provinces or Berar or the Feudatory States of the Central Provinces who, on the 3rd of August, 1923, were graduates of any University of British India incorporated by any law for the time being in force, or of an University in the United Kingdom of three years' standing and upwards, may apply for registration within the period of three calendar months reckoned from 4th August 1923.

3. Any person who, on any date subsequent to August 3rd, 1923, has become or shall become eligible for registration under the provisions of paragraph 13 of the First Statutes may apply for registration within the period of one calendar year from the date on which he became eligible for registration.

4. Applications shall not be entertained unless accompanied by an initial fee of Rs. 5 and by the first annual fee of Rs. 2. The annual fee shall cover the period from the 1st January to the 31st December of the year in which it is paid.

5. The second and each succeeding annual fee shall be paid on or before each 31st of March.

6. If the application is forwarded after the expiration of the periods of limitation prescribed in paragraphs 2 and 3, respectively, it shall be accompanied by the fees referred to in paragraph 4 together with a late fee of Rs. 10.

7. Upon receipt of the application the Registrar shall, if he finds that the graduate is duly qualified and the sums due have been paid, cause the name of the applicant to be entered in the register.

8. If any registered graduate fails to pay the annual fee on or before the prescribed date, the Registrar shall cause the name of the registered graduate to be removed from the register. His name will be re-entered on the register, provided that he pays the fees which he would have been liable to pay had his name continued to remain on the register and an additional entrance fee of one rupee.

9. Any graduate, at any time while his name is on the register, shall become entitled to the retention of his name on the register for life on payment to the Registrar of a composition fee of Rs. 20.

10. The initial fees of Rs. 5 and the composition fee of Rs. 20 may be paid together when applying for registration, in which case also the graduate shall become entitled to retention of his name on the register of graduates for life; provided that if the application for registration be not made within the periods of limitation prescribed in paragraphs 2 and 3, respectively, of this ordinance, the total fees payable shall be Rs. 30.

## CHAPTER XXVIII.

## ADMISSION OF CANDIDATES TO DEGREES

1. All successful candidates at a degree examination shall be entitled to be formally admitted to that degree (1) at the next convocation held after the publication of results, (2) at any subsequent convocation on giving seven clear days' notice to the Registrar.

Provided that in the case of any such candidate proceeding to prosecute his studies in a British or foreign University, the Vice-Chancellor may, in anticipation of the convocation and in exercise of his powers under Additional Statute No. 21, admit him to the degree to which he has become entitled by his success at the examination therefor.

2. If any candidate is absent from the first convocation held after the publication of results, he will, on application to the Executive Council, be entitled to be admitted to his degree in absence. Such applications shall be accompanied by a fee of rupees ten.

## CHAPTER XXIX.

## ACADEMICAL COSTUME.

1. At convocation and on such other ceremonial occasions as the Executive Council or Vice-Chancellor may appoint, full Academical Costume shall be worn by all graduates of the University and at their option by members of the Court.

2. The following Academic Dress is prescribed :—

Chancellor	...Gown	... Black damask silk with gold lace and tufts similar to the Chancellor of the University of Oxford.
	Cap	... Black velvet Academic Cap with gold tassels.

Vice-Chancellor Gown	...	Black damask silk with silver lace and tufts.	
Registrar	Cap	...	The same with silver tassel.
	...Gown	...	Black stuff gown, with black silk lace and tufts.
	Cap	...	Black cloth Academic Cap, with black silk tassel or, if preferred, a "turban".
Members of the Court.	Gown	..	A black gown.
	Cap	...	As for Registrar.
			} Optional, or, if they hold degrees of this or any other University, the Academic costumes of those degrees.
Graduates B. A.	Gown	...	A black stuff gown of the same shape as that worn by Bachelor of Arts in the University of Oxford.
	Hood	...	Black silk edged with one band of three inches of white silk on both sides.
M. A.	Gown	...	Black stuff gown of the same shape as that worn by Masters of Arts in the University of Oxford.
	Hood	...	Black silk lined with white silk.
B. Sc.	Gown	...	Same as for B. A.
	Hood	...	Black silk edged with one band of three inches scarlet silk on both sides.
M. Sc.	Gown	...	Same as for M. A.
	Hood	...	Black silk lined with scarlet silk.
LL. B.	Gown	...	Same as for B. A.
	Hood	...	Black silk lined with pale blue silk.
LL. M.	Gown	...	Same as for M. A.
	Hood	...	Black silk lined with deep blue silk.
D. Sc.	Gown	...	Scarlet cloth gown with full sleeves.
	Hood	...	White silk.
LL. D.	Gown	...	As for D. Sc.
	Hood	...	Deep blue silk.

## CHAPTER XXX.

## ELECTION OF DONORS.

1. The Registrar shall call upon every Association or individual entitled under clause (xiii) of sub-section (1) of section 16 of the Nagpur University Act, 1923, read with sub-paragraph (3) of paragraph 2 of the First Statutes to nominate within a time to be fixed by him one member to the Court. Such time may be extended.

2. When an individual entitled to nominate a member as aforesaid is at the time a minor, or insane, or an idiot, the lawful guardian of his property shall be entitled to make the nomination on his behalf. When such individual is a Government ward under the Central Provinces Court of Wards Act, 1899, the nomination shall be made by the Court of Wards.

## CHAPTER XXXI.

## TRAVELLING AND HALTING ALLOWANCES.

1. Members of Authorities, Bodies, Committees and Boards of Studies shall be granted travelling and halting allowances for attending meetings (other than a Convocation of the University) at places at which they do not reside, at the following rates :—

- (i) For all journeys performed, one 1st class railway fare for the member each way from his permanent place of residence and 3rd class fare for one servant.
- (ii) For all journeys performed by road, eight annas per mile from his permanent place of residence to the nearest railway station and back, and from the Nagpur Railway Station to the University office and back.

- (iii) For each day on which a meeting is attended, Rs. 7-8-0.

2. When a member attends meetings of the University and meetings of any other body (which also pays travelling allowance) and makes only one visit for the purpose, he will be entitled to receive travelling allowance from the University for the journey in one direction only. If the meetings of the University precede meetings of the other body, halting allowance will be paid up to the date of the last University meeting. If meetings of the other body precede meetings of the University, halting allowance will be paid from the day following that on which the last meeting of that body was held, subject to a maximum of 4 days' interval:

3. When a member has to attend two or more meetings of the University with an interval of not more than 3 days, he shall be entitled to charge halting allowance according to the scale laid down in clause (iii) of paragraph 1 for the day or days he remains absent from his permanent place of residence, or travelling allowance under clauses (i) and (ii), whichever is less.

4. Officers and servants of the University travelling on University business other than meetings referred to in paragraph 1 aforesaid, shall be paid travelling and halting allowance in accordance with the provisions of the Civil Service Regulations.

5. Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, the Vice-Chancellor shall have power to deal with special cases on their merits:



Provided that any departure from the above rules does not involve the University in any pecuniary loss.

#### CHAPTER XXXII.

##### VACATION OF OFFICE.

1. If a member of a Faculty or a Board is (except in the case of illness) absent for more than one year from its meetings, he may be declared by the authority or body appointing him to have ceased to hold his office.

2. If a Dean or a Head of a Department is likely to be absent from his headquarters continuously for more than three months, another person may be appointed in his place by the authority empowered to make such appointment for the period of his absence :

Provided that if such absence extends to more than a year, the office shall be deemed to have become vacant.

3. In the event of a vacancy occurring under circumstances contemplated in paragraphs 1 and 2, or by death or resignation of any member of any authority or body, the Registrar shall take the necessary steps to have the vacancy filled as soon as may be.

#### CHAPTER XXXIII.

##### THE POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE REGISTRAR.

1. The duties of the Registrar shall be as follows :—

(a) He shall be the custodian of the records, common seal and such other property of the University as the Executive Council may commit to his charge.

(b) He shall conduct all correspondence relating to the University.

(c) He shall, save where otherwise provided, issue over his signature notices convening meetings of the various authorities and bodies of the University.

(d) He shall exercise all such powers as may be necessary or expedient for carrying into effect the orders of the various authorities and bodies of the University.

(e) Subject to any special directions made by the Academic Council in this behalf, he shall be responsible for the arrangements connected with the conduct of all examinations of the University including the proper printing and issue of examination papers and all other matters connected therewith.

(f) He shall perform such other duties as may from time to time be prescribed by the Executive Council or by the statutes, ordinances and the regulations, and render such assistance as may be desired by the Vice-Chancellor in the performance of his official duties.

2. The Registrar shall have power, subject to the control of the Vice-Chancellor, to appoint, suspend, dismiss, or otherwise punish the clerical and menial staff of the University office. Action taken in the exercise of this power shall be reported to the Executive Council at its next meeting.

#### CHAPTER XXXIV.

##### CONDITIONS OF SERVICE OF THE REGISTRAR, MR. RAM RATTAN KHANNA, M.SC.

1. That the engagement shall be for a term of five years and the said term shall begin from the

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first day of July 1924, and shall be determinable as hereinafter provided.

2. That the University shall pay Mr. R. R. Khanna for his services at the rate of rupees five hundred rising by annual increments of Rs. 30 up to a maximum of rupees eight hundred per month, the first increment to be given on the 1st January 1925.

3. That during the continuance of his service under the terms of this ordinance Mr. R. R. Khanna shall be entitled to the benefit of the Provident Fund maintained for persons in the service of the University as constituted by section 46 of the said Act and the statutes made thereunder, and shall pay such subscriptions to the said fund as shall be payable under the said statute (by which statutes he shall be bound), and that the University may deduct the said subscriptions from any money that may be payable to Mr. R. R. Khanna under this ordinance.

4. That Mr. R. R. Khanna shall obey, and to the best of his ability carry out, the lawful directions of any officer, authority or body of the University to whose authority he may, while the agreement embodied in this ordinance is in force, be subject under the provisions of the said Act or under any statute, ordinance or regulations made thereunder.

5. That Mr. R. R. Khanna shall devote his whole time and attention to the service of the University and shall not, without having first obtained the permission in writing of the officer, authority or body of the University authorised in that behalf under the provisions of the said Act or under any statute or ordinance or regulations made thereunder, (a) engage directly or indirectly, or be interested in any trade, business, or occupation on

his own account, and (b) except in case of accident, or sudden sickness certified by a competent medical authority, absent himself from his said duties.

6. The University may without notice and without making any compensation terminate the engagement embodied in this ordinance at any time for any breach of the terms thereof or breach of trust, insubordination or misconduct.

7. That the engagement, as embodied in this ordinance, may at any time be terminated with the consent of both parties. Such consent may be given on such conditions as may be mutually agreed upon.

8. That Mr. R. R. Khanna shall be eligible for leave in accordance with the provisions of the ordinances or rules and regulations for the time being in force under the said Act.

9. That it shall be lawful for the University, prior to the expiration of the term of Mr. R. R. Khanna's engagement under this ordinance, if satisfied on the report of an advisory medical board constituted as in the case of Indian Educational Service officers, that he is unfit and is likely to remain for a considerable period unfit for reason of ill-health for the discharge of his duties, to determine the engagement under this ordinance and thereupon the said engagement shall terminate.

10. That unless Mr. R. R. Khanna shall receive due notice in writing from the University three calendar months before the expiration of the said term of five years that the University shall no longer require his services, or unless he shall give notice in writing to the University before the expiration of the said term that he is desirous to put

an end to his services under this ordinance, he will continue in the service of the University upon the like terms and conditions as are herein specified so far as they are applicable.

#### CHAPTER XXXV.

##### DUTIES OF THE ASSISTANT REGISTRAR.

1. He shall be in charge of the University Bureau of Information for students intending to go abroad for education and conduct all correspondence relating thereto. He shall act as the Secretary of the Committee appointed to discharge the functions of the University in connection with the said Bureau.

2. He shall be in charge of the University Library and act as the Secretary to the Library Committee.

3. He shall exercise all such powers as may be necessary or expedient for carrying into effect the orders of the aforesaid Committees.

4. He shall assist the Registrar in making arrangements connected with the conduct of all examinations of the University.

5. He shall perform such other duties as may from time to time be prescribed by the Executive Council or by the statutes, ordinances and regulations and render such assistance as may be desired by the Vice-Chancellor in the performance of his official duties.

#### CHAPTER XXXVI.

##### LEAVE RULES.

###### *Definitions.*

1. "Pay" means the amount drawn monthly by a member of the staff of the University as the pay

which has been sanctioned for the post held by him substantively, or to which he is entitled by reason of his position in the cadre *and includes special pay*.

2. "Special pay" means an addition, of the nature of pay, to the emoluments of a post or of a member of the staff granted in consideration of (a) the specially arduous nature of the duties or (b) a specific addition to the work or responsibility.

3. "Average pay" means the average monthly pay earned during the 12 complete months immediately preceding the months in which the event occurs which necessitates the calculation of average pay.

*Explanation.*—According to the definition of average pay in this rule the average pay is to be taken of the monthly pay earned during the twelve complete months immediately preceding the month in which the leave is taken, and for this purpose "the twelve complete months immediately preceding" should be interpreted literally. Thus a member of the staff of the University who has been on leave from the 23rd March 1922 to the 22nd July 1922 inclusive, is granted leave from the 4th February 1923. His average pay should be calculated on the pay earned for the periods from 1st February 1922 to 22nd March 1922 and 23rd July 1922 to 31st January 1923. If, however, a member of the staff of the University happens to be on leave for more than 12 months immediately preceding the date on which he takes leave under these rules, then the average should be taken of the monthly pay earned during the twelve complete months immediately preceding the month in which the leave originally commenced.

4. Duty includes service as a probationer, provided that such service is followed by confirmation.

5. "Leave salary" means the monthly amount paid by the University to a person in the service of the University on leave.

6. Terms not expressly defined in these rules shall bear the same interpretation as they bear in the Fundamental Rules made under section 96-B of the Government of India Act by the Secretary of State for India.

*Extent of applications.*

7. Rules 1 to 28 and 31 to 38 apply to all members of the staff of the University holding a permanent post substantively or holding a lien on such post but do not apply to members of the staff who render part-time service or service which is remunerated wholly or partially by the payment of fees. Rules 33 to 38 apply to all the members of the staff, whole-time or part-time :

Provided that leave may be granted to menial servants such as daftaris, peons, etc., only in so far as it can be done without imposing any extra cost to the University. The leave salary of a menial servant granted leave must not exceed what remains from his pay after provision is made for the efficient discharge of his duties during his absence.

NOTE 1.—The above condition does not apply in the case of leave granted on a medical certificate on account of the enforced absence of the menial servant due to an infectious disease in his family at his house or for anti-rabic treatment for a period not exceeding 3 weeks.

NOTE 2.—The rate of leave salary actually received by an absentee by the operation of the proviso should not be taken into account in recording the leave granted to him in his leave account, but the account should be debited with the kind of leave granted.

8. Leave is earned by duty only.

*General condition.*

9. Any leave admissible under these rules may be granted to a member of the staff of the University by the authority whose duty it would be to fill up his post if it were vacant.

10. Leave cannot be claimed as of right. When the exigencies of service so require, discretion to refuse or revoke leave of any description is reserved to the authority empowered to grant it.

11. Leave ordinarily begins on the day on which transfer of charge is effected and ends on the day preceding that on which charge is resumed.

12. When the day immediately preceding the day on which the leave of a member of the staff of the University begins or immediately following the day on which his leave expires is a holiday or one of a series of holidays, the member of the staff may leave his station at the close of the day before, or return to it on the day following such holiday or series of holidays :

Provided that—

(a) his transfer as assumption of charge does not involve the handling or taking over of securities or of monies other than a permanent advance;

(b) if it is necessary to make any arrangement for his work during the holidays, it is done without extra expense.

13. A member of the staff of the University on leave may not take service or accept any employment without obtaining the previous sanction of the Executive Council. This rule does not apply to casual literary work, or to service as an examiner.



14. No member of the staff of the University who has been granted leave on medical certificate may return to duty without first producing a medical certificate of fitness.

15. A member of the staff of the University who remains absent after the end of his leave is entitled to no leave salary for the period of such absence, and that period will be debited to his leave account as though it were leave on an average half pay.

*Grant of leave.*

16. A leave account shall be maintained for each member of the staff of the University in terms of leave on average pay.

17. In the leave account of a member of the staff who is subject to these rules shall be credited two-elevenths of the period spent on duty.

18. The amount of leave debited against leave account is—

(a) the actual period of leave on average pay.

(b) Half the period of leave on half or quarter average pay.

19. The amount of leave due to a person is the balance of leave at his credit in the leave account.

20. The maximum amount of leave which may be granted expressed in terms of leave on average pay, to a member of the staff, is one-eleventh of the period spent on duty plus  $2\frac{1}{2}$  years.

21. The maximum amount of leave on average pay which may be granted is four months at any one time, and in all, one-eleventh of the period spent on duty:

Provided that in the case of a member of the staff of the University who takes leave on medical certificate the maximum amount of leave on average pay which may be granted to him will be 8 months at any one time instead of 4, and, in all, one-eleventh of the period spent on duty plus one year.

22. Leave not due may be granted subject to the following conditions:—

(i) On medical certificate, without limit of amount.

(ii) Otherwise than on medical certificate for not more than three months at any one time and six months in all, reckoned in terms of leave on average pay.

23. The maximum period of continuous absence from duty on leave granted otherwise than on medical certificate is 28 months.

24. When a member of the staff of the University returns from leave which was not due and which was debited against his leave account, no leave will become due to him until the expiration of a fresh period spent on duty sufficient to earn a credit of leave equal to the period of leave which he took before it was due.

#### *Leave salary.*

25. Subject to the conditions in rules 20 to 24 and rule 26 a member of the staff of the University on leave shall, during leave, draw leave salary as follows:—

(a) If the leave is due, leave salary equal to average pay or to half average pay; and

(b) If the leave is not due, leave salary equal to half average pay.

NOTE.—When a member of the staff of the University takes leave, his pay at the time of taking leave may be treated as his average pay for the purposes of this rule, if—

(i) his pay is less than Rs. 300, or

(ii) the leave taken does not exceed one month.

26. After continued absence from duty on leave for a period of 28 months, a member of the staff of the University will draw leave salary equal to quarter average pay.

27. Leave salary shall be drawn in rupees at Nagpur.

### *Vacation.*

28. (a) Vacation counts as duty, but the period of total leave in rules 17, 20 and 21 shall be reduced by one month for each year of duty in which an officer availed himself of the vacation. If a person has been permitted to avail himself of a part only of a vacation in any year, the period to be deducted will be the fraction of a month equal to the proportion which the part of the vacation bears to the full period of the vacation.

(b) When a person combines vacation with leave, the period of vacation shall be reckoned as leave in calculating the maximum amount of leave on average pay which may be included in the particular period of leave granted.

(c) In cases of urgent necessity, when a member of the staff of the University requires leave and no leave is due to him, the periods in rules 17, 20 and 21, as reduced by clause (b) of this rule, may be increased by one month for every two years of duty in a vacation department.

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*Leave earned by temporary and officiating service and service which is not continuous.*

29. (i) Leave may be granted to any member of the staff without a lien on a permanent post while officiating in a post or holding a temporary post, if he has officiated or held such post continuously for at least two years as follows :—

(a) Leave on leave salary equal to average pay up to one-eleventh of the period spent on duty, subject to maximum of four months at a time, or

(b) on medical certificate, leave on leave salary equal to half average pay for three months at any one time, or

(c) extraordinary leave without leave salary for three months at any one time.

(ii) If he has officiated in a post or held a temporary post for less than two years continuously he may receive leave as described above only if the grant of the leave involves no expenses to the University.

*Exception.*—In the case of a member of the staff of the University officiating in a permanent post, or holding a temporary post in a vacation department, leave granted under clause (i) (a) above shall be on leave salary equivalent to half pay; provided that such a member may be granted, under that clause, leave on leave salary equivalent to full pay to the extent of one month for each year of duty in which he has not availed himself of any part of the vacation.

#### *Part-time officers.*

30. Members of the staff who render part-time service or service which is remunerated wholly or partially by the payment of fees will be entitled to

casual leave in accordance with rules 34 to 39. They will not be entitled to any other kind of leave except leave on medical certificate may be granted to any such person subject to such conditions as the Executive Council may determine.

*General.*

31. The Executive Council may decide any case not coming within the purview of the above rules in accordance with the Fundamental Rules or in such other manner as it deems fit.

32. When no other leave is admissible under the above rules, leave without salary for a period not exceeding two years may be granted by the Executive Council under conditions to be determined in each individual case. Such leave shall not be debited to the leave account.

*Casual leave.*

33. The amount of casual leave granted to a person in a calendar year shall not exceed 15 days.

34. Casual leave may be taken in one or more instalments as the applicant desires.

35. Casual leave shall not be combined with any other kind of leave, but it may be taken either at the beginning or end of holidays, provided the period of total absence including the holidays does not exceed 15 days.

36. The grant of casual leave shall rest with the Vice-Chancellor :

Provided that—

(a) in the case of the clerical and menial staff of the University office, such leave may be granted by the Registrar, and in the case of clerical, menial

and other subordinate staff of a teaching department or a college maintained by the University, the head of the department or the college concerned;

(b) casual leave up to a limit of three days may be granted to the members of the teaching staff by the head of the department concerned, who shall communicate the grant of such leave to the Registrar.

37. All applications for casual leave for more than three days from the members of the teaching staff shall be countersigned by the Principal or the head of the department concerned and forwarded to the Vice-Chancellor for sanction.

38. The Registrar shall keep a record of all casual leave.

#### CHAPTER XXXVII.

##### RULES OF PROCEDURE OF THE COURT.

1. The Court shall meet ordinarily once a year in the month of November, and may meet at other times if convened by the Vice-Chancellor. The meeting in November shall be deemed the annual meeting of the Court. Any meeting may be adjourned from time to time to a date and hour specified to conclude any unfinished business.

2. At the annual meeting the Treasurer shall present the budget for the ensuing financial year, and representatives of the Court shall be elected to such Councils, Committees and Boards as include representatives of the Court.

3. If both the Chancellor and the Vice-Chancellor are absent from any meeting, the members present shall elect a Chairman for the meeting.

4. Twenty members inclusive of the Chairman shall form a quorum for the annual meeting and thirty for a special meeting.

5. If a quorum is not present fifteen minutes after the advertised time of the meeting, no meeting shall be held.

6. If at any time during the progress of business, any member calls attention to the absence of a quorum, the Chairman shall dissolve the meeting.

7. Notice in writing of meetings of the Court shall be despatched to all members of the Court not later than thirty-five clear days before the meeting, and shall further be published by being posted on the notice board of the Registrar's office.

8. (a) A member who wishes to move resolution shall give twenty-three clear days' notice of his intention to do so to the Registrar, and shall, together with the notice, submit a copy of the resolution which he wishes to move.

(b) The Registrar before entering any such resolution on the agenda paper shall submit it to the Vice-Chancellor, and the Vice-Chancellor shall disallow (1) any resolution on a matter the consideration of which in the first instance properly appertains to another authority or body of the University, except a resolution submitted under the provisions of sub-section (6) of section 27 of the Act; and (2) any resolution tending to revise the acts of the Executive or Academic Councils, under the provisions of section 18 of the Act, unless such resolution has first been submitted to the Council concerned at a meeting of that Council preceding the meeting of the Court.

9. The Registrar shall, eighteen clear days before the day of the meeting, forward to each member an agenda paper showing the business to be brought before the meeting and resolutions to be proposed of which notice has been given and the names of the proposers of the resolutions.

10. Notice of an amendment to a resolution shall reach the Registrar ten clear days before the day of the meeting, and the Registrar shall, five clear days before the day of the meeting, forward to each member a supplementary agenda paper showing all such amendments.

11. No business other than that contained in the agenda paper shall be transacted at a meeting unless with the consent of the Chairman of the meeting, and unless permission is given to introduce it by the vote of two-thirds of the members present.

12. (a) All questions as to whether proper notice of a resolution or an amendment has been given shall be decided by the Chairman of the meeting, whose decision shall be final.

(b) A resolution may be moved without notice or without its being included in the agenda paper—

- (1) to adjourn the debate;
- (2) to adjourn the meeting;
- (3) to dissolve the meeting;
- (4) to change the order of business;
- (5) to refer any matter to any authority of the University;
- (6) to pass to the next item of business;
- (7) to appoint a committee;
- (8) to propose that the question be now put.



(c) An amendment which is accepted by the Chairman as merely formal may be moved without notice or without its being included in the agenda paper.

(d) A motion under clauses (1), (2), (4), (6) and (8) of sub-paragraph (b) shall be put to the vote without discussion.

(e) Motions under clauses (1), (2), (3) and (4) of sub-paragraph (b) shall be moved only with the consent of the Chairman.

13. No amendment of which due notice has not been given shall be moved to a resolution unless—

(1) the Chairman rules it to be in order as arising out of the debate, and

(2) permission to move the amendment is given by a majority of the members present.

14. All questions shall be decided by a majority of the votes of the members present. If the votes, including that of the Chairman, are equally divided, the Chairman shall have a casting vote.

15. Every motion shall be affirmative in form, and shall begin with the word “that”.

16. Every motion must be seconded; otherwise it shall drop. The seconder of a motion may reserve his speech with the permission of the Chairman.

17. When a motion that is in order has been seconded, it shall be stated from the Chair before it is discussed.

18. If no member rises to speak to the motion after it has been stated from the Chair, the Chairman shall proceed to put the question to the vote.

19. Not more than one motion and one amendment thereto shall be placed before the meeting at the same time.

20. A motion once disposed of shall not be again brought forward at the same meeting, or at any adjournment thereof.

21. (1) Any proposal before the meeting may be amended (a) by leaving out a word or words, or (b) by leaving out a word or words in order to add or insert some other word or words, or (c) by adding or inserting a word or words.

(2) When an amendment is of the first kind, the form in which it shall be proposed and handed to the Chair will be "That the words (mentioning them) be omitted".

(3) When an amendment is of the second kind, the form will be "That the words (mentioning them) be omitted in order to add (or insert) the words (mentioning them)".

(4) When an amendment is of the third kind, the form will be "That the words (mentioning them) be added (or inserted)".

26. An amendment must be seconded in the same way as motion; otherwise it shall drop. A seconder of an amendment may reserve his speech with the permission of the Chairman.

27. When an amendment that is in order has been moved and seconded, it shall be stated from the Chair; and then the debate may proceed on the original motion and the amendment together.

28. The mover of an amendment, or of a motion for dissolution or adjournment has no right of reply.

29. When the Chairman has ascertained that no other member entitled to address the meeting desires to speak, the mover of the original resolution may reply upon the whole debate.

30. No member shall speak to the question after the mover has entered on his reply.

31. The Chairman may at any stage in the proceedings explain the scope and effect of a motion or amendment. He may also, at the conclusion of a debate, sum up the debate if he so desires. When the debate is concluded, the Chairman shall put the question to the vote thus:—

(1) If there is an amendment, the Chairman shall state the motion and the amendment and take the vote of the meeting on the amendment.

(2) If the amendment is negatived, the original motion shall be again stated from the Chair, and subject to the foregoing regulations any other amendment which is in order may then be proposed thereto.

(3) If an amendment is carried, the motion, as amended, shall be stated from the Chair and may then be debated as a substantive question, to which any further amendments to the original motion

which are in order may be proposed, subject to the foregoing regulations. Such further amendments shall be disposed of in the same manner as the original amendment. When all the amendments have been thus dealt with the Chairman shall take the vote of the meeting on the motion as amended as the substantive resolution.

32. A motion "That this meeting be now dissolved" or "That this meeting be now adjourned to (some specified date and hour)" may be moved at any time as a distinct question but not as an amendment, nor so as to interrupt a speech.

33. If a motion for dissolution is carried the business before the meeting shall drop.

34. If a motion for adjournment is carried, the meeting shall be adjourned, and the business shall be resumed at the adjourned meeting.

35. A motion "That the debate be now adjourned to (some specified date and hour)" may be moved in the manner prescribed in Regulation 32, and if it be carried shall have the effect of postponing the debate on the question under consideration, and the other items on the agenda paper shall be proceeded with. If the motion be negatived, the debate shall be resumed.

36. A meeting or a debate renewed or continued after an adjournment, is to be deemed one with that preceding the adjournment.

37. A motion "That the meeting pass to the next business on the agenda paper" may be made at any time, in like manner and subject to the same regulations as one for adjournment. If such motion be carried, the motion under consideration, and the amendment thereon, if any, shall drop.

38. (a) At any time after a motion or amendment has been made a member may move that the question be now put, and if this motion is carried, the Chairman shall call upon the mover for his reply and shall then put the question to the vote.

(b) When a motion to put the question has been negatived no other motion of that class shall be brought forward until after the lapse of what the Chairman shall deem a reasonable time.

39. No member shall speak for more than fifteen minutes when proposing a motion or amendment, or for more than ten minutes when seconding or speaking to a motion or amendment or when replying. These time-limits may be reduced by the Court under special circumstances.

40. (1) The member who first rises to speak at the conclusion of a speech has the right to be heard. When two or more members rise to speak at the same time, the Chairman shall decide who shall speak first.

(2) Except as hereafter provided, a member who has spoken to a motion or to an amendment is not at liberty to speak again to that motion or that amendment or to any subsequent amendment.

(3) In so far as the question raised by a subsequent amendment is one on which he has not yet spoken, any member may speak to that question, though he has spoken to the original motion or to a previous amendment.

41. Proposals relating to the conferring of honorary degrees, votes of thanks, messages of congratulations or condolence, addresses, and other matters of a like nature, may be moved from the Chair without previous notice.

42. (a) If the Chairman desires to take an active part in a debate, he shall vacate the Chair until the vote on that debate shall have been taken. During such time the Chair shall be taken by a member present appointed by the Chairman. The acting Chairman shall, during the debate in question, exercise all the rights of the Chairman.

(b) The Chairman may temporarily vacate the Chair during the progress of a debate, appointing a member present to be the Chairman during his absence.

43. Any member may, with the permission of the Chairman, rise, even while another is speaking, to explain any expression used by himself which may have been misunderstood by the speaker, but he shall confine himself strictly to such explanation.

44. Any member may call the Chairman's attention to a point of order even while another member is addressing the meeting, but no speech shall be made on such point of order.

45. The Chairman shall be the sole judge on any point of order, and may call any member to order, and may, if necessary, dissolve the meeting or adjourn it to some hour on the same or the following day.

46. A motion or amendment may be withdrawn from the decision of the meeting with its unanimous consent. Such consent shall be presumed if the mover states his intention to withdraw, and the Chairman, after an interval during which no dissent is expressed, announces that it is withdrawn.

47. Any motion or amendment standing in the name of a member who is absent from a meeting or who declines to move it may be brought forward by any other member.

48. (a) On putting any question to the vote, the Chairman shall call for an indication of the opinion of the Court by a show of hands in the affirmative and negative, and shall declare the result thereof according to his opinion.

(b) Any six members may then demand a division, except on a motion of the kind contemplated in paragraph 12 of these regulations. The Chairman shall thereupon give such directions for effecting the division as he shall consider expedient and shall nominate scrutineers to count the votes. The names of the members who vote for or against the motion, or decline to vote, shall be recorded.

(c) If no division is demanded, any member shall have the right to dissent and to have the fact of his dissent recorded, provided that such dissent be announced as soon as the Chairman shall have declared the result of the voting.

49. (a) The Court may appoint a Committee consisting of any number of its members for the consideration of any business brought before it.

(b) A motion for the appointment of a Committee may be made by any member at any time, and without the notice required by paragraphs 8 and 10 of these regulations. Such a motion must define the purpose for which the Committee is to serve and give the names of the members to compose it. Amendments may without notice be made enlarging or restricting the purpose of a Committee or proposing other names to compose it. A ballot shall then be taken, if necessary, and the requisite number appointed from those who secure the largest number of votes.

(c) The quorum for a Committee shall be determined and its Chairman shall be appointed by the Court, at the time of the appointment of the Committee.

(d) The Committee shall submit a report signed by its members, with notes of dissent, if any, and it shall be considered by the Court at its next meeting.

50. In all cases of election other than those specifically provided for, the candidate shall be proposed and seconded. If no more candidates are nominated than there are vacancies to be filled, the Chairman shall declare those candidates to be elected. If the number of candidates exceeds the number of vacancies, the voters shall state on the ballot paper the names of the candidates they desire to vote for, up to the limit of the number of vacancies.

51. No matter which has been decided by the Court shall, within a period of twelve months, be reconsidered, except at a special meeting of the Court convened for the purpose upon the requisition of not less than thirty members. No motion for revision shall be carried unless the three-fourths of the members present at such meeting vote in favour thereof.

52. All proceedings at meetings shall be recorded in writing and signed by the Registrar and countersigned by the Vice-Chancellor or Chairman. A printed copy of the proceedings shall be despatched to each member.

53. Once every twelve months, or at such other intervals as the Court shall direct, the Executive Council shall cause the minutes of the meetings of the Court to be printed and a copy thereof to be forwarded to each member.

54. In any case not provided for by these regulations, the Chairman shall be entitled to give his own ruling as to procedure.



55. Representatives of the press and visitors may be admitted to meetings of the Court, provided they have obtained the permission of the Registrar.

56. Any member of the Court shall be entitled to put questions regarding any matter connected with the administration of the University. A member so putting a question, or any other member of the Court, shall be entitled to put supplementary questions. Notice of questions, other than supplementary questions, shall be given not less than 20 days before the date of the meeting.

#### CHAPTER XXXVIII.

### RULES OF PROCEDURE OF THE FACULTIES, ACADEMIC AND EXECUTIVE COUNCILS.

#### GENERAL REGULATIONS.

1. (a) Meetings shall be convened under the direction of the Chairman.

(b) A meeting shall be convened on a requisition by at least one-fourth of the members of the authority or body concerned.

2. The Registrar shall be the Secretary of these authorities. He shall issue notice of meetings, record the minutes of proceedings and discharge such other duties as may be prescribed.

3. (a) The Chairman may at any time call a meeting, but no business that is not of immediate urgency shall be transacted thereat.

(b) The notice convening a meeting shall specify the business to be transacted thereat.

4. No business shall be transacted at a meeting other than that specified in the notice relating

thereto. Provided that the Chairman may bring forward any business for consideration although not specified in the notice.

5. A meeting may be adjourned to any day in order to complete unfinished business. No notice of such adjournment need be sent to absent members.

6. At every meeting the Chairman shall preside. If he is absent, such member as the members present choose shall be the Chairman of that meeting.

7. All acts of the authorities and all questions coming or arising before them shall be done and decided by the majority of such members thereof as are present and vote at the meeting, the whole number present at the meeting, whether voting or not, not being less than one-third of the total number of members of the authority. Provided that at an adjourned meeting no quorum shall be necessary. The Chairman shall have a vote and a casting vote.

8. The minutes of the proceedings of every meeting shall be drawn up by the Secretary and countersigned by the Chairman.

9. Subject to the foregoing provisions, the Chairman may apply any of the regulations prescribed for discussion of matters at meetings of the Court.

10. Any member of an authority may make any recommendation or proposal to any authority of which he is a member. Such recommendation or proposal shall be sent in the form of a letter through the Registrar and shall be considered by the authority or body concerned at the earliest date possible.

11. Except when otherwise provided for, these regulations shall govern the proceedings of the meetings of all authorities.

## SPECIAL PROVISIONS.

### Executive Council.

12. Not less than 21 clear days' notice of the time and place of a meeting shall be given.

13. Propositions to be laid before a meeting by any member must be received in the Registrar's office 14 clear days before the date of the meeting.

14. The agenda shall be despatched 10 clear days before the date of the meeting.

### Academic Council.

15. Not less than 21 clear days' notice of the time and place of a meeting shall be given.

16. Propositions to be laid before a meeting by any member must be received in the Registrar's office 14 clear days before the date of the meeting.

17. The agenda shall be despatched 10 clear days before the date of the meeting.

18. Eight members, including the Chairman, shall form a quorum. Provided that in the absence of the Vice-Chancellor the presence of at least one Dean of a Faculty shall be necessary.

19. In the absence of the Vice-Chancellor at any meeting, the meeting shall elect as Chairman one of the Deans of Faculties present to preside thereat.

20. When a meeting is adjourned for want of a quorum or the absence of the Vice-Chancellor and the Deans, the provision of paragraph 18 shall not apply to such adjourned meeting.

21. There shall be a meeting of the Council in the month of November to be called the annual meeting. It shall follow the annual meeting of the Faculties.

#### The Faculties.

22. There shall be a meeting in the month of November to be called the annual meeting. It shall precede the annual meeting of the Academic Council.

Not less than 15 clear days' notice of a meeting shall be given.

23. Propositions to be laid before a meeting by any member must be received in the Registrar's office 10 clear days before the date of the meeting.

24. The agenda shall be despatched 7 clear days before the meeting.

#### CHAPTER XXXIX.

##### RULES OF PROCEDURE OF THE COMMITTEE OF REFERENCE.

1. (a) That the Committee shall meet at least once a year to consider the budget and at such other time as may be directed by the Vice-Chancellor.

(b) On a requisition signed by 5 members, the Vice-Chancellor shall order a meeting to be called. The business proposed to be transacted thereat

4. At every meeting the Vice-Chancellor, if present, shall preside. If he is absent, the members present shall elect a Chairman for the meeting.

5. Not less than one-third of the members inclusive of the Chairman shall form a quorum.

6. All questions coming or arising before the Committee shall be decided by the majority of such members as are present and vote thereon. In case of equality of votes, the Chairman shall have a second or casting vote.

7. The minutes of the proceedings shall be drawn up and entered in a book kept for the purpose and shall be signed by the Chairman and the Registrar. Any member of the Court or the Executive or Academic Councils shall be entitled to inspect in the University office, during office hours, the proceedings of any meeting of the Committee.

8. Subject to the foregoing provisions, the Chairman may, as far as may be, apply any of the regulations prescribing the procedure to be observed at meetings of the Court.

#### CHAPTER XL.

#### REGULATIONS: PROCEDURE RELATING TO THE ELECTION OF A PERSON OR PERSONS BY THE COURT.

##### Election of the Vice-Chancellor and the Treasurer.

1. The Executive Council shall recommend persons, from among whom the Court shall elect the Vice-Chancellor under the provisions of sub-section Treasurer sub-section (1) of sub-section 10 of the Nagpur University Act, 1923, at least two months prior to the date of expiry of the term of office of the Vice-Chancellor.  
Treasurer

2. The names of persons so recommended shall be disclosed in the agenda paper of the meeting whereat the election shall take place.

3. (i) In the case of the election of the Vice-Chancellor or the Treasurer, the names of the persons recommended by the Executive Council shall be placed before the meeting by the Registrar for being voted upon.

(ii) The votes shall be given by ballot. The ballot of each member shall consist of a paper showing the name of the person he votes for. He can vote for only one person. He may record his vote for himself. A member voting may, if he likes, sign the voting paper.

(iii) Where an equality of votes is found to exist between any candidates and the addition of a vote would entitle any of such candidates to be declared elected, the chairman of the meeting shall give such additional or casting vote.

#### Election of members to represent the Court on the Executive and the Academic Councils.

4. (i) No person's name shall be proposed for election unless he has given to the chairman of the meeting a statement in writing expressing his willingness to serve as a member of the Executive or the Academic Council, as the case may be.

(ii) Every candidate for election shall be nominated in writing, and the nomination paper shall be signed by two members as proposer and seconder. The chairman shall read out to the meeting the names of the candidates together with those of their proposers and seconders.

(iii) If the number of candidates is equal to or less than the number of persons to be elected, they

shall be declared elected. If the number of candidates exceeds the number of persons to be elected, the members shall proceed to record their votes. The votes shall be given by ballot. The ballot of each member shall consist of a paper showing the name or names of the persons he votes for. When more than one person is to be elected, every member shall have as many votes as the number of persons to be elected, but no member shall give more than one vote to any one person. A member voting may, if he likes, sign his voting paper.

(iv) When equality of votes is found to exist between any candidates, the procedure laid down in clause (iii) of rule 3 aforesaid shall be followed.

### Chairman.

5. No person whose name has been proposed for election shall preside at the meeting whereat such election is to take place. In the event of the Vice-Chancellor being disqualified under this rule, the members present shall elect a chairman for that meeting.

## CHAPTER XLI.

### COMPOSITION, POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE BOARDS OF STUDIES.

1. There shall be a Board of Studies for each subject of examination.

2. Each Board shall consist of not less than three and not more than eight members, except in the case of the Boards of Sanskrit and of Indian Vernaculars, in which case the maximum number of members shall be nine and twelve, respectively.

3. The members of the several Boards of Studies shall be elected every third year at the annual meeting of the Faculty concerned.

4. Members shall hold office for a period of three years from the date of election and shall be eligible for re-election. A casual vacancy occurring shall be filled up by the Faculty concerned at its next meeting for the unexpired portion of the three years.

5. The Chairman of each Board shall be the head of the department concerned or where more than one department is concerned, a head of a department appointed by the Dean from among such departments.

6. If two or more Boards belonging to a Faculty meet jointly, the Chairman at the joint session shall be the Dean of that Faculty or a head of a department appointed by the Dean.

7. If a Board or Boards of one Faculty meet jointly with a Board or Boards of another Faculty, the Chairman at the joint session shall be elected by the meeting.

8. It shall be the duty of a Board to make recommendations to the Faculty regarding—

- (i) syllabuses for subjects of instruction;
- (ii) combination of allied subjects permitted in the various courses with which it is concerned;
- (iii) the names of persons suitable to be appointed examiners in the subjects assigned to the Board; and
- (iv) such other matters as may be referred to it by the Faculty.



9. One-half of the members of a Board of Studies, or, in the case of joint sessions, of the total number of members of the Boards meeting jointly, shall form a quorum.

10. The syllabuses recommended by a Board shall be printed and a copy sent to each member of the Faculty concerned. Comments or proposals made by members of the Faculty shall be communicated to the Chairman of the Board.

11. A Board of Studies may dispose of its business by meetings or correspondence or by both.

12. The Registrar shall forward to the Chairman of a Board any copies of books relating to the subject with which the Board is concerned, which he may have received. The Registrar shall procure for the use of any Board books and periodicals which the Board may require. He shall print any notes and minutes which a Board requires to be printed and pay to the Chairman of a Board any expenses incurred by him in circulating books to its members:

Provided that the Registrar, in any case in which he considers expedient, may take the orders of the Executive Council before performing any of the duties prescribed by this paragraph.

## CHAPTER XLII.

### UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES.

#### (a) Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy Law Library.

The Hon'ble Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy, K.C.I.E., presented his Law Library containing text-books, English and Indian, and a complete set of English

Reports and the Indian Law Reports to the University. He donated a sum of Rs. 500 for purchase of any Reports, etc., which may be found missing and undertook to continue to subscribe to the English Reports and the Indian Law Reports during his life-time.

Rules have been framed for "Sir Maneckji Dadabhoi Law Library" as under :—

### RULES.

(1) The Library shall be under the management of a Committee consisting of the following persons :—

- The Vice-Chancellor,
- The Dean of the Faculty of Law,
- The Head of the Department of Law,
- \*Two members appointed by the Academic Council for a period of three years.
- The Registrar shall be the Secretary to the Committee.

(2) The Library shall be open during such hours as the Library Committee may direct.

(3) (a) The Library is primarily intended for the use of the Law Lecturers and the Law students, who shall be allowed to use it, free of charge. Other persons may be allowed to use it by the Library Committee on payment of such fee as it may prescribe.

(b) Law students will be permitted to use the Library on production of a card of identification to be granted by the Principal of the College.

(c) The Library Committee may, for sufficient reason, exclude any student from the Library.

\*Messrs. A. V. Wazalwar, B.A., LL.M., and D. W. Kathaley, B.A., LL.M.

(4) There shall be a reading room attached to the Library.

(5) No book shall be removed from the Library or the Reading Room and taken home. The Library Committee may, however, by special order in that behalf, allow any Law Lecturer to take any particular book from the Library subject to such conditions as it may prescribe.

(6) Any person damaging any book of the Library shall pay such compensation not exceeding the value of the book damaged as the Library Committee may prescribe.

(7) It shall be the duty of the Library Committee to replace any book that may be lost or damaged beyond repair from any donation that may be made by Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy or from any allotment that may be made from the University revenues.

(8) The Library Committee shall take the necessary steps with the help of such donation as Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy may make or of such grant as the University may make, to continue to subscribe to the Law Reports, English and Indian, so as to maintain them up to date.

(9) All matters relating to the Library and not otherwise provided for in these rules shall be decided by the Library Committee, whose decision shall be subject to revision by the Academic Council.

#### (b) University Library Rules.

1. The Library shall be under the management of a committee to be called "The Library Committee". It shall consist of—

##### *Ex-officio.*

1. Vice-Chancellor (*Chairman*).
2. Deans of the Faculties of Art and Science.

*Appointed by the Academic Council.*

3. Two Heads of Department.
4. One Principal of a College.
5. Three other persons, not necessarily members of the University bodies.

Secretary—

Assistant Registrar.

2. The Library Committee shall administer all endowments for the Library and allotments made by the Executive Council in the budget for the purchase of books and manuscripts or for the general purposes of the Library.

3. The Library Committee shall have power to dispose of such books as in its opinion are either worthless, unserviceable, or so far damaged as to be useless.

4. The first Committee shall be appointed at the first meeting of the Academic Council after the summer recess in 1927. The term of office of members shall be 3 years subject to the condition that they will continue in office until the appointment of their successors. Vacancies shall be filled up as soon after they occur as may be possible. The members appointed to fill a vacancy shall hold office for the remainder of the term of office of the person in whose place he is appointed.

5. (a) At meeting of the Committee four members shall form a quorum.

(b) In the absence of the president the members present shall appoint a chairman for the meeting.

(c) All questions will be decided by a majority of votes. If the votes including that of the president or the chairman are equally divided he shall have a casting vote.

(d) The Library Committee shall have power to alter, modify or add to the above rules, subject to the sanction of the Academic Council.

(e) The Assistant Registrar shall be the Librarian and Secretary of the Committee.

6. The proceedings of the Library Committee shall be subject to revision by the Academic Council.

7. The following persons shall be entitled to take books on loan from the Library as well as consult them in the Reading Room :—

(a) Members of the University Authorities and Bodies.

(b) Teachers of the University and affiliated colleges.

(c) Registered graduates of the University.

(d) Students who have passed the Intermediate examination and are studying in the University or affiliated colleges, provided that they have in each case been recommended by the principals of their respective colleges for obtaining loan of books.

(e) Such other persons as on application may obtain the special permission of the Library Committee :

Provided that for loan of books all persons except those belonging to class (b) shall make a deposit of Rs. 10. A week's notice must be given before the deposit is withdrawn. No deposit

will be refunded until all books outstanding against the depositor have been returned and all dues paid. The Librarian may, with the sanction of the Vice-Chancellor, in special case, ask for a special deposit.

8. The following persons shall be entitled to use books in the Reading Room :—

(a) Students studying in the Intermediate classes of the affiliated colleges.

(b) Such other persons as may be permitted by the Librarian to consult the books in the Reading Room on the recommendation of a person coming under class (a), (b) or (c) mentioned in rule 7.

9. (a) The number of volumes that may be removed from the Library at a time by each class of persons referred to in paragraphs 7 and 8 above and the period for which they may be removed, shall be fixed by the Library Committee.

(b) For purposes of these rules, the term "volume" shall include pamphlets and parts of works separately sewn.

10. No book shall be removed from the Library by any person, unless he shall have signed his name in the register kept for the purpose or sent a signed receipt for the same to the Librarian.

11. Every person taking a book out of the library and every reader within the Library shall be responsible for its safe custody and shall return it in the condition it was when taken. In the

5. If its being lost or damaged, he shall either return it or pay such compensation as may be determined by the Library Committee. No marks by present shall be made in any book.

12. In case of failure to return a book at the time fixed, a fee of one anna per volume per day shall be levied and no more books shall be issued to the person in default unless all fees or other dues have been paid by him.

13. The Librarian shall keep a record showing the names of the persons to whom any book is issued and the dates of issue and return.

14. No book forming part of the reference collection or classed by the Library Committee as "reserved" should be removed from the Library without the special permission of the Library Committee.

15. No person receiving a book out of the Library shall lend it to any other person.

16. Current numbers of periodicals shall not be issued until the next numbers have been received.

17. Books for consultation in the Reading Room shall be issued on presentation of a requisition-slip. A consolidated statement of the number of readers and the books taken out for consultation every day shall be maintained by the Librarian.

18. Except on University holidays and days reserved for special purposes by the Library Committee, the Library shall be open between 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. every day. On Thursdays it will be open from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. only.

19. Talking and smoking are strictly prohibited in the Library.

20. The Librarian shall have power to refuse admission to any one infringing the rules and regulations of the University.

## CHAPTER XLIII.

NAGPUR UNIVERSITY EXTENSION LECTURES  
REGULATIONS.

1. The University has decided to institute courses of Extension Lectures of special academic value for the benefit of its students, to which the general public will also be admitted in accordance with the rules hereinafter laid down.
  2. The lecturers will be selected from time to time by a committee consisting of the Vice-Chancellor, the Deans of Arts, Science and Agriculture Faculties and three members appointed every year by the Academic Council, at its first meeting during the academic year commencing 1st July.
  3. The lectures will be delivered at Nagpur, Jubbulpore and Amraoti as may be arranged for by the committee in consultation with the lecturers.
  4. The lecturers will be paid travelling and halting allowances according to the scale to be determined by the committee. They will also receive such honorarium as may be mutually agreed upon.
  5. The admission to the lectures will be regulated by the following rules :—
    - (a) Students of colleges affiliated to the University will be admitted free, provided that the committee may in the case of each college limit the number of students who may be thus admitted.
- Tickets of admission to the students will be issued on the requisition of the Principals, who will distribute them among the students.



(b) Persons not coming under clause (a) may be admitted to the lectures on payment of the following fees :—

*Reserved seats.*

- (i) One rupee per lecture.
- (ii) Two rupees for a set of three lectures.
- (iii) Six rupees for a set of ten lectures.

*Ordinary seats.*

Half the fees prescribed for the reserved seats.

Provided that the committee may remit or vary the fee in the case of any particular lecture or series of lectures.

6. Tickets of admission under paragraphs 5 and 6 may be secured in advance from the Registrar in the case of lectures to be delivered at Nagpur, and from the Principals of the respective colleges in the case of lectures to be delivered at Jubbulpore and Amraoti. Tickets may also be had at the door on payment of the full fee.

7. All matters relating to the lectures not otherwise provided for in these rules, will be determined by the committee.

## CHAPTER XLIV.

### SCRUTINY OF RESULTS AND SUPPLY OF MARKS.

*Scrutiny of Results.*

1. The answer books of candidates at University examinations will not be re-examined on their merits but may be scrutinised for verification of

the correctness of the total marks recorded. Any candidate may submit an application through the Principal of his college, if he is a college student and otherwise to the Registrar direct, for scrutiny with a fee of Rs. 10. The application shall reach the Registrar within 60 days of the date of the publication of results in question.

2. On receipt of such an application, the Vice-Chancellor shall cause the marks of the applicant as appearing in his answer books to be scrutinised by one of the tabulators, or a member of the Executive Council, as he may deem fit.

3. If, as a result of such scrutiny, it is found that the applicant should be declared successful at the examination, or should be shown as having passed in a higher class or division, or given a higher place in the order of merit, the Vice-Chancellor shall publish a supplementary list embodying the results of the scrutiny as aforesaid.

4. In the event of the scrutiny being favourable to the candidate, the fee paid shall be refunded.

### *Supply of Marks.*

After the publication of the results of an examination an examinee shall, on an application accompanied by a fee as prescribed below and presented within six months of such publication, be furnished with the marks obtained by him thereat in the manner following:—

#### *Scale of fees—*

- |  | Rs. |
|--|-----|
| (1) For marks in one paper in a subject or for the total marks in a subject, or the aggregate marks obtained in the examination. | 2   |

(2) For marks in all the papers separately—

	Rs.
(a) in any one subject	... 3
(b) in more than one subject	... 4

## CHAPTER XLV.

### ENDOWMENTS.

#### *General Regulations.*

1. Endowments relating to fellowships, scholarships, medals, prizes and other rewards of a recurring character shall be accepted only when secured by investments in securities described in section 20 of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882, or in immoveable property in British India.

2. The value of securities referred to in paragraph 1 shall be as follows :—

- (a) In the case of a gold medal, not less than one thousand rupees.
- (b) In the case of a silver medal, not less than five hundred rupees.
- (c) In the case of a fellowship, not less than twelve thousand rupees.
- (d) In the case of scholarship, not less than three thousand rupees.
- (e) In the case of a prize or other reward, not less than four hundred rupees.

3. No endowment shall be accepted which contravenes the principle of section 5 of the Nagpur University Act, 1923.

4. The terms subject to which any fellowship, scholarship, medal, prize and other reward shall be awarded shall be determined by the Academic Council after consulting the donor and his wishes in the matter shall, as far as may be, be carried out.

### R. B. B. B. GUPTA GOLD MEDAL.

Whereas Rai Bahadur Bipin Behari Gupta, Civil Surgeon, Central Provinces, has made over to the University a certain sum of money which has been invested in 5 per cent Government Securities of the face value of Rupees one thousand for the purpose of creating an endowment for the annual award of a gold medal in his name, the following regulations are made for the award of the said medal :—

- (1) A gold medal shall be awarded annually bearing the words "Rai Bahadur Bipin Behari Gupta Medal, awarded to .....in the year....." on one side and the words "Nagpur University" on the other.
- (2) The medal shall be presented every year at the annual Convocation for conferring degrees to the student who obtains the highest percentage of marks at the B. Sc. Examination of the year.
- (3) In the event of the highest percentage being obtained by two or more students the medal shall be awarded to the younger or youngest of these competitors.
- (4) The name of the medallist shall be printed in the University Calendar and in the *Central Provinces Gazette*.

#### MEDALLISTS.

1924. B. J. Badhe, Morris and Victoria College, Nagpur.  
 1925. Umadas Mukerji, Robertson College, Jubbulpore.  
 1926. Shreenath M. Mehta, Robertson College, Jubbulpore.  
 1927. Chhādamīlā Gupta, Robertson College, Jubbulpore.

## RADHA BAI PAONASKER SCHOLARSHIP AND MEDALS.

Whereas Dewan Bahadur K. L. Paonasker, M.A., C.I.E., Dewan and Chief Member of Council of Kishangarh State in Rajputana, has with a view to perpetuate the memory of his deceased wife, Shrimati Saubhagyawati Radha Bai Paonasker, made over to the Nagpur University three and a half per cent Government of India Promissory Notes of the face value of Rupees seventeen thousand to be utilised for the encouragement of higher education among Indian women of the province, and whereas the said notes have by a vesting order under the Charitable Endowments Act, VI of 1890, been vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments for the Central Provinces, the following regulations are made to carry out the intentions of the donor :—

1. A scholarship of the value of twenty rupees per month shall be awarded to the student who secures the highest number of marks among the successful female candidates at the combined final examination held under the Central Provinces High School Education Act, 1922, and the said Act as applied to Berar. The recipient shall be called "The Radha Bai Paonasker Scholar".

2. The scholarship shall be tenable for two years while the scholar prosecutes a regular course of studies in a college affiliated to the Nagpur University with a view to qualify herself for admission to the Intermediate examination of the said University in accordance with its regulations. On the scholar ceasing to prosecute such a course of studies to the satisfaction of the principal at any time during the above period, the scholarship shall at once determine :

Provided that the Academic Council may for special reasons permit the scholar to hold the scholarship while prosecuting her studies in a college affiliated to any other University constituted under an Act of any Indian Legislature.

3. The following medals bearing the words "Radha Bai Paonasker Medal awarded to .....in the year..... at the .....Examination" on one side and the words "Nagpur University" on the other shall be annually awarded :—

(a) A gold medal of the value of rupees sixty to the student who obtains the highest percentage of marks among the successful female candidates of the year at the B. A. and the B. Sc. examinations of the Nagpur University.

(b) A silver medal of the value of thirty rupees to the student who obtains the highest percentage of marks among the successful female candidates of the year at the Intermediate examination in Arts and Science of the Nagpur University.

(c) A silver medal of the value of twenty rupees to the student who obtains the highest number of marks among the successful female candidates of the year at the combined final examination held under the Central Provinces High School Examination Act, 1922, and the said Act as applied to Berar.

4. In the event of two or more students obtaining the highest percentage of marks or the highest number of marks, the scholarship or the medal, as the case may be, shall be awarded to her who is younger or youngest in age.

5. Any money saved out of the income of the endowment shall be allowed to accumulate and, when possible, invested in the Government of

India Securities. The income from such added securities shall be utilised in increasing the amount of the scholarship, or the value of the medals, or may be given in prizes to successful female candidates at any of the University examinations, as the Academic Council may determine.

6. All matters relating to the scholarship and the medals not otherwise provided for in these regulations shall be decided by the Academic Council.

7. The names of the female scholar and the medallists of each year will be published in the University Calendar and the same communicated to the donor each year.

#### MEDALLISTS.

##### *Final Examination of the C. P. High School Education Act, 1922.*

- 1924. Miss C. K. Jatar, U. F. C. Mission Girls' High School, Nagpur.
- 1925. Miss Yamu Deodhar, Girls' High School, Amraoti.
- 1926. Miss Geeta Sane, Girls' High School, Amraoti.
- 1927. Miss Savitri Bansidhar, Girls' High School, Amraoti.

##### *Intermediate Examination.*

- 1924. Miss Mathura Narayan Herlekar, Morris College, Nagpur.
- 1925. Miss Mercy Masih, Non-collegiate, Katni.
- 1926. Miss Jer. P. Kotval, Morris College, Nagpur.
- 1927. Miss Mabel Peters, Non-collegiate, Katni.

##### *B. A. and B. Sc. Examinations.*

- 1924. Nil.
- 1925. Miss Margaret Benjamin Samuel, Morris College, Nagpur.
- 1926. Miss Kusum Jayavant, Non-collegiate, Nagpur.
- 1927. Miss Khorshed Edulji Dadachanji, Morris College, Nagpur.

## SCHOLARSHIP-HOLDERS.

1924. Miss C. K. Jatar, U. F. C. Mission Girls' High School, Nagpur.
1925. Miss Shanta Jaywant, Girls' High School, Amraoti.
1926. Miss Geeta Sane, Girls' High School, Amraoti.
1927. Miss Savitri Bansidhar, Girls' High School, Amraoti.

## RAMAKRISHNA GOVIND MOTE SCHOLARSHIP.

Whereas Ramakrishna Govind Mote, Esquire, of Amraoti, has handed over to the Nagpur University a sum of rupees four thousand to found a scholarship in his name, and whereas the above sum has been invested in the Government securities, and whereas these securities have, by a vesting order under the Charitable Endowments Act, VI of 1890, been vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments for the Central Provinces and Berar, the following rules are laid down for the award of the said scholarship :—

1. The scholarship shall be awarded from the annual interest accruing from the investment, and the recipient shall be called "The Ramakrishna Govind Mote Scholar".

2. The scholarship shall be of such amount and payable in such manner as may from time to time be determined by the Academic Council. It shall be awarded every alternate year to a Berar student who appears at the Intermediate examination in Science of the Nagpur University from the King Edward College, Amraoti, or when there is no Science course taught in that college from any college in the Central Provinces, and who stands first from among the successful Berar students from that college.



3. The scholarship shall be tenable for two years in a college affiliated to the Nagpur University: provided that the scholar prosecutes a regular course of studies prescribed for the B. Sc. degree examination according to the regulations of the University continuously for this period to the satisfaction of the principal of the college. On the scholar ceasing to prosecute such a course of studies at any time during the above period, the scholarship shall determine.

4. If in any year there is no student qualified under rule 2 to receive the scholarship, it shall be awarded for that particular year only to the best Berar student who, after passing the Intermediate examination from any college affiliated to the Nagpur University, prosecutes his studies for the B. Sc. degree examination in any college so affiliated in accordance with University regulations and to the satisfaction of its principal.

5. Any money saved out of the scholarship at any time shall be allowed to accumulate and, as soon as permissible, invested and added to the original endowment fund.

6. If any time hereafter, a Faculty of Medicine is constituted by the Nagpur University, the said Ramakrishna Govind Mote, Esquire, may, acting in this matter in agreement with the Academic Council of the University, alter the terms of the scholarship so as to divert it to the advancement of medical science under the rules and regulations of the University.

*Definition.*—In these rules the expression “Berar student” means a student who has passed the final examination held under the Central Provinces High School Education Act, 1922, as applied to Berar, from a High School in Berar.

## SCHOLARSHIP-HOLDERS.

1925. W. R. Deshpande, King Edward College, Amraoti.  
1927. Laxman Govind Deshpande, King Edward College, Amraoti.

## WAMAN RAGHUNATH JOSHI PRIZE.

Whereas B. W. Joshi, Esquire, Pleader, Amraoti, has handed over to the Nagpur University 5 per cent Government of India Bonds of the face value of Rs. 4,000 to found a prize, and whereas these securities have, by a vesting order under the Charitable Endowments Act, VI of 1890, been vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments for the Central Provinces and Berar, the following regulations are made to carry out the intentions of the donor :—

1. From the interest accruing on the aforesaid securities a prize to be called the "Waman Raghunath Joshi Prize" shall be awarded annually for the best essay in the Marathi language on a political or scientific subject alternately, to be competed for by graduates of the Nagpur University of not more than 4 years' standing.

2. That the subject of the essay shall be selected every year by the Academic Council not less than one year before the date of the award of the prize and shall be published in such manner as the Council may determine.

3. That a committee of three persons shall be appointed every year by the Academic Council to examine the essays received, and the prize shall be awarded to the person whose essay is adjudged to be the best. In the event of two such essays being considered of equal merit the prize shall be divided among their authors in such manner as the Academic Council may determine.

4. That ordinarily the prize shall be in the form of books to be selected by the committee in consultation with the winner of the prize. A cash prize may be awarded in lieu of books at the request of the winner.

5. That in the event of the essays failing in any year to attain the standard deemed necessary by the committee, the University reserves to itself the right to refuse to award the prize in that year.

The amount saved by the non-award of the prize in any year for a political or scientific subject will be added to the value of the prize in the succeeding year in which a subject belonging to that particular category is selected and announced for competition for the Waman Raghunath Joshi Prize.

6. That all matters not otherwise provided for in these regulations shall be determined by the Academic Council and its decision thereon shall be final.

#### PRIZEHOLDER.

1926. Shankar Narayan Phatak, Morris College, Nagpur.

#### KHAN BAHADUR H. M. MALAK MEDALS.

Whereas Mr. M. E. R. Malak, the Head of the Athac-Malak Badar Community of Mahdi Bagh, Nagpur, has, with a view to perpetuate the memory of his father Khan Bahadur H. M. Malak, made over to the Nagpur University two Government of India securities bearing five per cent interest of the face value of rupees two thousand for endowing two gold medals, the following regulations are made to carry out the intentions of the donor :—

1. Two gold medals shall be awarded bearing the words "Khan Bahadur H. M. Malak Medal

awarded to.....in the year.....  
on one side and the words "Nagpur University"  
on the other.

2. (a) One such medal shall be awarded every year at the annual Convocation for conferring degrees to the Muslim student who obtains the highest percentage of marks at the B. A. and B. Sc. examinations of the year.

(b) The other medal shall be awarded to the student who obtains the highest percentage of marks at the M. A. examination of the year :

Provided that the medal shall not be awarded if no such student is placed in the first or second division.

3. The names of the medallists shall appear in the University Calendar and in the *Central Provinces Gazette*.

4. In the event of two or more students obtaining the highest percentage of marks at any one of the examinations aforesaid, the medal shall be awarded to him who is younger or youngest in age.

5. Any money saved out of the income of the endowment shall be allowed to accumulate and, when possible, invested in Government securities. The income from such added securities shall be utilised in increasing the value of the medals.

6. All matters relating to the medals not otherwise provided for in these regulations shall be decided by the Academic Council.

## MEDALLISTS.

*M. A. Examination.*

1924. Narayan Sadasheo Ranade, Morris College, Nagpur.  
 1925. Umawar Misra, Morris College, Nagpur.  
 1926. Ganesh Dattatraya Joshi, Morris College, Nagpur.  
 1927. Ranchhodlal Gyani, Teacher, Burhanpur.

*B. A. and B. Sc. Examinations.*

1924. Mohammad Ikramullah, Morris College, Nagpur.  
 1925. Hameed Husain Rizvi, Robertson College, Jubbulpore.  
 1926. Mohammad Hidayetullah, Morris College, Nagpur.  
 1927. Rainzan Khan, Hislop College, Nagpur.

## DAJI HARI WADEGAONKER MEDAL.

Whereas Rao Bahadur N. D. Wadegaonker, M.A., District and Sessions Judge, Nagpur, has, with a view to perpetuate the memory of his father, the late Mr. Daji Hari Wadegaonker, made over to the Nagpur University two Government of India securities bearing 5 per cent interest, of the face value of Rs. 1,500, for endowing a gold medal, the following regulations are made to carry out the intentions of the donor:—

1. A gold medal shall be awarded bearing the words "Daji Hari Wadegaonker Medal awarded to.....in the year....." on one side and the words "Nagpur University" on the other.

2. (a) The medal shall be awarded every year at the annual Convocation for conferring degrees to the student who obtains the highest number of marks at the M. A. examination of the year in Sanskrit and is placed either in the first or second division.

(b) Failing such student, the medal shall be awarded to the student who obtains the highest percentage of marks at the M. A. examination of the year in Marathi and Hindi and is placed either in the first or second division.

3. The name of the medallist shall appear in the University Calendar and the *Central Provinces Gazette*.

4. In the event of two or more students obtaining the highest number of marks or highest percentage of marks at the examinations aforesaid respectively, the medal shall be awarded to him who is younger or youngest in age.

5. Any money saved out of the income of the endowment shall be allowed to accumulate and, when possible, invested in Government securities. The income from such added securities shall be utilised in increasing the value of the medal.

6. All matters relating to the medal not otherwise provided for in these regulations shall be decided by the Academic Council.

#### MEDALLISTS.

- 1924. Nil.
- 1925. Govind Vishwas Bhawe (M. A. Sanskrit), Morris College, Nagpur.
- 1926. Ganesh Dattatraya Joshi (M.A. Sanskrit), Morris College, Nagpur.
- 1927. Narhar Balwant Kulkarni (M. A. Sanskrit), Morris College, Nagpur.

#### JUBBULPORE HORTICULTURAL SHOW PRIZE.

Whereas the Secretary, Horticultural Show Society, Jubbulpore, has, on behalf of the said Society, made over to the University a sum of

Rs. 381-13-11, which has been utilised for the purchase of bonds of the face value of Rs. 400 for the purpose of creating an endowment for the award of a prize, and whereas the bonds have been vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments for the Central Provinces and Berar, by a vesting order under the Charitable Endowments Act, VI of 1890, the following regulations are made for the award of the said prize :—

1. That a prize called “The Jubbulpore Horticultural Show Prize” shall be awarded annually from the interest accruing from the investment, and the recipient shall be called “The Jubbulpore Horticultural Show Prizeman”.

2. That the said prize shall be awarded to the student who is successful and stands first in Biology in the Intermediate examination.

3. That in the event of more than one such student obtaining the same number of highest marks in Biology at the said examination, the prize shall be awarded to the student who stands first in the Botany paper.

4. That in the event of there being more than one eligible candidate under 3 above, the prize shall be divided equally between such candidates.

5. That the prize shall be awarded in the form of books to be selected by the winner or winners of the prize within a period of a month from the date on which they are informed, and in the event of his or their failing to do so within the said period, the selection shall be made by the Head of the Department of Biology.

6. That the Academic Council shall have the power to make consequential changes in these

regulations in the event of a change in the existing regulations relating to Biology as a subject of study for the Intermediate examination.

7. That all other matters not otherwise provided for in these regulations shall be determined by the Academic Council and its decision thereon shall be final.

#### PRIZEMEN.

- 1924. Gangadhar Ganesh Pradhan, Hislop College, Nagpur.
- 1925. Trimbak Damodar Jogdand, Hislop College, Nagpur.
- 1926. Hanumant Vyankatesh Kulkarni, Hislop College, Nagpur.
- 1927. Gopilal Chaudhari. Hislop College, Nagpur.

### THE SPENCE MEDAL FUND.

#### EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

*Nagpur, the 2nd September 1925.*

No. 630.—It is hereby notified that the Government of the Central Provinces, in exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890 (VI of 1890), and upon the application of the Registrar of the Nagpur University acting as Secretary on behalf of the Executive Council of the said University, does hereby order and direct that the Government securities, the particulars whereof are contained in the first schedule hereafter written, which represent certain moneys made over to the University by the chairman, Spence Memorial Fund Committee, Jubbulpore, for the foundation of the "Spence Medal Fund" hereafter mentioned, shall, as from the date of this notification, vest and shall be henceforth vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments of the Central Provinces, to be held by him, or his successors, subject to the provisions of the said Charitable Endowments Act,



1890, and the rules from time to time framed thereunder upon trust, to apply the said securities and the income thereof to the endowment and maintenance of a permanent fund to be called the "Spence Medal Fund" in accordance with the provisions in that behalf contained in the scheme, the particulars whereof are set forth in the second schedule hereinunder written, and it is hereby further notified that the said scheme shall come into operation on the vesting of the said securities in the said Treasurer of the Charitable Endowments for the Central Provinces:—

*The First Schedule above referred to.*

The Government of India War Bonds of the 5 per cent loan of 1929—1947.

No.		Amount. Rs.
044447	...	500
042319	...	100
	Total ...	<u>600</u>

*The Second Schedule above referred to.*

1. The endowment shall be called "The Spence Medal Fund".

2. The Executive Council of the University shall be the administrator of the said fund.

3. The medal called the "Spence Medal" shall be awarded from the interest accruing from the investment every year to the successful student of the Spence Training College who secures the highest number of marks in the L. T. examination in the theoretical and practical branches taken together and gets a first class in the practical examination. In case, the University changes the

name of the L. T. examination, the medal shall be given on the results of the corresponding examination established by the University.

4. If no student is successful in the said examination, the amount available for the medal shall be added to the fund.

5. All matters not otherwise provided for in this schedule shall be determined by the Academic Council and its decision thereon shall be final.

#### MEDALLIST.

1926. Bhibuty Bhusan Mukerji, Spence Training College,  
Jubbulpore.

1927. Nil.

#### SUSHILA VISHNUPANT JAKATDAR, B.A., ELOCUTION PRIZE.

Whereas Vishnupant Jakatdar, Esq., B.A., B.L., Pleader, Bhandara, and Chairman, District Council, Bhandara, has, with a view to perpetuate the memory of his deceased daughter, Shrimati Kumari Sushila, B.A. (Bombay), made over to the Nagpur University five per cent Government of India bonds of the face value of rupees five thousand to be utilized for the encouragement of the study of Sanskrit and other purposes, and whereas the said bonds have by a vesting order under the Charitable Endowments Act, VI of 1890, been vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments for the Central Provinces, the following regulations are made to carry out the intentions of the donor:—

1. That in the University library there shall be placed one or more almirahs with the name of "Sushila Vishnupant Jakatdar, B.A. (Bom.)," inscribed at the top, and in these almirahs shall be stocked books in Sanskrit selected by the Board of

Studies in Sanskrit, purchased with the interest accruing on the aforesaid bonds of the face value of rupees four thousand out of the total endowment of rupees five thousand.

2. That a photograph of the deceased Sushila Vishnupant Jakatdar, presented by the donor, shall be placed in some convenient place on the wall adjoining the almirah or one of the almirahs.

3. That from the interest accruing on the remaining bond or bonds of the face value of rupees one thousand, a prize, to be called the "Sushila Vishnupant Jakatdar, B.A., Elocution Prize", shall be awarded annually to the best speaker at an elocution competition in English. The competitors shall be members of a college enjoying the privileges of this University or of the University College of Law.

4. That a committee of three persons shall be appointed every year by the Academic Council to arrange all matters relating to the competition.

5. That among other matters, the committee shall settle the subject of the competition and publish it not less than three months before the competition, the publication being made in such manner as the Council may determine.

6. That the competition shall be held on a date to be announced at least fifteen days before it takes place in the University Hall or in the hall of the Nagpur University Union as the committee may decide.

7. Every competitor shall send his name to the Registrar at least a week before the date fixed for the competition. The Registrar shall forward a list of the competitors to the committee, which shall decide the order in which the competitors shall speak.

8. That no person other than the competitors selected by the committee shall be permitted to speak at the meeting.

9. That at the close of the proceedings, the committee shall either immediately or at some later date decide who should receive the prize.

10. That ordinarily the prize shall be given in the form of books to be selected by the committee in consultation with the winner of the prize. Cash prize may be awarded in lieu of books at the request of the winner.

11. That all matters not otherwise provided for by these regulations shall be determined by the Academic Council and its decision thereon shall be final.

#### PRIZEHOLDERS.

1927. Hari Narayan Vaidya, Hislop College, Nagpur.

### BALWANT RAO MAHAJAN PRIZE.

GOVERNMENT OF THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.  
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

#### Notification.

*Nagpur, the 20th February 1925.*

In the matter of the "Balwant Rao Mahajan Prize Fund".

No. 189.—On the application, and with the concurrence of the Director of Public Instruction, Central Provinces, and the Principal, Victoria College of Science, Nagpur, being the persons acting in the administration of the said fund and also of the donor Rao Bahadur Narayan Rao Kelkar of Balaghat, the Local Government is pleased—

(i) in exercise of the power conferred by section 5, sub-section (2) of the Charitable

Endowments Act, 1890, to make the following amendments in the scheme of administration settled by Notification No. 456, dated the 25th March 1909; and

- (ii) with reference to sub-section (3) of the said section, to appoint the 20th day of February 1925 as the day on which the scheme, as amended by this notification, shall come into force:—

#### AMENDED REGULATIONS.

1. The net income accruing from the aforesaid promissory notes shall be applied to award a prize to be called "The Balwant Rao Mahajan Prize".

2. The Executive Council of the Nagpur University shall be constituted the administrator of the said fund.

3. (a) The prize shall be awarded annually to the student who obtains the highest percentage of marks among the successful candidates for the M. Sc. examination of the Nagpur University. The prize may be either in cash or in books according to the wishes of the winner.

(b) The award shall be made by such officer of the University and at such time as the Academic Council of the University may determine.

4. Any saving, resulting from the prize not being awarded in any year shall, at the discretion of the Academic Council,

- (a) be utilized in giving a prize next year to the student who among the successful students secures the place next after the

- student who obtains the highest percentage of marks, or  
(b) be added to the fund.

GOVERNMENT OF THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.  
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Notification.

*Nagpur, the 14th August 1925.*

No. 680.—Whereas by Education Department Notification No. 456, dated the 25th March 1909 (as subsequently amended), certain securities were vested, in accordance with the provisions of the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890 (VI of 1890), in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments for the Central Provinces for the creation of a trust fund to be called the "Balwant Rao Mahajan Prize Fund" and a scheme was settled for the application of the said securities and the income thereof;

And whereas application has now been made to the Local Government, Central Provinces, by the Registrar of the Nagpur University acting as Secretary on behalf of the Executive Council of the said University for vesting in the said Treasurer certain additional securities (description of which is given in the schedule hereunder written) aggregating Rs. 500 to be included in the said fund upon the terms contained in the scheme already settled :

Now, therefore, it is hereby ordered, under section 4 (1) of the said Act, that the said additional securities shall, as from the date of this notification, vest and be thenceforth vested in the said Treasurer to be held by him and his successors subject to the provisions of the said Act, and the

rules from time to time made threunder upon trust upon the terms contained in the scheme abovementioned :—

Particulars of Government promissory note of 3½ per cent stock—

No.	Year.	Amount. Rs.
346245	1865	500
	Total	500

#### PRIZEHOLDERS.

1925. Vishnoy Madhao Dadaghaio (M. Sc. Physics), Victoria College of Science, Nagpur
1926. Narsing Prasad Agarwala (M.Sc. Mathematics), Victoria College of Science, Nagpur.
1927. Umadas Mukerjee (M. Sc. Physics), Victoria College of Science, Nagpur

### GOVERNMENT OF THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

#### EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

#### Notification.

*Nagpur, the 10th June 1927.*

No. 551.—It is hereby notified that the Government of the Central Provinces, in exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890 (VI of 1890), and upon the application of the Registrar of the Nagpur University acting as Secretary on behalf of the Executive Council of the said University, does hereby order and direct that the Government Securities, the particulars whereof are contained in the First Schedule hereafter

written which represent certain moneys made over to the University by Sir Bezoni Dadabhoy Mehta, Kt., and Sir Bipin Krishna Bose, K.C.I.E., of Nagpur, supplemented by an additional sum from the University Fund by the Executive Council of the Nagpur University, for the foundation of the Post-graduate Research Scholarship hereafter mentioned shall, as from the date of this notification, vest and shall be henceforth vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments of the Central Provinces to be held by him, or his successors, subject to the provisions of the said Charitable Endowments Act, 1890, and the rules from time to time framed thereunder, upon trust to apply the said securities and the income thereof to the endowment and maintenance of a permanent fund to be called the "University Post-graduate Research Scholarship Fund" in accordance with the provisions in that behalf contained in the scheme, the particulars whereof are set forth in the Second Schedule hereunder written, and it is hereby further notified that the said scheme shall come into operation on the vesting of the said securities in the said Treasurer of Charitable Endowments for the Central Provinces.

*The First Schedule above referred to.*

Government of India War Loan of 5 per cent and 4 per cent stock of 1929—47 and 1960—70—

No	Year.	Amount.
		Rs.
020366	1929—47	... 10,000
J002706	1960—70	... 10,000
001521	Do.	... 5,000
001524	Do.	... 2,000
001625	Do.	... 500
Total		... 27,500



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*The Second Schedule above referred to.*

1. The endowment shall be called the "University Post-graduate Research Scholarship Fund".
2. The Executive Council of the University shall be the Administrator of the said fund.
3. The award of the scholarship shall be made by such officer of the University and at such time as the Academic Council of the University may determine.
4. The net income accruing from the fund shall be applied to the award of a scholarship of the value of Rs. 100 per mensem to a graduate who has attained the M. A. or M. Sc. degree in Mathematics of the Nagpur University in the first or second class.
5. The candidate for scholarship shall be selected by a Committee consisting of the Principal of the Victoria College of Science, Nagpur, as Chairman, and five other persons appointed as members thereto by the Academic Council. The scholarship shall in the first instance be tenable for a period of two years which may be extended by one year by such officer of the University as the Academic Council of the University may determine.
6. The holder of the scholarship shall prosecute his studies and carry on his research work with a view to qualify himself for the degree of Doctor of Science, at an institution and in a subject approved by the Committee aforesaid, and shall at the end of each year submit a report of the work done by him countersigned by the head of the institution where he is carrying on his research work.

7. If at any time the authorities of the institution, in which the holder of the scholarship shall be carrying on his research work, report that he is not prosecuting his studies with due diligence and is unfit to continue to hold the scholarship, the matter shall be placed before the aforesaid Committee and it may declare the scholarship to be forfeited.

8. (a) The Registrar of the University shall be the Secretary to the said Committee.

(b) The quorum for the meetings of the Committee shall be four, including the Chairman.

(c) In the absence of the *ex-officio* Chairman of any meeting, the members present shall appoint a Chairman for the meeting.

(d) All questions coming before the Committee shall be decided by a majority of votes. If the votes, including that of the Chairman, are equally divided, he shall have and exercise a casting vote.

9. All matters not otherwise provided for in this schedule shall be determined by the Academic Council and its decision thereon shall be final.

By order of the Government

(Ministry of Education),

R. H. BECKETT,

*Offg. Secretary to Government,  
Central Provinces.*

**\*REGULATIONS OF THE RAO BAHADUR BAPU  
RAO DADA KINKHEDE LECTURESHIP.**

1. That a lectureship to be called "The Rao Bahadur Bapu Rao Dada Kinkhede Lectureship" shall be established.

2. That the 4 per cent Government securities of the face value of Rs. 17,400, together with any subsequent addition or additions thereto made as hereinafter provided, or any other Government securities in which they may be converted, in furtherance of the object of the Endowment, shall be called "The Rao Bahadur Bapu Rao Dada Kinkhede Lectureship Endowment Fund".

3. That the interest accruing from the said Fund shall be utilized in the manner hereinafter laid down.

4. (a) That the lectures shall be on any subject falling under one or other of the following groups :—

- (i) Hindu Literature, Religion, Law and Philosophy;
- (ii) Education, Political Science, History and Economics;
- (iii) Any of the Natural Sciences, Sanitary Science and Agriculture with special reference to the needs and conditions of the Central Provinces and Berar;
- (iv) Result of Research Work in any subject included in the three above mentioned groups together with application thereof to practical problems.

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\*These regulations were approved by the Academic and the Executive Councils of the University. An application has been made to the Local Government for a vesting order under the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890 (VI of 1890). The matter is under the consideration of the Local Government.

(b) That the lectures shall be delivered every alternate year, or if and when funds permit, annually, the first course of lectures being delivered in the year 1928.

5. (a) That subject to the conditions hereinafter mentioned in paragraphs 6 to 8, the lecturer shall be appointed, and the subject of the lectures shall be prescribed by a Committee consisting of the following persons :—

- (i) The Vice-Chancellor of the Nagpur University.
- (ii) The founder, or, at his option, one member appointed by him, or a member appointed by his legal representative, whether such appointment be of himself or of some other person.
- (iii) A person appointed by the founder or his legal representative who, in his opinion, is interested in the perpetuation by this Endowment of the memory of the late Rao Bahadur Bapu Rao Dada Kinkhede.
- (iv) One member appointed by the Nagpur Philosophical Society.
- (v) One member appointed by the Faculty of Law of the Nagpur University.
- (vi) One member appointed by the Faculty of Arts of the Nagpur University.
- (vii) One member appointed by the Faculty of Science of the Nagpur University.
- (viii) One member appointed by the Faculty of Education of the Nagpur University.
- (ix) One member appointed by the Faculty of Agriculture of the Nagpur University.

(b) That not later than the 15th of August 1927 and of every alternative year thereafter, the afore-said Committee shall be constituted; the term of

office of the members other than the Vice-Chancellor, the founder himself, and after him his legal representative, if the latter chooses to serve on the Committee permanently, shall be 2 years, provided that a member appointed to fill a casual vacancy shall hold office only for the remainder of the term, but shall be eligible for re-appointment :

Provided that the Committee shall continue in office until the appointment of its successor.

(c) That the Registrar of the University shall be the *ex-officio* Secretary to the Committee.

(d) That the Secretary shall, within 15 days of the coming into force of the terms of this Endowment, and 45 days before the expiry of the term of office of any member, or on the concurrence of any vacancy, by death, acceptance of resignation, or by reason of any other cause, call upon the person or bodies hereinbefore empowered to appoint members, to make the appointments, or fill up the vacancy, as the case may be, and notify the same to him as early as possible.

(e) That no proceedings of the Committee shall be invalid by reason only of any vacancy or vacancies among members of the Committee to be constituted in 1929 or thereafter remaining unfilled.

(f) That the first Committee shall have power to frame rules and lay down the procedure regulating the manner in which the lecturer shall be selected. These rules, when approved by the Executive Committee of the University, shall form part of this scheme.

(g) That the quorum for the transaction of business shall be one half of the total number of members constituting the committee.

6. That the committee, after such enquiry as it may deem necessary to make in conformity with the rules framed under 5 (f) of this scheme, shall, within a period not exceeding 11 months from the date of its appointment, draw up a report recommending to the Executive Council of the University the name of a distinguished scholar to deliver the course of lectures during the year. The report shall specify the subject of the proposed lectures, and shall include a brief statement of their scope.

7. That the report of the Committee shall be forwarded to the Registrar of the University in order that it may be laid before the Executive Council of the University for confirmation at its meeting next following the date of the report.

8. That the Executive Council may, for specified reasons, request the Committee to reconsider its decision, but it shall not be competent to substitute another name for the one recommended by the Committee.

9. That the lecturer so appointed shall deliver a course of not less than three lectures on the subject specified in the Convocation Hall of the Jamsetjee Tata Nagpur University building, in English, or with the permission of the Committee given at the time of his appointment, in a specified Indian classical language or a vernacular, on such date or dates as may be fixed by the Executive Council, the first lecture of the year being delivered on *Vaikuntha Chaturdashi* day (Kartik Suddha 14 Marathi), or on a day as near thereto as may be practicable.

10. That out of the interest of the Endowment Fund the lecturer shall be given an honorarium of Rs. 1,000 and the Executive Council may, on the recommendation of the Committee, also award

to him a gold medal of the value of Rs. 100 suitably inscribed. The balance of interest shall first be applied to meet the cost of publishing the lectures and other incidental expenses, and the surplus, if any, shall remain at the credit of the fund and be available for utilization on the objects to which the income is to be applied, during subsequent year or years.

11. That the honorarium shall be paid only after the lecturer has delivered the lectures, and made over to the Secretary to the Committee a complete copy of the lectures in a form ready for publication.

12. (a) That the copyright in the lectures so delivered shall vest in the Nagpur University. The sale-proceeds of the copies of the publication in excess of the number provided for in paragraph 14 below for free distribution shall be credited to the Endowment Fund and may along with the surplus of interest over expenditure, be utilized, if need be, to meet the deficit, if any, arising from expenditure over the lectures and their publication, in any year or years in excess of the income from interest received during the intervening period.

(b) That the copyright so reserved shall ordinarily be in respect of the first publication of the lectures. It shall, however, be open to the Executive Council of the University to part with it in so far it relates to subsequent publications, or revised edition in favour of the lecturer subject to such conditions as it may deem fit to impose.

(c) That if the surplus amount exceeds Rs. 500 the same shall go to augment the Fund, in which case the Executive Council may suitably increase the honorarium payable to the lecturer.

13. That it shall always be lawful for the Executive Council to accept any additional donation by way of augmentation of this Endowment Fund, whether at the hands of the founder or his legal representative, or with his consent, of any other person who may be desirous of supplementing it, on terms not in any way inconsistent with those herein laid down or with the object of this Endowment, except in so far as they may involve the payment of a proportionately increased honorarium, and provide for delivery of a more extensive course of lectures or for the appointment of a lecturer with greater frequency.

14. That the Nagpur University shall send free of cost as complimentary presentation copy or copies, as the case may be, to the following person or persons and bodies :—

- (1) His Excellency the Governor General of India, the Visitor of the Nagpur University ... 1
- (2) His Excellency the Governor of the Central Provinces, the Chancellor of the Nagpur University ... 1
- (3) Each member of the Executive Council of the University, each member of the Committee during whose term of office the lectures were delivered, and each person or body, not being a University authority, appointing such member, subject to the proviso that no individual or body shall get more copies than one ... 1
- (4) Each of the Indian Universities incorporated by any law for the time being in force ... 2



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- |   |     |    |
|---|-----|----|
| (5) Each of the colleges in the Central Provinces and Berar   | ... | 2  |
| (6) Two copies to the Central Provinces Government, one copy to be placed in the library of the Director of Public Instruction, and the other in that of the Secretariat Library  | ... | 2  |
| (7) The Government of India   | ... | 8  |
| (8) The National Library, Nagpur  | ... | 1  |
| (9) The General Library of the Judicial Commissioner's Court, Nagpur  | ... | 1  |
| (10) The Theosophical Society's Library at Adyar, Madras  | ... | 1  |
| (11) The library of the Nagpur Branch of the Theosophical Society   | ..  | 1  |
| (12) Secretary, Inter-University Board, India   |     | 1  |
| (13) Those <i>Universities</i> of Great Britain and Ireland which have extended their recognition to the Nagpur University and are deemed by the Executive Council of the University to be of sufficient importance, and the <i>libraries</i> of India Office, House of Commons, House of Lords, the High Commissioner for India, the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, London, the British Empire Universities Bureau, London, the British Museum, the Bodleian Library at Oxford, the University Library at Cambridge | ... | 50 |
| (14) The lecturer himself   | ... | 7  |
| (15) The founder or his legal representative (if he does not get one as a member of the Committee)  | ... | 1  |

(16) The following personal friends of the late Rao Bahadur Bapu Rao Dada Kinkhede :—

- |                                   |     |   |
|-----------------------------------|-----|---|
| (1) Sir B. K. Bose, K.C.I.E.      | ... | 1 |
| (2) Sir G. M. Chitnavis, K.C.I.E. | ... | 1 |

(17) Libraries and institutions in the Central Provinces and Berar which are deemed by the Executive Council of the University to be of sufficient importance and those if any in other provinces and States of India to which the Executive Council of the University may, in its discretion, deem it advisable to send. 20

15. That no lecturer who has once been appointed shall be eligible for appointment before the lapse of 4 years.

16. That on the recommendation of the founder or his legal representative or of the Executive Council of the University and with their mutual approval the provisions hereinbefore made in paragraph 10 may be amended, and they as well as those in paragraphs (a), 5 (a), 13 and 14 may be added to.

### KOREA DURBAR GOLD MEDALS.

Whereas Raja Ramanuj Pratab Singh Deo, B.A., Ruling Chief of Korea State of Central Provinces, has made over to the University 4 per cent Government securities of the face value of Rs. 2,000 for the purposes of creating an endowment for the annual award of two gold medals in his name, the following regulations are made for the award of the said medals :—

1. Two gold medals shall be awarded bearing the words "Korea State Medal presented by Raja

Ramanuj Pratap Singh Deo, B.A., Ruling Chief of Korea State, Central Provinces, awarded to in the year . . . " on one side and the words "Nagpur University" on the other.

2. (a) One such medal shall be awarded every year at the annual Convocation for conferring degrees to the student who obtains the highest number of marks among the successful candidates of the year at the examination for the degree of Bachelor of Arts of the Nagpur University.

(b) The other medal shall be awarded every year at the annual Convocation for conferring degrees to the student who secures the highest number of marks at the examination for the degree of Master of Arts in Hindi :

Provided that the medals shall not be awarded if no such student is placed in the first or second division.

3. The names of the medallists shall appear in the University Calendar and in the *Central Provinces Gazette*.

4. In the event of two or more students obtaining the same number of marks at any one of the examination aforesaid, the medal shall be awarded to the one who is younger or youngest in age.

5. Any money saved out of the income of the endowment shall be allowed to accumulate and, when possible, invested in Government Securities. The income from such added Securities shall be utilized in increasing the value of the medals.

6. All matters relating to the medals not otherwise provided for in these regulations shall be decided by the Academic Council.

### SARASWATIBAI KOLTE GOLD MEDAL.

Whereas Shrimati Saubhagyawati Saraswatibai Kolte of Bhandara has made over to the University the sum of Rs. 1,000 which has been invested in 4 per cent Government loan, 1960—70, of the face value of Rs. 1,100 for the purpose of creating an endowment for the annual award of a gold medal in her name, the following regulations are made for the award of the said medal :—

1. A gold medal shall be awarded annually bearing the words "Saraswatibai Kolte Gold Medal awarded to \_\_\_\_\_ in the year \_\_\_\_\_" on one side and the words "Nagpur Univeristy" on the other.

2. The medal shall be presented every year at the annual Convocation for conferring degrees to the student who obtains the highest number of marks in Sanskrit at the B. A. examination among the successful candidates at that examination from the colleges affiliated to the University.

3. In the event of the same number of marks being obtained by two or more students, the medal shall be awarded to the younger or youngest of these competitors.

4. The name of the medalist shall be printed in the University Calendar and in the *Central Provinces Gazette*.

### OTHER MEDALS.

The following medals were offered to Nagpur University by Professor T. K. Buxy, M.A., I.E.S. :—

(1) *Motilal Gold Medal—1st in M. Sc. Examination in Chemistry.*

1924. Laxman Krishna Rao Gokhale, Victoria College of Science, Nagpur.

1925. Prabhaker Balkrishna Ganu, Victoria College of Science, Nagpur.  
1926. Nil.  
1927. Jageshwar Gopal Shrikhande, Victoria College of Science, Nagpur.

(2) *Kishalaya Gold Medal—1st in B. A. or B. Sc. Examination.*

1924. Balwant Jagannath Badhe, Morris and Victoria College of Science, Nagpur.  
1925. Umadas Mukerji, Robertson College, Jubbulpore.  
1926. Shreenath M. Mehta, Robertson College, Jubbulpore.  
1927. Chhadamilal Gupta, Robertson College, Jubbulpore.

(3) *Soudamini Silver Medal—1st in Intermediate Examination.*

1924. Shreenath M. Mehta, Robertson College, Jubbulpore.  
1925. Chhadami Lal Gupta, Robertson College, Jubbulpore.  
1926. Narayan Govind Shabde, Morris College, Nagpur.  
1927. Moreshwar Anurit Bambawale, Morris College, Nagpur.

## CHAPTER XLVI.

### ACCOUNT RULES.

1. **Banking.**—Receipts of every kind shall be paid intact into the Nagpur Branch of the Imperial Bank of India. All cash receipts shall be remitted to the Bank not later than the first day following on which the Bank is open. Under no circumstances should the amount left in the custody of the Accountant exceed the security furnished by him. When the balance is in excess of the security the Registrar will make special arrangements for the safe custody of the surplus.

2. **Books of account and registers** shall be strongly bound and paged. On the first or title page the number of pages the book or the register contains shall be entered and the entry shall be signed by the Registrar. Corrections shall be made in red ink and attested. Erasures shall on no account be permitted.

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(ii) Contingencies—

Printing—

(1) General matters.

(2) University publications.

Stationery.

Postage and telegrams.

Furniture.

Servants' uniform.

Rents of buildings and incidental charges  
(taxes, etc.).

Telephone.

Electric charges.

Advertisement charges.

Hot weather charges.

Purchase of books and maps.

Miscellaneous.

Repairs to furniture.

(iii) Law College—

(1) Establishment.

(2) Contingencies.

(3) Purchase of books for Law College.

(4) Furniture.

(iv) Garden—

(1) Establishment.

(2) Tools and plant.

(3) Miscellaneous.

(B) Travelling allowance—

(i) Members of bodies and authorities—

Officers of the University.

*Inspectors of colleges and hostels.*

Miscellaneous.

(C) University examination charges—

Printing of examination papers.

Answer books.

Printing of other matters connected with  
examinations.

Travelling allowance to examiners and examination committees.

Fees to examiners.

Conduct of examination.

Supervision charges.

Contingencies.

(D) Library—

(1) Library establishment.

(2) Contingencies.

(3) Furniture.

(4) Purchase of books for Library.

(E) Contribution to other bodies.

(F) Convocation.

(G) Investment.

(H) Refund of fees.

(I) Extension lectures.

(J) University sports tournament.

(K) Miscellaneous.

(L) Repairs to buildings.

(M) Debts, deposits and advances—

Deposits.

Advances.

4. Receipt forms shall be machine-numbered consecutively and bound into books of 100 forms. On the front page of each book shall be entered the first and the last numbers of the receipts it contains and the entry shall be signed by the Registrar. The Registrar shall keep the books in his personal custody under lock and key, noting their receipt and issue them from time to time as required (one book at a time) in a register which shall be balanced, verified and signed by the Registrar on the last working day of every month.

Receipts shall be in duplicate. The first part shall remain in the book and the second part shall be given to the payer.

Before issuing a new book the Registrar shall satisfy himself that the forms in the book last issued have all been used up under his signature. Un-numbered receipt forms shall not be kept in the office nor a manuscript receipt issued.

The numbers of the receipts shall be continuous for the year.

There will be the following five forms of receipts:—

- (a) For registration fees of graduates.
- (b) For University enrolment fees.
- (c) For examination fees.
- (d) For Law College fees.
- (e) For cases not coming under any of the above heads.

5. Remittance to the Bank shall be accompanied by a challan which shall be prepared in duplicate in the bound book supplied by the Bank. The first part shall remain in the book and the second part shall be given to the Bank with the money. The Accountant shall keep the book in his personal custody.

The pass-book granted by the Bank shall remain with the Registrar and shall be sent to the Bank on the first day of every month for being written up to date. After its return by the Bank, the Registrar shall compare the receipt entries therein with the entries in the first part of the challan in the challan book and satisfy himself that they tally. The pasted Bank receipt may then be filed.



6. Expenditure shall ordinarily be met by means of cheques drawn on the Bank but petty expenditure may be met from the permanent advance. One cheque may be drawn to meet several items of expenditure. The cheque book granted by the Bank shall remain in the personal custody of the Registrar under lock and key. At the end of every month and after the pass-book is received back from the Bank with the transactions of the preceding month entered therein, the Registrar shall compare the entries on the debit side in the pass-book with the duplicate of the cheques in the cheque book and satisfy himself that entries tally with the cheques issued by him.

7. Every bill presented for payment shall first be examined by the Accountant and he shall initial it in token of his having done so. If the claim be admissible, the authority good, the signature true and in good order and the receipt a legal quittance the Registrar shall, after satisfying himself on these points, make an order to pay on the bill. The bill shall then be paid either by cheque or in cash from an advance.

(2) Salaries fall due on the first day of the month following that for which the salary is paid.

(3) Income-tax, subscription to Provident Fund, house-rent and dues to the University shall be deducted from the salaries of officers and teachers before payment is made to them.

(4) Payment of salaries of officers and teachers shall ordinarily be by cheque. If any officer or teacher desires that payment shall be made to him in cash, he will attend the Registrar's office at a time fixed by the Registrar and receive it in person.

(5) Save with the special sanction of the Vice-Chancellor no claim by an officer or teacher for money due to him from the University shall be valid, unless made within six months of the date at which the payment fell due.

(6) No recovery of salary or other money paid in excess by the University to an officer or teacher shall be made after twelve months have elapsed from the date the payment was made.

(7) There shall be maintained a register in which all record of appointments, promotions, leave, suspension, fines, reduction or enhancement of salaries and office arrangements regarding all members of the University staff shall be entered.

9. Contingent charges for sums below ten rupees need not be supported by vouchers. A certificate by the Registrar that they have been disbursed shall suffice. But charges above ten rupees shall be supported by vouchers.

10. A permanent advance may be made to the Accountant of an amount fixed on the supposition that recoupment will be made at least once a month. The permanent advance, when made, shall

be debited to the Accountant in ledger to be kept in the following form :—

*Dr.*

*Cr.*

Advance made.			Advance recovered.	
Date.	Purpose.	Amount.	Whether in cash or by actual expenditure.	Amount.
		Rs.		Rs.

The Accountant shall give an acknowledgment for the advance held by him on the first day of each financial year, and whenever there is a change of an incumbent of the post. All advances shall in the first instance be charged to the head "advances" and accounted for in advance ledger as prescribed above, a separate page being allotted to the account of each person who holds an advance. Entries in this ledger of both the advances and their adjustments whether by repayment by cash or by actual expenditure shall be made under the signature of the Registrar immediately the transaction takes place.

11. Security shall be taken from the Accountant for such amount and of such character as may be determined by the Executive Council.

12. A register of contingent expenditure will be kept in Form 7. As the Accountant pays any money he will enter in that register the date, name

of payee and the number of sub-voucher in the appropriate columns and the amount in the column provided for the sub-head of the expenditure. When it is necessary to draw money for contingent expenses, as for example when the permanent advance runs short or any expenditure which cannot be met from the permanent advance has to be incurred, and in any case at the end of each month, the Accountant will rule a red line across the page of the register, add up the several columns and post the totals under each head in a Contingent Bill in Form 8. The Contingent Bill will then be placed before the Registrar and when it is passed by him the amount thereof will be entered in the Cash-book, and drawn from the Bank.

13. Acquittance roll of payments made for salaries of clerks, servants and temporary establishment shall be kept in the following form :—

Date	Name of payee.	Amount paid.	Particulars.	Signature of payee.
		Rs.		

14. All money received and spent shall be immediately brought to account in the Cash-book to be kept up in Form No. 9. It shall, as far as may be, be balanced at the close of every day and signed by the Registrar. After the close of each month on receipt of the Bank Pass-book from the Bank the Cash-book shall be compared with the Pass-book. If both books have been correctly

posted, the balance according to the Cash-book *minus* the cash in the hands of the Accountant *plus* the amount of uncashed cheques will agree with the balance in the Pass-book.

The total fee realizations of the day as per Fees Register prescribed in rule 15 below shall only be entered. When an advance is adjusted, the amount adjusted shall be entered under the head of receipts as advance recovered.

The total of office establishment charges only shall be entered. Every item of expenditure shall contain a reference to the voucher or certificate of payment, as the case may be.

15. Separate registers of fees shall be kept for each kind of fees constituting the heads of receipt. The register shall be in Form No. 10.

Each day's receipts shall be totalled and the total only shall be entered in the Cash-book. Reference shall be made in the Cash-book entry to the page of the register for particulars.

16. Besides the Cash-book, there shall be maintained an abstract register of all transactions appearing in the Cash-book in Forms Nos. 11 and 12. There shall be as many columns as there are prescribed heads under rule 3. Under each head shall be entered in the appropriate column the transactions of the day as appearing in the Cash-book. They will be totalled at the end of the month.

On the basis of this register there shall be prepared every month an abstract progressive total of receipts and expenditure which will show the budget figures, the amounts realised or spent, as the case may be, up to the end of the month and the balance remaining to be realised or available for expenditure for the rest of the financial year.

This statement will be put up before the Treasurer and the Vice-Chancellor before the 15th of the succeeding month.

17. Any money received which does not come under any of the heads A, B, C, D, E, F as prescribed in paragraph 3 of these rules shall be credited under head G as a deposit. If not claimed back within three years of its receipt, the amount shall be transferred from the head "Deposit" to the head "Other receipts" through the Adjustment Register.

18. Transfer-entries by means of which transfers from one head of account to another are effected shall be made (a) to correct errors of classification, (b) to bring to the proper heads of account advances which in the first instance have been charged to the head "advances", (c) to adjust recoveries.

In the case of (a) an entry shall be made transferring an item from a head to which it was incorrectly classified to the proper head to which it should have been classified.

In case of (b) adjustment shall, when the expenditure for which the advance was made is accounted for, be effected by debiting the amount to the proper head of account and crediting it to the head advance on the receipt side.

In the case of deposits referred to in paragraph 17, adjustment shall take place when the amount is unclaimed for three years as therein prescribed.

### *Refunds.*

19. Refunds shall be made with the sanction of the Finance Committee:

Provided that in cases referred to in paragraph 17 no refunds shall be made except with the sanction of the Executive Council.

20. The salary of the Registrar and the strength and salaries of the Permanent Establishment are fixed by the Executive Council. In urgent cases, temporary establishments will be entertained by the Finance Committee on the recommendation of the Registrar.

21. The Registrar may, subject to the control of the Vice-Chancellor, appoint, suspend, dismiss, or otherwise punish the clerical and menial staff of the University Office. All action taken in the exercise of such powers shall be reported to the Executive Council at its next meeting.

22. (a) The Registrar shall have authority to sanction expenditure under the following heads:—

(i) Printing minutes of meetings and other papers for consideration of the various authorities and bodies;

(ii) subject to budget provision, other items of contingent expenditure not exceeding Rs. 100 under the several sub-heads under Major Head A, Minor Head (VI).

(b) For items in excess of Rs. 100 but not exceeding Rs. 500 he shall obtain the sanction of the Finance Committee:

Provided that in any emergency the Treasurer shall have power to authorise expenditure up to a limit of Rs. 300.

(c) All items of expenditure in excess of Rs. 500 will require the previous sanction of the Executive Council.

23. The Registrar shall have authority to pay all travelling allowances under Major Head B according to the scale and conditions sanctioned by the ordinances.

24. The Registrar shall submit beforehand an estimate of the expenditure under the Head C (i)

to the Executive Council and when the estimate has been sanctioned by the Executive Council the Registrar shall have authority to pass all expenditure under that head.

25. The remuneration to Examiners shall be fixed by the Executive Council on the recommendation of the Academic Council. The Registrar will then have authority to pass the bills under head C (ii) in accordance with that sanction.

26. No expenditure under Major Head D shall be incurred without the previous sanction of the Executive Council.

27. A stock and store account shall be kept in a register in such form as may be prescribed by the Executive Council. The entries shall be verified by the Registrar half-yearly by comparison with actual stock.

28. A register of forms, stationery and stamps shall be maintained in such manner as may be prescribed by the Executive Council. It shall be verified at the end of every month by the Registrar.

#### BUDGET.

29. (1) The Finance Committee shall prepare in the prescribed form a budget estimate of the probable income and expenditure and submit it to the Executive Council for approval on or before the 15th August annually.

(2) The budget estimate shall set forth the estimated receipts and expenditure and opening and closing balances.

(3) The budget estimate shall be accompanied by necessary explanatory schedules.

(4) If at any time during the year the Executive Council has reason to believe that the budget under any head is likely to be exceeded and that the



excess cannot be met by reduction under some other head, a supplementary budget estimate shall be prepared by the Finance Committee.

(5) If the Executive Council has reason to suppose that the receipts under any head are likely to fall considerably short of the budget estimate, a revised budget estimate shall be prepared by the Finance Committee.

### PROVIDENT FUND.

30. (1) The amount in hand to the credit of the Provident Fund shall be invested in Government Securities, or be placed on fixed deposit in the Imperial Bank of India or in the Post Office Savings Bank, according as the Executive Council may direct.

(2) The Executive Council shall cause to be maintained proper accounts relating to the Fund, showing the amount for the time being to the credit of each depositor and the general state of the Fund, in such form as it may from time to time prescribe.

(3) (a) The interest received by the University on sums so invested shall so soon as received be added to the amount standing to the credit of the Fund.

(b) Compound interest reckoned half-yearly at  $5\frac{1}{2}$  per cent per annum will be allowed on the amount standing to the credit of each depositor, on the 30th June and 31st December, respectively, in each year, subject to the right of the University to revise the rate at any time (after announcing its intention of doing so) owing to a change in the rate of interest in the Government Securities or for any other sufficient reason.

CHAPTER XLVII.

RECOGNITION OF NAGPUR UNIVERSITY BY  
FOREIGN UNIVERSITIES AND THE  
COUNCIL OF LEGAL EDUCATION.

I.

*South Kensington, London, S. W. 7, the  
24th October 1924.*

From—GEO. F. GOODCHILD, Esq., External  
Registrar, University of London,

To—Sir B. K. BOSE, Kt., K.C.I.E., M.A., B.L.,  
Vice-Chancellor, the University, Nag-  
pur.

With reference to your letter No. 1474 of the 1st August 1924, addressed to the High Commissioner for India, and a copy of which has been forwarded to this University, I have pleasure in informing you that at their meeting on the 22nd October last the Senate passed the following resolution :—

“That the University of Nagpur be added to the Schedule of Universities whose graduates are eligible under statute 116 for exemption from the Matriculation examination.”

Candidates desiring to avail themselves of this concession should comply with the instructions given in the enclosed circular R.-2

For your information I am also enclosing particulars of the examination under statute 116 showing the conditions under which undergraduates of your University who are over 19 years of age can be admitted to this modified form of Matriculation instead of taking the ordinary Matriculation examination in full. This examination is only held in London.

*University of London, South Kensington,  
London, S. W. 7.*

A graduate of, or a person who has passed all the examinations required for a degree of, the University of Nagpur can be registered as an external student of this University on payment of a fee of £3 3s. and on production either of the candidate's original diploma, or of a certification under the hand of an officer duly authorised in that behalf showing that the candidate has passed the necessary examination.

Such registered student will then come under the regulations of the University with respect to every examination above the Matriculation, all of which he will proceed to take in accordance with the said regulations, his standing in the University dating for the purposes of external examinations, from the Matriculation examination immediately preceding the date of his registration.

For further registration as an internal student evidence must be produced showing that an approved course of study has been commenced in a school of the University or under a teacher or teachers recognized by the University.

For the convenience of candidates proposing to enter the University by registration, the following instructions should be carefully noted :—

(1) Applications for registration must be accompanied by the proper fee (£3 3s.) and by official documentary evidence of the qualification referred to above. Cheques must be made payable to the "University of London" and crossed "Westminster Bank, Limited, Brompton Square, S. W., University of London Account". *The fee and evidence must be forwarded under the same cover.* There is no special form for such applications.

(2) Registered external students cannot as a rule be admitted to the final examination for a degree until after the expiration of three years (in Medicine and Veterinary Science, five and a half years) from the date of their registration. But

(a) Oxford and Cambridge graduates in First or Second Class Honours can be admitted to their degree examination after two years from any September Matriculation examination, provided that their registration be completed before January 14th of the year succeeding such September Matriculation examination;

and, further provided that in each case the interval specified by the regulations between the Intermediate and Final examination is observed.

(3) For admission as an external student to the first examination after Matriculation in any year, registration must be completed before the date prescribed in the regulations for the forms of entry to such examination, or before June 7th of that year, whichever be the earlier.

## II.

*Office of the High Commissioner for India,  
42, Grosvenor Gardens, London, S. W. 1,  
the 30th October 1924.*

From—T. QUAYLE, Esq., Joint Secretary, Indian Students' Department,

To—Sir B. K. BOSE, Kt., K.C.I.E., M.A., B.L.,  
Vice-Chancellor, Nagpur University,  
India.

I am directed to refer to your letter of the 1st August and to my reply of the 11th September relative to the examinations of the Nagpur University, 1924, and to say acknowledgments to this letter have been received from Leeds, Cambridge, Edinburgh, Aberdeen and Sheffield.

The University of Leeds has decided to grant the same facilities and exemptions to graduates of the Nagpur University as to graduates of the University of Allahabad, and the Senate of the University of London have passed the following resolution :—

“That the University of Nagpur be added to the schedule of Universities whose graduates are eligible under statute 116 for exemption from the Matriculation examination.”

A further communication will be sent to you when further decisions are received.

### III.

*University Offices, 38 North Bailey, Durham, the  
5th February 1925.*

From—H. G. THEODOSIUS, Esq., Registrar,  
University of Durham,

To—The Vice-Chancellor, the University of  
Nagpur, India.

At a meeting of Senate held on the 3rd February it was agreed that the University of Nagpur be placed on the same footing as the University of Allahabad as regards concessions granted by this University to students of the latter.

### IV.

*Office of the High Commissioner for India, 42,  
Grosvenor Gardens, London, S. W. 1,  
the 30th July 1925.*

From—T. QUAYLE, Esq., Joint Secretary, Indian  
Students' Department,

To—The Registrar, the University of Nagpur,  
India.

I am directed to refer to your letter No. 526, dated the 18th February, and to state that the

Secretary of the Council of Legal Education has notified the High Commissioner that your University has been approved by the Council of Legal Education for the purposes of admission to the Inns of Court pursuant to paragraph 1 of the Schedule to the Consolidated Regulations.

V

*The University, St. Andrews, the 18th February 1926.*

From—ANDREW BENNETT, Esq., Secretary, the University of St. Andrews,

To—Sir BIPIN KRISHNA BOSE, K.C.I.E., M.A., B.L.,  
Vice-Chancellor, Nagpur University  
Nagpur, India.

I duly submitted to the Meeting of the Senatus Academicus of this University your letter of the 21st January last, in which you ask for recognition, by the University of St. Andrews, of Nagpur University on the same footing as other Indian Universities.

The Senatus agreed to transmit to the Scottish Universities Entrance Board your request that the examinations in degrees of Nagpur should be accepted as qualifying for admission to a course of study leading to graduation in a University. That Board deals with admission to all the four Scottish Universities.

The Senatus, at the same time, agreed to accept the degrees and degree examinations of Nagpur on the same footing as those of other Indian Universities in relation to the curricula for degrees in this University. I may mention that, in the case of all such Universities where the student applies to be exempt from part of the curriculum for a St. Andrews degree, the case is always treated on

its merits and will be decided according to the information afforded as to the standard of attainment reached by the holder of the certificate in the subject or subjects with regard to which he makes application.

## VI

*The University of Liverpool, 2nd March 1926.*

From—The Registrar, the University of Liverpool,  
To—The Vice-Chancellor, the University of  
Nagpur, India.

At a meeting of the Council, held today, it was agreed that the same recognition be extended to the University of Nagpur as is accorded to other Indian Universities, and that individual applications for exemption for examinations or courses of study be considered on their merits.

## VII

*Scottish Universities Entrance Board, 81, North  
Street, St. Andrews, the 30th March 1926.*

From—ANDREW BENNETT, Esq., Secretary, Scottish  
Universities Entrance Board,  
To—Sir BIPIN KRISHNA BOSE, Vice-Chancellor,  
Nagpur University, Nagpur.

I have to intimate that the Scottish Universities Entrance Board have agreed to recognise the Intermediate examination of the University of Nagpur on the same footing as the Intermediate examination of the other Universities, whose names you will find given in the enclosed print of the Board's Announcements at pages 30 and 40. Nagpur will be added to the list when the Announcements are next reprinted in 1927.

# VIII

*Registrar's Office, Trinity College, Dublin, 22nd June 1926.*

From—M. W. J. FRY, Esq., Registrar, Trinity College, Dublin,

To—The Joint Secretary to the High Commissioner for India (To the Vice-Chancellor, Nagpur University, Nagpur—letter No. S. 287-85, dated the 28th June, 1926).

The University of Dublin will grant the same recognition to the Nagpur University, which it grants to other Indian and Colonial Universities as explained in detail in the enclosed leaflet.

# IX

*University Registry, Oxford, 12th June 1926.*

From—E. S. CRAIG, Esq.,

To—The Secretary to the High Commissioner for India (Education Department), 42, Grosvenor Gardens, London, S.W.1. (To Vice-Chancellor, Nagpur University, Nagpur, letter No. S.-237-85; dated the 19th June 1926.)

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th June, enclosing an application for recognition from the Vice-Chancellor of Nagpur University.

Any person who has obtained the degree of Bachelor of Arts or Bachelor of Science at the University of Nagpur can be exempted from Responsions, provided that his course at Nagpur



included the study of English, and one of the languages Latin, Greek French, German, Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian, Pali, or Classical Chinese. The University of Oxford is not prepared to re-open the question of further privileges at present.

## X

*University Registry, Cathays Park, Cardiff,  
27th July 1926.*

From—The Registrar, University of Wales,

To—Sir B. K. BOSE, K.C.I.E., M.A., B.L., Nagpur  
University, Nagpur, India.

With reference to your letters dated the 21st of January 1926, and the 9th of February 1926, I am pleased to inform you that the University of Wales has now resolved to include the University of Nagpur among the recognised Indian Universities.

This recognition means that (1) candidates who have passed the Intermediate examination in Arts or in Science of the University of Nagpur are entitled to enter on a qualifying scheme of study for the degree of *Baccalaureus* in one of the constituent Colleges of the University of Wales, provided that they are certified to the University by the College as possessing a knowledge of English sufficient to enable them to pursue the scheme of study for a degree with profit; (2) graduates of the University of Nagpur are entitled to become candidates for the degree of *Magister* or for that of *Philosophine Doctor* or for the post-graduate Certificate in Education on the conditions prescribed for the graduates of approved universities.

NOTE.—The Universities of Birmingham, Bristol, Belfast, Sheffield, Manchester and Glasgow have agreed to treat each application for admission to the University or for exemption from a part of the course on its merit.

## X1

*Office of the High Commissioner for India, 42,  
Grosvenor Gardens, London, S. W. 1,  
the 17th August 1926.*

From—T. QUAYLE, Esq., Joint Secretary; Indian  
Students' Department.

To—Sir B. K. BOSE, K.C.I.E., M.A., B.L., Vice-  
Chancellor, Nagpur University,  
Nagpur.

With reference to the correspondence ending with your letter No. 1238, dated the 22nd July, I have been informed by the Registrar of the University of Cambridge that a committee of the Council of the Senate is promoting a grace for the recognition of the University of Nagpur for the purpose of the regulation which gives exemption from the Previous examination to students who have obtained a First Class in the Intermediate examination in Arts or Science, or a First or Second Class in the examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts or Bachelor of Science, provided that in some examination leading up to the Degree of Bachelor of Arts or Bachelor of Science the student has passed in Arabic, Persian, Persian with Arabic, Sanskrit, or Pali, in Mathematics or Science, and in English.

## CHAPTER XLVIII.

INSTITUTIONS AFFILIATED TO THE UNIVERSITY.  
I. IN ARTS.

*A.—Up to the M. A. Standard.*

- (1) Morris College, Nagpur—English, Philosophy, Sanskrit, Mathematics, History, Persian, Arabic, Economics and Marathi.  
(French up to the B. A. standard).

- (2) Hislop College, Nagpur—English, Philosophy, Sanskrit, History, Economics and Mathematics (Marathi up to the B. A. standard).

*B.—Up to the B. A. Standard.*

- (1) Robertson College, Jubbulpore.—English, Mathematics, Philosophy, History, Economics, Persian and Arabic, Sanskrit, Latin, French and Hindi.
- (2) King Edward College, Amraoti.—English, Sanskrit, Persian, History, Philosophy, Economics and Mathematics.

## II. IN SCIENCE.

*A.—Up to the D. Sc. Standard.*

Victoria College of Science, Nagpur—Physics and Chemistry.

*B.—Up to the M. Sc. Standard.*

Victoria College of Science, Nagpur—Mathematics.

*C.—Up to the B. Sc. Standard.*

- (1) Hislop College, Nagpur—Physics, Chemistry (in conjunction with the Victoria College of Science, Nagpur), Mathematics, Zoology and Botany.
- (2) Robertson College, Jubbulpore—Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry.

## III. IN LAW.

*Up to the LL. B. Standard.*

University College of Law, Nagpur.

## IV. IN TEACHING.

*Up to the L. T. Standard.*

Spence Training College, Jubbulpore.

## V. IN AGRICULTURE.

*Up to the B. Ag. Standard.*

Government Agricultural College, Nagpur.

## CHAPTER XLIX.

## THE COLLEGES.

## A.—INSTITUTION MAINTAINED BY THE UNIVERSITY.

## University College of Law, Nagpur.

To provide facilities for a sound training in law and legal principles and to prepare students for the degree of Bachelor in Law, a University Law College has been established at Nagpur with effect from the 1st July 1925. The University Committee, Central Provinces and Berar, of 1914-15 had in its report characterised the law education as then imparted to be a perfunctory business. When the Nagpur University was constituted in August 1923, its authorities found that the branch of our educational system which stood in need of most urgent reform was that concerned with the teaching of law, no improvement having taken place since the University Committee reported against the arrangement in force at the time of its enquiry. After careful consideration, the Faculty of Law and two Councils, acting in combination, came unanimously to the conclusion that the best way of

meeting the situation was to disaffiliate the Morris College in the Department of Law and to have in place of the law classes attached to it a separate institution under the direct control of the University devoted entirely to the study of law. Accordingly, the present University College of Law was founded. The subjects for the examination have been revised so as to give the students a grounding in the fundamental principles of law. The ordinances and the regulations have also been so framed as to give them a good training in these subjects. The number of lectures to be delivered to cover the course has been considerably increased. The students have founded a Law Society where legal problems and cases prepared on the model of those that are actually tried in our courts are discussed by them helped by the lecturers. By and by, the Society may be transferred into a regular moot court. The staff consists of a Principal and four lecturers. They are all practising lawyers of our High Court and part-time, the classes being held in the morning. There is a fairly well-stocked library attached to the College and the students are encouraged to use it as much as possible. To suit their convenience four sets of text-books and other books dealing with the subjects of examination and likely to be helpful to their study have been provided. The College is moved into its permanent habitation in the University building and further facilities in the way of private study in the library are provided for. The fees are Rs. 9 for the first year and Rs. 10 for the second year, with an entrance fee of Rs. 10. The students are very keen to have a play-ground but it has not yet been found possible to have one, all the existing public grounds being fully fixed up for a considerable time in advance for the students of other colleges and also members of the public.

The College is under the management of a Governing Body (committee) of seven members, constituted as follows :—

- (i) The Vice-Chancellor, President (*ex-officio*).
- (ii) The Dean of the Faculty of Law (*ex-officio*).
- (iii) A Judge of the Court of the Judicial Commissioner, Central Provinces and Berar, nominated by the Chancellor.
- (iv) The Director of Public Instruction, Central Provinces and Berar.
- (v) } Three persons appointed by the Executive Council from among the members of the Central Provinces and Berar Bar and the Provincial Judicial Service, Central Provinces and Berar. These members shall hold office for three years.
- (vi) }
- and }
- (vii) }

The present members are as follows :—

- (i) Sir B. K. Bose, K.C.I.E., M.A., B.L., Vice-Chancellor.
- (ii) P. S. Kotval, Esq., Bar-at-Law.
- (iii) Rao Bahadur M. B. Kinkhede, B.A., B.L., I.S.O.
- (iv) R. H. Beckett, Esq., B.Sc. (Lond.), I.E.S.
- (v) Vacant.
- (vi) Pandit Sitacharan Dube, M.A., LL.B.
- (vii) R. R. Jayavant, Esq., M.B.E., B.A., LL.B.

The Principal, Law College, is the secretary of the committee.

Regulations, etc., relating to the procedure of the Governing Body have been framed and they find place in this Calendar.

## INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

*Principal—*

Mr. Vivian Bose, B.A., LL.B. (Cantab.), Bar.-at-Law.

*Lecturers—*

Mr. A. V. Wazalwar, B.A., LL.M.

Mr. K. K. Gandhe, B.A., LL.B.

Mr. D. W. Kathaley, B.A., LL.M.

Mr. Umesh Datta Pathak, M.A., LL.M.

B.—INSTITUTIONS ADMITTED TO THE PRIVILEGES  
OF THE UNIVERSITY.

1. Morris Memorial College, Nagpur.

In March, 1883, Sir John Morris, for nearly 15 years Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, retired. There was a general desire among the Indian community, especially of Nagpur, to commemorate his long connection with the province by associating his name with some institution for the promotion of higher collegiate education, for which no facilities existed at the time within the province. This feeling found expression at a public meeting held at Nagpur on the 4th December, 1882, when it was resolved to raise funds to found an aided College at Nagpur to be called "the Morris Memorial College". A scheme to give effect to this resolution was in due course formulated and submitted to Government. The establishment of the proposed College received the sanction of the Government of India as per Home Department letter No. 170, dated the 5th June, 1884, to the address of the Chief Commissioner.

On receipt of this letter, the Local Government invited the subscribers to the Morris Memorial Fund (Nagpur Branch) to take steps to form and put on a legal basis a Committee of Management of the College. At a meeting held on the 16th of February, 1885, the subscribers resolved to constitute themselves into a registered Society under the provisions of Act XXI of 1860, to be called "the Morris Memorial College Society of Nagpur" with a governing body or Council of eight members to be appointed as follows :—

One by the Bar at Nagpur.

One by the District Council of Nagpur.

One by the Municipal Committee of Nagpur.

Two by the subscribers subscribing Rs. 50 and upwards.

Two by the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

The Inspector of Schools, Southern Circle.

The Society was registered on the 20th March, 1885, and the Governing Council immediately on its formation applied to the Calcutta University for affiliation up to the M. A. standard. This was sanctioned by the Governor-General in Council as per Home Department letter No. 142, dated the 2nd January, 1885. The College opened in June, 1885, with a staff consisting of a graduate of a British University as Principal and three Indian Graduates, among whom was Dr. Brajendra Nath Seal, now Vice-Chancellor of the Mysore University. The College was maintained out of the interest of the money subscribed by the people of the Nagpur and Chhattisgarh Divisions and by grants by the Local Government and the Municipality of Nagpur.



On the passing of the Indian Universities Act, 1904, the Central Provinces came under the jurisdiction of the Allahabad University and in 1905, the College became affiliated to it. On the establishment of the Nagpur University in August, 1923, the College severed its connection with the Allahabad University and came under the jurisdiction of the Nagpur University.

With the growth of the College and the expansion of its activities, the funds at the disposal of the Council proved insufficient to maintain it in a state of efficiency. The Local Government was moved to help the College and it agreed to do so by placing at the disposal of the Council educational officers recruited under contract with the Secretary of State on behalf of the Government. In accordance with this arrangement, in 1906, a member of the educational service (Mr. C. E. W. Jones, of Brasenose College, Oxford, now Director of Public Instruction) was appointed Principal of the College. In the following year, a member of the same service was appointed Professor of English. A third member of the Indian Educational Service was appointed to the staff in 1914. The expenses of these three members of the staff were defrayed by the Local Government. The Government also largely increased its grant-in-aid to raise the pay of the Indian Professors. In 1911, it handed over to the College the historic building constructed by the Bhonsla Kings of Nagpur for the Resident at their Court, known as the "Residency", the old building in the City being simultaneously handed over to the Committee of Management of the Neill City High School. The College thus came to be almost wholly financed by the Government and in the circumstances, the Council agreed to its being provincialized with effect from 1st July, 1915, the endowment fund being set free

for being utilized for other educational purposes. In 1919 and 1920, two more members of the Indian Educational Service were appointed as Professors of Philosophy and Economics respectively.

The "Residency" has been converted into a college and provides three large and four small lecture rooms, with a hall that accommodates less than half the total number of students, besides college office with common rooms for staff and students. A well-equipped library, containing at present over 5,500 volumes, which is being appreciably added to every year, occupies a separate building in the grounds. Several newspapers and periodicals, Indian and foreign, are provided for the use of the staff and students, and placed in the library for reference. In the College compound are also situated a hostel, opened in 1912, capable of accommodating about 100 students, four hostel messes, the Principal's bungalow, built in 1918, the Hostel Superintendent's bungalow, and tennis courts. In 1918, the lecture room accommodation was increased considerably by the acquisition of the "Old Examiner's building" situated about 250 yards from the main College building and now known as "Morris College Annexe".

The College affords excellent opportunities for the academic, social and athletic development of students. The various College societies, viz., Historical, Philosophical, Sanskrit, Persian, Economics, Hindi and English Literary Union, meet periodically throughout the session and are well attended. The playing fields are situated in Dhan-toli about a quarter of a mile from the College, and afford opportunities for healthy exercise among the students. Cricket, football, hockey, volley-ball and tennis matches are regularly played.

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Scholarships are given every year to successful candidates in the Intermediate and Degree classes from Government and private funds. A number of scholarships of the value of Rs. 10 each per mensem are awarded annually to poor and deserving students. A fellowship is offered periodically to successful M. A. students. These are given from the Morris Memorial Endowment Fund, which was released from its liability to maintain the College, when it was made a Government institution in 1915.

The College teaches up to the M. A. standard in English, Sanskrit, Persian, Mathematics, Economics, Philosophy, and History; the B. A. standard in all subjects except the vernaculars; and the B. Sc. standard in Science. The teaching for the Science courses and Mathematics is carried on in the Victoria College of Science, which is close to Morris College.

The tuition fees for all classes are Rs. 90 per annum.

*Assistant Professors of Philosophy—*

- J. N. Mukherji, M.A. (Cal.) (Honours in B. A., Philosophy).  
 S. N. Phatak, M.A. (Nag.).

*Professor of Economics—*

- A. C. Sen Gupta, M.A. (Edin.) (1st Class Honours, Economic Science).

*Assistant Professor of Economics—*

- B. E. Dadachanji, M.A. (Bom.) (in Economics and History, with Honours).

*Assistant Professors of Sanskrit—*

- Rampratap Shastri (Honours in Sanskrit Language, Literature and Law) (Punjab) (Vidyabhushan and Gold Medallist, Bharat-Dharmamahamandal).

- V. V. Mirashi, M.A. (Honours in Sanskrit) (Bom.) Dakshina Fellow, Deccan College, Poona. V. N. Mandlik Gold Medallist (Bombay University), Zala Vedanta Prizeman (Bom.).

*Assistant Professors of English—*

- N. Ganguli, M.A. (Eng.) (All.).  
 S. S. Chordia, M.A. (Eng.) (All.).  
 Madan Gopal, M.A. (Eng.) (All.), B.Sc. (Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry), Victoria Jubilee Medallist in M. A.  
 Montessor Ghose, M.A. (Eng.) (All.).

*Assistant Professors of Persian—*

- M. A. Ghani, M.Litt. (Cantab.), M.A. (Arabic and Persian) (All.).  
 Qazi Syed Iqbal Hussain, M.A. (Punjab), Highest Proficiency in Persian language, Literature and Law (Punjab). (Tempy.)

*Assistant Professor of Marathi—*

- S. N. Banhatti, M.A. (Bom.).

*Teacher of French—*

- Rev. Father B. Carron.

## 2. The Hislop College, Nagpur.

The College originated in the work of the Revd. Stephen Hislop, the first missionary of the Free Church of Scotland to Nagpur. He came to India in 1845 and was drowned in the Bori river in 1863. He was an eminent geologist and the results

of his researches into the geological history of the Central Provinces are contained in a paper written by him which is still available. The fossils collected by him have been preserved in the Nagpur Museum and in the Royal Geological Society, London. Besides other forms of missionary work he started a school which was situated on the Jumma talao on the site where the present College hostel stands. In 1865 the Free Church Institution was erected on the same site. It was not till 1884 that the Institution was raised to the status of a college and affiliated to the Calcutta University. In 1885 it sent up its first contingent of students, 3 in number, for the B. A. examination. In 1890 the present building was erected for the reason that the foundations of the former building were pronounced insecure. On the old site a hostel to accommodate 45 students was built. Next to it stands the bungalow of the Superintendent of the hostel. The present buildings consist of two large blocks, each of two storeys joined by two wings and having an open quadrangle within. On all sides of the college building except on the north-east there is considerable open space.

In 1905, the college was affiliated to Allahabad University. It teaches up to M. A. and B. Sc. standards. The College fees are Rs. 90 per annum.

#### INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

*Principal and Professor of English and History—*

Rev. T. W. Gardiner, M.A. (Cantab.), Historical Tripos,  
O.B.E.

*Officiating Principal and Professor of Economics and English—*

Rev. J. F. McFadyen, M.A. (Glasgow), D.D.

*Professor of English and History—*

J. S. Hoyland, M.A. (Cantab.), Classical Tripos, L.C.P., F.R.H.S.

*Professor of Philosophy—*

Rev. Alexander Robertson, M.A. (Aberdeen).

*Professor of Mathematics—*

G. K. Garde, M.A. (All.) (Mathematics).

*Professor of History and English—*

B. N. Gadre, M.A. (All.) (History).

*Professor of Economics and English—*

W. B. Raghaviah, M.A. (Mad.) (Economics).

*Professor of Logic—*

D. G. Moses, M.A. (Philosophy, Honours) (Mad.).

*Professor of Sanskrit—*

S. G. Somalwar, M.A. (All.), Kavya-Tirtha (Sanskrit).

*Professor of Botany—*

B. R. Pandit, M.Sc. (Bom.) (Botany).

*Professor of Zoology—*

G. D. Bhalerao, M.Sc. (Zoo.) (All.).

*Professor of Physics and Assistant Professor of Mathematics—*

G. P. Agnihotri, B.Sc. (All.) (Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry).

*Professor of Chemistry—*

V. D. Kale, B.Sc. (All.).

*Professor of Marathi—*

S. D. Pendse, M.A., M.O.L. (Punjab), Vedant-Tirtha (Cal.), Shastri (Punjab).

*Demonstrator in Biology—*

J. N. Karve, B.Sc. (All.).

*Demonstrator in Physics and Chemistry—*

K. K. Kulkarni, B.Sc. (All.).

### 3. The Victoria College of Science, Nagpur.

When Empress Victoria died in January, 1901, a desire sprang up all over the country to raise memorials of her long reign. In Nagpur, it was decided at a public meeting held on the 6th of March, 1901, that the subscriptions to be raised should be devoted partly to a personal memorial and partly to the founding of an institution of public utility. To formulate a scheme which was

to give effect to the second branch of the memorial, a Society was formed under the name "The Central Provinces Victoria Technical Institute" and it was registered under Act XXI of 1860. The governing body of this Society acting in collaboration with the Morris Memorial College Council and the senatus of the Hislop College decided that a building should be constructed for the location of the Institute which should include accommodation for the teaching of Chemistry and Physics and the allied Sciences to the B. Sc. students of the two colleges. To this end, the governing body of the Institute paid from its funds to the Local Government Rs. 75,000, being half the cost of a combined building for a Scientific Library, the Agricultural College, and lecture rooms and laboratories for imparting instruction in Chemistry and Physics, both theoretical and practical, to the students of the two colleges. The building was opened on the 6th October, 1906. But public opinion began to demand increased facilities for education in Science and in 1908, the classes held in the Institute Building were raised to the status of a separate college known as the Victoria College of Science, which was affiliated up to the D. Sc. standard of the Allahabad University in 1909.

The connection of the College with the Allahabad University ceased on the coming into force of the Nagpur University Act, on the 4th of August, 1923, and it is now a College admitted to the privileges of the Nagpur University, up to the D. Sc. standard.

The College was equipped and is maintained by the Local Government. Only Science and Mathematics are taught so that for the B. Sc. course the College works in conjunction with the Morris and

Hislop Colleges. A scientific and technical library is situated in the same building.

#### INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

##### *Principal and Professor of Chemistry—*

R. H. Beckett, B.Sc. (Lond.) (offg. Director of Public Instruction, Central Provinces).

##### *Officiating Principal and Professor of Physics—*

Morris Owen, M.Sc. (Wales), F. Inst. P. (late Fellow of the University of Wales).

##### *Officiating Professor of Chemistry—*

S. N. Godbole, M.Sc. (All.).

##### *Assistant Professors of Mathematics—*

S. B. Belekhar, M.A. (Mathematics) (Bom.) (Dakshina Fellow, Deccan College, Poona).

S. C. Dhar, D.Sc. (Cal.) (Premchand Roychand student, Cal.), Mouat Medallist (Calcutta University).

V. Raghavachariar, B.A. (Hons.) (Mad.).

##### *Assistant Professor of Physics—*

R. S. Deoras, M.Sc.

##### *Demonstrators of Chemistry—*

D. V. Chandorkar, M.Sc. (All.).

L. K. Gokhale, M.Sc. (Nag.).

D. N. Chakravarti, M.Sc. (All.).

D. R. Paranjpe, M.Sc. (Nag.) (Temporary).

##### *Demonstrators of Physics—*

V. M. Dabadghao, M.Sc. (Nag.).

S. W. Chinchalkar, M.Sc. (Nag.) (Offg.).

#### 4. Robertson College, Jubbulpore.

The oldest collegiate institution in the Central Provinces is the present Robertson College at Jubbulpore. Its origin is to be traced to a Government High School founded as far back as 1836 at Saugor, the seat of Government of a dynasty known to History as the "Mahratta Pandits" of Saugor. Two Collegiate classes teaching up to the first Arts standard, as it then was of the Calcutta University, were added to it in 1860. In 1873 it was taken to Jubbulpore. In 1883, when a movement was set



on foot to found a fully-equipped College as a memorial to Sir John Morris, for long Chief Commissioner of these Provinces, the people of the Jubbulpore and Nerbudda Divisions decided to devote their subscriptions to the formation of an endowment fund to raise the status of the Collegiate High School at Jubbulpore to that of a College. With this end they handed over their money to the Government and it agreed to convert the Jubbulpore High School into a fully equipped College. It was affiliated to the Calcutta University, which had jurisdiction over the Province, at the time, up to the B. A. standard in 1885. The College was affiliated to the Allahabad University up to B. A. standard in 1891 and B. Sc. and Law in 1896. (The Law class was subsequently abolished.)

In 1908 it was suggested that the question of a more suitable building site for the Jubbulpore College should be considered, and it was recommended that the amount of Rs. 85,400 held in the trust account of the Morris College Endowment Fund, Jubbulpore, should be applied towards the construction of a new building for the College. This recommendation was accepted by the Chief Commissioner, and it was decided that about Rs. 75,000 out of the Endowment Fund of Rs. 85,400 should be utilized in part payment of the cost of the new Arts College building, and the balance be employed in establishing a "Morris Scholarship" to indicate the connection of Sir John Morris with the College.

The Hon'ble Sir Benjamin Robertson, the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, inaugurated a new era in the history of the higher education of the Central Provinces, when he declared open, on October 14th, 1916, the new buildings of what was formerly the Government College;

Jubbulpore, under the name of the Robertson College. The new buildings are situated four miles to the east of the city of Jubbulpore on the Kundom road. The grounds include nearly 200 acres overlooking a fine lake. The main College building consists of a fully equipped hall, lecture rooms, offices, common rooms for staff and students and a well-equipped library on the ground floor, and on the upper floor of boarding accommodation for 150 students. At a short distance from the main building there is a block containing the bathing rooms, kitchens, store-rooms and dining-rooms for these students. The servants' quarters are near this block. For the teaching of Science there is a handsome building consisting of lecture rooms and laboratories for Physics and Chemistry, all fully fitted with up-to-date equipment. There is a first class electric plant for lighting the buildings on the premises, and for pumping the water-supply for drinking and gardening. On the opposite side of the main road stand the houses of the Principal, and the teaching, clerical and electrical staff, and also a fully equipped hospital and dispensary with residence for the Medical Officer and his dispenser. There is also a detached hostel for 54 students in front of the hospital. There are tennis courts and football, hockey and cricket grounds for the physical exercises of the students.

Four prizes are annually awarded—two by the Ghantaya Trust Fund Committee, one by the K. C. Datta Memorial Fund and one by the Trimbak Vasudeo Apte Prize Fund. Two medals are also given annually—one the Devanath Datta Gold Medal to the candidate from the College who is most successful in the B. Sc. examination, and the other the Chandra Kumar Chatterji Silver Medal to whoever is considered to be the best student all round, mentally and morally.

Every year scholarships are also given to successful candidates in the Intermediate and B. A. classes from the Government and private funds.

### INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

*Principal and Professor of English—*

Arthur C. Sells, M.A. (Oxon.), O.B.E. (On leave.)

*Officiating Principal and Professor of Philosophy and Latin—*

W. S. Rowlands, B.A. (Oxon.), Hon. Mods. and Lit. Hum.

*Professor of Chemistry—*

Rai Bahadur T. K. Buxy, M.A. (Cal.) (First in order of Merit, Honours in Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics and in B. A. Foundation Scholar, Presidency College, Calcutta), F.C.S. (Lond.).

*Professor of History—*

B. C. Watchmaker, M.A. (Bom.) (English and Latin).

*Professor of Mathematics—*

T. V. Mone, M.A. (Bom.) (Mathematics, Pure and Applied).

*Professor of Physics—*

Makhanlal De, M.A. (Physics) (Cal.) (with Honours in Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics).

*Assistant Professor of Physics—*

D. G. Matange, M.Sc. (All.) (Physics).

*Assistant Professor of English—*

Sheo Prasad, M.A. (All.) (English), Ph.D. (London).

*Assistant Professor of Mathematics—*

Kashi Datta Panday, M.A. (All.) (Mathematics) and B.Sc. (All.) (Physics and Chemistry).

*Assistant Professors of History and English—*

J. N. W. Paul, M.A. (All.) (English), F. R. Hist. (Lond.) F.S.A. (Scotland) (Fellow of the Educational Institute of Edinburgh).

B. L. Powar, M.A. (History), LL.B. (All.).

*Assistant Professor of Sanskrit—*

N. R. Navalekar, M.A. (All.) (Sanskrit, Epigraphy and Paleography).

*Demonstrator of Chemistry—*

G. R. Tambankar, M.Sc. (All.) (Chemistry)

*Assistant Professor of Persian—*

S. Ghulam Taqi, M.A. (All.) (Arabic).

*Assistant Professor of Logic, Philosophy and Sanskrit—*

Jwala Prasad, M.A. (All.) (Philosophy) (Lumsden Sanskrit Scholar and Himangini Bhavaneshwari Prize-man, 1911).

*Assistant Professor of Economics—*

Vemil Shesha Rao Naidu, M.A. (All.) (Economics), LL.B. (All.).

*Assistant Professors of English—*

M. N. Mitra, M.A. (Dacca) (English, Group A), (First Class). First Class Honours in English in B. A. (Cal.). Post-graduate Scholarship-holder.

R. C. Guha, M.A. (Dacca).

*Demonstrator in Physics and Chemistry—*

G. S. Makoday, M.Sc. (Nag.).

## 5. Spence Training College, Jubbulpore.

The College is a Government institution, established for the purpose of training teachers for the Central Provinces and Berar. It was first opened in 1890, when a small class of graduate and undergraduate teachers was formed at Nagpur for instruction in the Theory of Education and Mr. Spence was appointed Superintendent of the Training Institution (the old name for the College). In 1902, the Institution was transferred to Jubbulpore and soon after a Model School was started to serve as a practising ground for teachers under training. The course was also lengthened and the staff strengthened. In 1911, the old Training Institution was converted into a Training College with a

for cricket, football, hockey, tennis, volley-ball and other games.

#### INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

##### *Principal—*

E. A. Macnee, M.A. (Cantab.).

##### *Professors—*

G. G. Kanetkar, M.A., S.T.C.D. (Bom.).

S. C. Ghosal, B.A., B.Sc., LL.B.

N. N. Mitra, B.Sc. (Cal.), L.T. (All.), Dip. Ed. (Lond.).

Hari Ram, B.A., Professor of Drawing.

K. R. Dube, B.A., L.T., Physical Training Instructor.

#### MODEL HIGH SCHOOL.

##### *Head Master—*

Rai Sahib L. S. Jha, B.A.

### 6. King Edward College, Amraoti.

King Edward College, Amraoti, owes its origin to the desire of public-spirited citizens of Berar—foremost amongst whom was the late Rao Bahadur Rangnath Narsinha Mudholkar, C.I.E., M.L.C.—to perpetuate the memory of His Majesty King Edward VII by a special Berar Memorial in addition to contributions which were made to the all-India memorial at Delhi, and to a Provincial memorial common to the Central Provinces and Berar. Meetings were held at the headquarters of every district in Berar in 1910 and the sum of approximately Rs. 1,67,000 was collected. A part of this was sent as a contribution to the all-India memorial, and to the Central Provinces and Berar memorial—which is being given the form of an endowment for students in the Central Provinces and Berar. The greater part, amounting to approximately Rs. 1,50,000, was devoted to the establishment of King Edward College which, when the scheme was

initiated, was expected to cost about Rs. 14,00,000. As the work continued it became clear that this estimate would be exceeded owing to the increase in prices as a result of the great war. It was then decided that the whole of the cost of the College would be borne by Government and that King Edward Memorial Fund should be devoted to the founding of scholarships for Berar students. Meanwhile the fund had been invested and by 1922 the sum of approximately Rs. 2,00,000 was available for scholarships. The foundation stone of the College was laid early in 1919 by the Chief Commissioner, Sir Benjamin Robertson, K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., and the College was formally opened by His Excellency Sir Frank Sly, K.C.S.I., Governor of the Central Provinces, on the 27th July 1923. By that time approximately Rs. 14,50,000 had been spent in construction and it is estimated that the total cost of construction will amount to over Rs. 18,00,000. About Rs. 1,00,000 has been spent on equipment.

King Edward College is conveniently situated to the north-west of Amraoti, on a large open tract of ground about two miles from the city and about the same distance from Amraoti Camp. Class-room accommodation has been provided for 400 students and hostel accommodation for 150 boarders; when the College is complete there will be hostel accommodation for 300 students. The College is self-contained and possesses its own electric plant and power-house, its own water-supply and conservancy arrangements, hospital, dispensary and spacious playing fields and grounds, with bungalows and quarters for the Principal and the whole of the professorial, medical, electric, clerical and menial staffs. Its buildings and internal arrangements bear comparison with those of any College in India.

The College was admitted to the privileges of Nagpur University as soon as the University came into being in August 1923, in all subjects, except Arabic, up to the B. A. standard in Arts, and in Physics and Chemistry up to the Intermediate standard.

The College is already richly endowed with scholarships from the King Edward Memorial Fund and from funds provided by two well-known citizens of Amraoti, Rai Bahadur Ganeshdas Kundanmal and the late Ramkrishna Govind Mote.

The rules governing the award of the King Edward Memorial Scholarships provide for eight scholarships for Berar students at King Edward College, two fellowships for post-graduate Berar students and one post-graduate scholarship for Berar students for study outside India.

Under the Seth Thakurdas Scholarship Fund, provision is made for two scholarships of Rs. 40 per mensem for hostel students, or of Rs. 20 per mensem for day students at King Edward College. These scholarships are reserved for Marwari students. They are tenable in the first instance for two years, but are renewable at the discretion of the administrators of the fund.

The Ramkrishna Govind Mote endowment consists of Rs. 4,000 which were handed over to Nagpur University to found a scholarship "of such amount and payable in such manner as may from time to time be determined by the Academic Council" of the University. "The scholarship is to be awarded every alternate year to a Berar student who appears at the Intermediate examination in Science of the Nagpur University from the King Edward College, Amraoti, or when there is no Science course taught in that College, from any college in the Central Provinces, and who stands

## 7 The Agricultural College, Nagpur.

The first step towards the provision of Agricultural education in these provinces took place in 1888 with the formation of an agricultural class, giving a two-year course of education and situated on the Government farm, Nagpur.

This class represents the foundation of the present College. With the general impetus given to scientific agriculture in 1903-04 and the formation of the departments of agriculture, as we now find them in India, the need of a higher standard of agricultural education in the country was evident.

With the completion of the Victoria Technical Institute in 1906, the old agricultural class passed away and was replaced by the Agricultural College, domiciled in the north wing of the above and providing a three-year course of training. In the early stages, 1906-14, both the class rooms and the laboratories were in the Institute; but it was obvious at an early stage that the building was unsuited to the latter.

In the course of the next few years, a separate Agricultural Research Institute which included the student laboratories, was erected on an area adjoining the Victoria Technical Institute. This was opened for use in 1915.

The course given at the College at its inception in 1906 was a three-year one, founded on the outlines set down by the Board of Agriculture for the various Indian colleges, then opening. The entrance standard was University Matriculation or the College Entrance examination. The College conferred a Diploma in Agriculture on successful students. Experience showed the course to be technically defective in some respects and to be too short for the full absorption of a wide syllabus



by men of only a matriculation pass standard. In 1916 the course was changed to one of practically 4 years' length with a marked efficiency bar at the end of the second year, when its Part I Final or Certificate examination took place, requiring a first division pass for promotion to the Second or Diploma part of the course. Defects in working and the probability of later affiliation with a university led in 1920 to the division of this course into two—

(1) A Certificate course of two years' duration with a College Entrance examination pass as qualification for admission. (2) The Diploma course of virtually four years with University Matriculation as entrance qualification.

The Diploma classes of the College were admitted to the privileges of the University on the 29th July 1925, by a resolution of the Executive Council in that behalf, which received the sanction of the Local Government on the 27th April 1925. The University will be holding two examinations; the first, an Intermediate examination in Agriculture and the second, an examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Agriculture. The first Intermediate examination was held in March 1927 and the first degree examination will be held in 1929.

The College lies in the Maharaj Bagh, within close range of the Government farm, the Veterinary Hospital and the Agricultural Research Institute. The hostel, erected in 1906 and enlarged in 1918, is situated some 50 yards west of the Institute and is capable of holding 110 students. The College is strictly residential and even those who have their homes in Nagpur must reside there. The College is provided with playing fields, a gymnasium and tennis courts.

Sixteen scholarships of the value of Rs. 12 each, of which eleven are available in the Degree class, are allotted among students of the first year of the Intermediate, primarily to the sons of agriculturists and in accordance with their ability, as shown after joining, and their means. Eight scholarships of the value of Rs. 15 are available in each year for students in the second part of the course, studying for the Bachelor of Agriculture.

These stipends are given by the Department of Agriculture and require that the holders will serve in the department on qualifying, should the same need their services. In addition there are two scholarships of the annual value of Rs. 120, the gifts of the Society of Agriculture and Industries and tenable in the Intermediate or Certificate classes and another of Rs. 13 per mensem, termed the Makrai Scholarship, reserved for students from that State or from the Hoshangabad district.

The College has five funded medals or prizes, in addition to those awarded annually by Government—

- (1) The Kalidas Chowdhary Medal awarded in Practical Agriculture.
- (2) The Smythies Medal awarded in Agricultural Chemistry.
- (3) The Kedarnath Rai Silver Medal awarded in Agricultural Engineering.
- (4) The Napier Practical Agricultural Prize offered for the best thesis of original character among students studying for the Bachelor of Agriculture.
- (5) The Coronation Commemoration prize awarded to the best all round student of the year.

## INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

*Department of Agriculture—*

- R. G. Allan, M.A., L.Ag. (Cantab.), Principal and Professor in Agriculture.
- B. R. Phatak, B.Ag. (Poona), Assistant Professor.
- B. Subba Rao, L.Ag. (Nagpur), Lecturer.
- Ex-officio* (Superintendent of the College Farm).
- S. K. Mishra, L.Ag. (Nagpur), Lecturer in Animal Husbandry and Dairying.
- Dhanna Lal, L.Ag. (Nagpur), Demonstrator.
- K. S. Seshadri Ayer, B.E. (Mysore), Lecturer in Mathematics and Survey, Engineering and Mechanics.
- Kartarsingh, L.Ag. (Nagpur), Demonstrator in Farm Machinery and Implements.
- N. K. Biswas, L.Ag. (Nagpur), Lecturer.
- P. A. Shukla, Lecturer in Veterinary Science.
- Ex-officio* (Veterinary Assistant attached to the Veterinary Hospital, Nagpur).

*Department of Botany and Plant Pathology—*

- J. F. Dastur, M.Sc., D.I.C., Professor in Mycology.
- D. N. Mahta, B.A. (Oxon.), F.L.S., Professor in Botany.
- K. P. Shrivastava (Pusa), Assistant Professor.
- G. S. Bhatia, M.Sc. (Punjab), Lecturer in Botany.
- C. A. Gideon, B.Ag. (Bom.), Lecturer in Mycology.
- P. D. Nair, B.A., L.Ag. (Hons.) (Post-graduate, Pusa), Demonstrator in Mycology.
- B. B. Dave, L.Ag., Demonstrator in Botany.
- J. L. Khare, B.Sc., F.E.S. (Nagpur and Pusa), Lecturer in Entomology.

*Department of Chemistry—*

- A. R. Padmanabha Ayer, B.A., F.C.S., Professor.
- Ram Narayan Kayastha, M.Sc. (Nagpur), B.Ag. (Poona), F.C.S., Lecturer.
- R. N. Mishra, M.Sc., Demonstrator.
- D. V. Bal, L.Ag. (Nagpur), F.C.S., Lecturer in Bacteriology.

*Department of English—*

- S. B. Karkarey, M.A.; LL.B., Lecturer.

## CHAPTER L.

## A.—LIST OF GRADUATES IN ARTS.

## HONORARY DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF LETTERS.

His Excellency Sir Frank George Sly, K.C.S.I.,  
I.C.S., Governor, Central Provinces and Berar,  
1924.

## M. A.

Name.	Subject.	Year.	College.	Passed in Divi- sion
Amrit Mukund Pathak ...	Philosophy.	1926	Morris ...	III
Babulal Chowda ...	Economics.	1925	Do. ...	III
Brij Mohandas Misra ...	Do. ...	1926	Do. ...	II
Dattatraya Bapurao Najbale.	Sanskrit	1926	Do. ...	II
Gajanan Narayan Bodhankar.	Philosophy.	1924	Do. ...	III
Ganesh Dattatryya Joshi	Sanskrit.	1926	Do. ...	I
Ganpati Baliram Badkas	Do. ...	1925	Do. ...	II
Gouri Shankar Pandya ...	History ..	1925	Do. ...	II
Govind Nilkanth Hastak	History	1926	Do. ...	III
Govind Vishwas Bhawe ...	Sanskrit.	1925	Do. ...	II
Jagannath Wasudeo Rao Dhobley.	Economics.	1926	Do. ...	III
Kesheo Pundlik Ghate ...	Do. ...	1925	Do. ...	II
Kesho Madhao Vaidya ..	{ Philosophy.	1925	{ Do. ...	{ III
	{ Do. ...	1926		
Ligorio Placido D'Souza	English	1926	Do. ...	II
Madhao Ramchandra Dani.	Sanskrit	1924	Do. ...	III

## M. A.—(Concl'd.)

Name.	Subject.	Year.	College.	Passed in Division.
Makaranda Shankar Rao Deshpande.	Philosophy.	1925	Teacher	II
Mathuraprasad Dwivedi	Economics.	1926	Morris ...	II
Mohammad Fareed Khan Faza.	Persian...	1924	Do. ...	II
Narayan Kashiram Sirish	Economics.	1925	Do. ...	II
Narayan Prasad Shrivastava.	Do. ...	1926	Do. ...	III
Narayan Sadashio Ranade	Do. ...	1924	Do. ...	II
P. S. Hariharam	History...	1926	Do. ...	III
Patitpawan Rajarampant Deshpande.	Sanskrit.	1926	Do. ...	III
Punjaji Sukadeo Lawale	Economics.	1926	Do. ...	III
Ram Chandra Saksena ...	Mathematics.	1926	Do. ...	II
Ram Chandra Sanghi ...	History...	1925	Do. ...	II
Sadasheo Madhao Karmalkar.	Mathematics.	1924	Teacher	II
Shankar Narayan Phatak	Philosophy.	1926	Morris ...	II
Shanmukh Amrit Sharma	Economics.	1925	Hislop ...	II
Sheoram Choudhari ...	Philosophy.	1926	Morris ...	II
Sunder Gangadher Dhobley.	Economics.	1926	Do. ...	II
Susil Kumar Sanyal ...	History...	1926	Do. ...	II
Syed Hasnain	Persian...	1926	Teacher	II
Umawar Mishra	Philosophy.	1925	Morris ...	I
Vinayak Narayan Ballal	Do. ...	1926	Do. ...	Pass
Vishnu Bajirao Bangale...	Philosophy.	1925	Do. ...	III
	Do. ...	1925	Do. ...	II

## B.A.

Name.	Year.	College.	Passed in Division.
Aba Bhauji Joshi ...	1924	Morris ...	III
Abdur Rauf ...	1924	Robertson ...	III
Abdus Salam Khan ...	1926	Morris ...	II
Ahmedali ...	1926	Do. ...	II
Ambika Charan Choubey ...	1925	Do. ...	II
Anand Madhao Rao Pathak ...	1925	Do. ...	II
Anand Narain Mushran ...	1926	Robertson ...	III
Anokhelal Parashar ...	1926	Morris ...	III
Atmaram Bapuji Pathak ...	1925	Teacher ...	Pass
Atmaram Maroti Markande- deywar.	1925	Do. ...	III
Atmasingh ...	1926	Robertson ...	III
Baboo Haripant Narale ...	1925	Hislop ...	Pass
Babulal Verma ...	1924	Morris ...	III
Babu r a o W a m a n r a o Dongre.	1925	Do. ...	III
Bajirao Mulhar Rao Sudame ...	1925	Hislop ...	II
Balaji Govind Shabde ...	1926	Morris ...	III
Balkrishna Banaji Telang ...	1925	Do. ...	III
Balkrishna Bhaooji Raikar ...	1925	Hislop ...	III
Balkrishna Gopal Shastri ...	1925	Teacher ...	III
Balkrishna Vithal Shukla ...	1924	Robertson ...	III
Balwant Sheshrao Desh- mukh.	1926	Do. ...	III
Balwant Yadava Vatak ...	1925	Hislop ...	III
Beni Madhava Agarwala ...	1924	Robertson ...	II
Bhaskar Sadashiva Kash- kedkar.	1926	Do. ...	II
Bhawani Shanker Raghubir Prasad Mishra.	1925	Morris ...	II
Brij Mohandas Mishra ...	1924	Do. ...	III
Brij Vilas Shukla ...	1925	Robertson ...	II
Bulaki Lal Pujari ...	1926	Morris ...	II
Chandra Bhushan Singh ...	1925	Do. ...	II

## B.A.—(Contd.)

Name.	Year.	College.	Passed in Divi- sion.
Chhote Lal Mandhata	1926	Robertson	III
Chintaman Deorao Gautam	1925	Morris	III
Damodar Ramchandra Shende.	1924	Hislop	III
Dashrath Lal Dubey	1926	Morris	III
Dattatrya Bal Krishna Athale.	1924	Do.	III
Dattatrya Bapurao Najbile	1924	Do.	II
Dattatrya Damodar Bhale- rao.	1924	Teacher	III
Dattatrya Dhondopant Kul- karni.	1925	King Edward	II
Dattatraya Ganesh Tam- hane.	1924	Morris	III
Dattatraya Laxman Par- naik.	1925	King Edward	III
Dattatraya Madhao Rao Singarputale.	1926	Morris	III
Dattatraya Sakharam Muley.	1925	Robertson	III
Devidas Narayan Untawale	1925	Morris	III
Dhananjaya Krishnarao Bhisey.	1925	Do.	III
Dinkar Purushottam Aurangabadkar.	1926	Hislop	III
Dwarka Prasad Mishra	1925	Robertson	II
Eric Wilfred Franklin	1925	Hislop	II
Fanindra Nath Banerji	1924	Do.	II
G. Anandrao Naidu	1925	Morris	II
Gajanan Wasudeo Kale	1925	Hislop	III
Ganesh Madhaurao Munshi	1926	Morris	II
Ganesh Dattatrya Joshi	1924	Do.	II
Gangadhar Madhao Sirpat- war.	1925	Hislop	II

## B. A.—(Contd.)

Name.	Year.	College.	Passed in Division.
Gangadhar Mangesh Kekre	1925	Morris	III
Ganpati Vinayak Pardhi ...	1924	Do.	III
Gopal Mukund Huddar ...	1926	Do.	III
Govind Balajipant Deshpande	1926	Hislop	III
Govindprasad Buxi ...	1925	Robertson	III
Govind Balwantrao Tarnekar.	1925	Hislop	III
Govind Kesheo Huddar ...	1925	Morris	II
Govind Ramrao Goverdhan.	1926	Do.	III
Govind Vithal Kekre ...	1925	Do.	Pass
Habib Ahmed ...	1925	Robertson	III
Habibur Rahman ...	1926	Morris	III
Hameed Husain Rizvi ...	1925	Do.	II
Hari Bhaskar Damle ...	1925	Do.	III
Hariharam, P. S ...	1924	Do.	III
Harsewaklal Khaskalam ...	1925	Robertson	III
Hem Dutta Ojha ...	1926	Morris	III
Hirslal Verma ...	1926	Robertson	III
Hira Lal Verma ...	1925	Morris	III
Ikram Hussain ...	1926	Do.	Pass
Jagannath Prasad Gupta ...	1925	Robertson	III
Jagannath Ramchandra Wekhande.	1925	Morris	Pass
Jagannath Wasudeo Rao Dhobley.	1924	Do.	II
Jamil Ahmad ...	1925	Robertson	III
Janardan Atmaram Shrouti	1925	Hislop	III
Janardan Shridhar Oke ...	1924	Do.	III
Jyotirmoy Roy ...	1925	Morris	III
Kailash Narayan Sharma ...	1925	Do.	III
Kaliya Jagannath Prasad Ramgopal.	1926	Robertson	III



## B. A.—(Contd.)

Name.	Year.	College.	Passed in Divi- sion.
Kanhaiya Lal ...	1924	Robertson	... II
Kanhaiya Lal Sharma ...	1926	Teacher	... III
Kashinath Moreswar ...	1924	Robertson	... II
Deshpande.			
Kashinath Raoji Brahma ...	1926	Morris	... III
Kashinath Shreekrishna ...	1925	Robertson	... III
Belapurker.			
Kashi Prasad Saraiya ...	1924	Do	... III
Kashi Prasad Varma ...	1924	Do.	... II
Kesheo Krishnarao Ringay ...	1925	Morris	... III
Kesheo Madhao Rao ...	1925	Teacher	... III
Yerkuntwar.			
Kesheo Yadeo Rao Man- gulkar.	1924	Hislop	... III
Kondu Balwant Rao Waiker ...	1924	Morris	... III
Krishnaji Mahadeo Joshi ...	1925	Do.	... III
Krishnaji Vasudeo Khare ...	1925	Do.	... III
Krishna Narayan Nafre ...	1925	Robertson	... III
Krishna Pralhad Deshpande ...	1925	Morris	... III
Kundanlal Kapuria ...	1925	Do.	... III
Kusum Jayavant ...	1926	Non-collegiate	... I
Laxmichand Jain ...	1924	Robertson	... III
Laxminarayan Ratanlal ...	1925	Hislop	... III
Pande.			
Laxmi Prasad Pande ...	1924	Robertson	... III
Liladhar Shaligram Agra- wal.	1926	Hislop	... III
Lilavati Bai, E. M. Gaik- wad.	1926	Non-collegiate	... III
Madhao Balaji Bhalerao ..	1926	Morris	... III
Madhav Ramchandra ...	1925	Hislop	... III
Rajkarne.			
Madhusudan Narayan Deo ...	1925	Robertson	... III
Mahadeo Bhagwant ...	1925	King Edward	... III
Sherekar.			

## B. A.—(Contd.)

Name.	Year.	College.	Passed in Division.
Mahadeo Narayan Herleker.	1925	Morris	... III
Mahendra Nath Bhalchandra Dixit Petre.	1925	Do.	... II
Mahesh Prasad Shukla ..	1926	Robertson	... II
Mahesha Dutta Vajpeyi ...	1925	Morris	... II
Maheshwar Mukhopadhyaya...	1926	Robertson	... III
Manohar Gangadhar Chitale	1924	Morris	... II
Margaret Benjamin Samuel	1925	Do.	... III
Maroti Tukaram Bhadang...	1925	Robertson	... III
Maruti Ambadas Palsodkar	1925	King Edward	... II
Masoodul Hasan ...	1926	Robertson	... III
Mathura Narayan Herlekar	1926	Morris	... III
Mathurabai Dravid ...	1926	Non-collegiate	... II
Mathura Prasad Dwivedi...	1924	Robertson	... II
Mirza Habibullah Beg ...	1924	Do.	... III
Mirza Rafiqullah Beg ...	1926	Do.	... II
Mohammad Ahmadullah ...	1925	Morris	... I
Mohammad Hidayetullah...	1926	Do.	... II
Mohammad Ikramullah ...	1924	Do.	... II
Mohit Mohan Mohanti ...	1926	Do.	... III
Moreswar Shriram Sarwate.	1924	Do.	... III
Mukund Ramkrishnapant Joshi.	1925	Do.	... III
Mukund Vishnoo Kanade...	1926	Robertson	... II
Murlidhar Jaikrishna Kardaley.	1926	Hislop	... III
Narayan Baliram Dixit ...	1925	Morris	... III
Narayan Dutt Tiwari ...	1924	Robertson	... II
Narayan Gopal Joshi ...	1925	Hislop	... Pass.
Narayan Prasad Shrivastava	1924	Robertson	... II
Narayan Shankar Dhyani...	1926	Do.	... III
Narhar Ambadas Wadnerkar.	1925	King Edward	... III

## B. A.—(Contd.)

Name.	Year.	College.	Passed in Division.
Narhar Balwant Kulkarni	1925	Hislop	.. II
Narhar Krishnaji Wagh ...	1925	Teacher	... III
Narsingh Shankar Dhagam-war.	1926	Morris	... III
Nathu Larman Belekar ...	1926	Do.	... III
Narsinha Govind Deshpande.	1924	Do.	... III
Narsoo Vishnupant Kane ...	1924	Hislop	... II
Nawal Kishore Shrivastava	1926	Robertson	... III
Nerbudda Prasad Bharad-waj.	1926	Morris	... II
Pancham Chamaroo	1925	Do.	... III
Nangdavne.			
Pannalal Bargale ...	1926	Do.	... II
Parashu Ram Chaube ...	1924	Robertson	... III
Potukuchi Damodar Shaz-tri.	1926	King Edward	... III
Pundlik Namdeo Mudholkar.	1926	Morris	... III
Punjaji Sukadeo Lawale ...	1924	Do.	... III
Purushottam Anandrao	1925	Hislop	... III
Fadnavis.			
Purushottam Damodar	1924	Do.	... III
Poflee.			
Purushottam Gopalrao	1926	Morris	... II
Deshpande.			
Purushottam Narayan	1926	Do.	... II
Phatak.			
Purushottam Vinayak	1924	Hislop	... II
Vairagkar.			
Purushottam Vithal Kekre...	1924	Do.	... II
Purushottam Wasudeo	1926	Morris	... III
Pingle.			
Pyarey Lall Jain	... 1924	Robertson	... III

## B. A.—(Contd.)

Name.	Year.	College.	Passed in Division.
Radha Krishna Verma ...	1925	Morris	III
Radheshyam Agarwala ...	1925	Robertson	III
Raghunath Kesheo Page ...	1926	Morris	II
Raghunath Prasad Baijpeyi	1924	Robertson	III
Raghunath Prasad Verma...	1926	Do.	II
Raghunath Venkatesh Bande.	1925	Morris	III
Rajaram Vithal Patwardhan	1924	Do.	III
Ram Gopal Mitra ...	1926	Do.	III
Ramchandra Ganpatlal Agarwala.	1925	Do.	III
Ramchandra Krishna Chan- dorkar.	1926	Do.	III
Ramchandra Nagorao Kullarwar.	1924	Do.	II
Ramchandra Vinayak Pandit.	1925	Hislop	III
Ramchandra Saksena ...	1924	Robertson	II
Ramcharan Mishra ...	1925	Do.	III
Ramcharan Lal Verma ...	1924	Do.	III
Ramdas Pyarelal Tiwari ...	1925	Morris	III
Ramkrishna Balwant Karkarey.	1924	Do.	III
Ramkrishna Janardhan Deshpande.	1925	Do.	III
Ramanarayan Varma ...	1925	Robertson	III
Ramnarayanlal Nanhelal Shrivastava.	1926	Morris	III
Ramrao Gangaram Patil ...	1925	King Edward	III
Ranchhodlal Gyani ...	1925	Teacher	III
Roch Thomas ...	1926	Do.	III
S. W. G. Olpherts-Forres- ter.	1926	Robertson	II
Sadashio Anand Deshmukh	1926	Morris	III
Sadashio Gopal LauI ...	1924	Do.	II

## B. A.—(Contd.)

Name.	Year.	College.	Passed in Division.
Sadashiva Waman Rao Gadgil.	1925	King Edward	... III
Samb Waman Bedarkar	1925	Teacher	... III
Saruplal J. Pardeshi	1926	Hislop	... II
Shaikh Muhammad Munir alias Abdul Munaf.	1925	Morris	... II
Shankar Balaji Shastri	1924	Hislop	... II
Shankar Ganesh Phatak	1926	Do.	... III
Shankar Ganpat Kamaisdar	1924	Do.	... III
Shankar Kesheo Siras	1925	Do.	... III
Shankar Narayan Phatak	1924	Morris	... I
Shankar Pralhadpant Deshpande.	1924	Do.	... III
Shankar Ramchandra Borgaonkar.	1925	Do.	... III
Shankar Ramchandra Ketkar.	1924	Hislop	... II
Shanker Bhao Rao Telang	1925	Robertson	... III
Sheo Das Shukla	1926	Do.	... III
Sheonarayan Gourishankar Shukla.	1926	Do.	... III
Shreekrishna Laxman Pandharipande.	1924	Hislop	... II
Shridhar Narayan Rao Najbilley	1925	Morris	... III
Shrikrishna Mahadeo Vinze	1924	Teacher	... II
Shrinivas Diwaker Koner.	1925	Morris	... III
Sariram Gopal Deshpande	1926	King Edward	... III
Shyam Lal Gupta	1925	Morris	... III
Sidheshwar Ganesh Gore	1926	Do.	... III
Sitaram Pandurang Chanderker.	1926	Hislop	... II
Somnath Steenath Trivedi	1926	Robertson	... III
Subhanrao Yadaora Deshmukh.	1925	Morris	... II

## B. A.—(Contd.)

Name.	Year.	College.	Passed in Divi- sion.
Sudhanshu Shekhar De ...	1925	Morris	... III
Sunder Gangadher Dhobley	1925	Do.	... III
Surendra Nath Pachory ...	1924	Robertson	... III
Terence Aloysius Richardson.	1926	Morris	... III
Tikamdas Chunnilal Deokar	1924	Hislop	... III
Trimbak Shamrao Palsodkar.	1925	Morris	... II
Trimbak Rao Waman Rao Lakhe.	1924	Hislop	... II
Tryambak Gopal Panchbhai.	1924	Teacher	... III
Tulsiram Bholuji Wankhade.	1926	Morris	... II
Uttam Singh Ganesh Prasad	1925	Robertson	... III
Vasant Bhikaji Mandpe ...	1925	Morris	... II
Veni Shankar Jha ...	1924	Robertson	... II
Vinayak Hanumant Chati	1926	Morris	... III
Vinayak Kesheo Ghirnikar	1925	Teacher	... III
Vinayak Krishna Gorle ...	1926	Morris	... III
Vinayak Sakharam Petkar	1926	Hislop	... III
Vinayak Shankar Rao Harkare.	1926	Morris	... III
Vishnoo Waman Joshi ...	1925	Hislop	... III
Vishnu Gopal Golwalkar ...	1925	Robertson	... II
Vishwanath Damodhar Brahma.	1926	Morris	... III
Vishwanath Yadeo Tamasker.	1924	Do.	... II
Vyankatesh Brahmadeo Jahagirdar.	1925	Teacher	... III
Waman Mukund Indapwar	1925	Hislop	... III
Waman Sheodas Barlingay	1924	Morris	... II
Waman Sesh Rao Deshmukh.	1926	Robertson	... II

## B. A.—(Concl'd.)

Name.	Year.	College.	Passed in Division.
Waman Shridhar Lambay	1926	Morris	III
Wasudeo Abaji Shahpurkar	1924	Hislop	III
Wasudeo Narayan Bhalerao	1924	Do.	III
Wasudeo Narayan Soman...	1924	Do.	II
Wazir Mohammad	1926	Robertson	III
Yeshwant Ramchandra Pradhan.	1924	Teacher	III
Yogeshwar Mukhopadhyaya	1926	Robertson	II

## B.—LIST OF GRADUATES IN SCIENCE.

## M. Sc.

Name.	Subject.	Year.	College.	Passed in Division.
Balwant Jagannath Badhe	Physics ...	1926	Victoria	II
Dinkar Ramchandra Paranjpe.	Chemistry	1924	Victoria College of Science.	II
Jagannath Kulkarni.	Do.	1924	Do.	I
Laxman Krishna Rao Gokhale.	Do.	1924	Do.	I
Namdeo Sitarampant Ghate.	Physics...	1924	Do.	III

## M. Sc.—(Concl'd.)

Name.	Subject.	Year.	College.	Passed in Division.
Narsingh Prasabad Agarwala.	Mathematics.	1926	Victoria College of Science.	II
Prabhakar Balkrishna Ganu.	Chemistry	1925	Do.	II
Ramnarayan Kayasth ..	Do. ..	1924	Teacher	I
Vishnu Madho Dhabadghao.	Physics	1925	Victoria College of Science.	

## B. Sc.

Name.	Year.	College.	Division.	Distinction.
Autar Kishan Tan- khah.	1921	Robertson.	II	
Bal Gangadhar Ghate	1925	Hislop and Victoria.	II	
Bala Ram Tiwari ...	1924	Morris and Victoria.	III	
Balkrishna Narayan Kunte.	1926	Hislop ...	II	
Balaprasad Surjuprasad Kashyapa.	1924	Hislop and Victoria.	II	
Balwant Jagannath Badhe.	1921	Morris and Victoria.	I	
Bapu Ramchandra Ambardekar.	1925	Do.	II	
Bhawanai Shankar Choudhary.	1924	Hislop and Victoria.	II	



## B. Sc.—(Contd.)

Name.	Year.	College.	Division.	Distinction.
Bibhoot Singh Chonkse.	1925	Robertson	II	
Brahmaranjan Sen ...	1926	Morris and Victoria.	I	
Chandrashekhar Balakrishna Kekre.	1926	Do. ...	II	
Dattatrya Raghunath Bhagade.	1926	Do. ...	III	
Dattatraya Trimbak Dhouse.	1924	Do. ...	III	
Diwaker Janardhan Badkas.	1926	Hislop and Victoria.	II	
Dukaloo Prasad Brahman.	1924	Morris and Victoria.	I	
Ganesh Sadasheo Jog...	1924	Robertson	II	
Ganpati Sambasheo Makoday.	1925	Morris and Victoria.	II	
Hari Govindrao Chaoji	1925	Do. ...	III	
Hari Waman Patwardhan	1926	Do. ...	III	
Izhar Hussain ...	1924	Do.	III	
Jagannath Laxman Khare.	1926	Teacher ...	III	
Jageshwar Gopal Shrikhande.	1925	Morris and Victoria.	II	
Jagmohanprasad Nigam	1926	Robertson	II	
Jainath Kaul ...	1926	Hislop ...	III	
Jhagarsingh Diwagun...	1926	Robertson	II	
Kamta Prasad ...	1924	Morris and Victoria.	I	
Kesho Ganesh Tamhane.	1925	Do.	III	
Krishna Ramchandra Sontakey.	1926	Hislop and Victoria.	II	
Mahadeo Govind Pandey.	1926	Morris and Victoria.	II	
Madho Narain Phadke	1926	Hislop and Victoria.	II	

## B. Sc.—(Contd.)

Name.	Year.	College.	Division.	Distinction.
Madhav Damoder Muley.	1924	Robertson	III	
Madhava Vinayak Wazalwar.	1925	Morris and Victoria.	II	
Madhav Sakharam Mendhekar.	1925	Robertson	III	
Mahadeo Bhaskar Joshi	1924	Morris and Victoria.	III	
Mahadeo Vishwanath-rao Badhe.	1926	Hislop and Victoria.	II	
Manmohan Lal Shrivastava.	1926	Morris and Victoria.	III	
Mishri Lal ...	1925	Robertson	III	
Mohammad Abdur Rahim.	1926	Hislop and Victoria.	III	
Moreshwar Shridhar Patankar.	1924	Morris and Victoria.	II	
Moreshwar Yadav Mangrulkar.	1926	Hislop and Victoria.	II	
Murtuza Ali	1926	Do. ...	II	
Nago Jairam Tambay	1926	Robertson	III	
Narayan Prasad Agarwala.	1924	Robertson	II	
Narayan Shanker Rao Hadas.	1924	Morris and Victoria.	II	
Narayan Trimbak Mone.	1926	Robertson	I	Mathematics and Physics.
Narsing Prasad Agarwala.	1924	Do. ...	II	
Nawalkishore Nigam ...	1925	Do. ...	III	
Nilkanth Abaji Shastri	1925	Morris and Victoria.	I	

## B. Sc.—(Contd.)

Name.	Year.	College.	Division.	Distinction.
Parashuram Ramchandra Shrikhande.	1924	Robertson	II	
Premchandra Saksena	1924	Do. ...	II	
Purushottam Trimbak Dixit.	1925	Morris and Victoria.	II	
Purushottam Vishnu Korke.	1925	Do. ...	III	
Raghunath Narayan Pendharker.	1925	Robertson.	II	
Rajeshwar Vasudeo Sangamnerker.	1925	Do. ..	I	Mathematics and Chemistry.
Ram Daroga Verma ...	1924	Do. ...	II	
Ram Kmar Verma ...	1924	Do. .	II	
Ramchandra Hari Joshi.	1924	Morris and Victoria.	III	
Ramchandra Jaikrishna Kalamkar.	1926	Do. ...	Pass.	
Ramchandra Murlidhar Badhe.	1926	Do. ...	III	
Ramsinha Thakur ...	1926	Robertson...	I	Chemistry and Physics.
Revashankar Dave ...	1926	Do. ...	II	
Rustam Jehangirji Khumbata	1926	Morris and Victoria.	II	
Sadasheo Nilkanth Dange.	1925	Robertson	III	
Sadashiv Yeshwant Deshpande.	1924	Morris and Victoria.	II	
Samarendra Nath Sen...	1925	Morris and Victoria.	III	
Shanker Govind Upadhye.	1924	Do. ...	II	
Shanker Ramchandra Shrouti.	1926	Robertson	III	
Shreenath M. Mehta ...	1926	Do. ...	I	Chemistry and Physics.

## B. Sc.—(Concl'd.)

Name.	Year.	College.	Division.	Distinction.
Shridhar Ramchandra Summanwar.	1924	Robertson	II	
Shrikrishna Jaikrishana Kulkarni.	1926	Morris and Victoria.	II	
Shripad Kesheo Pendse	1925	Hislop and Victoria.	III	
Shripad Waman Chinchalkar.	1925	Morris and Victoria.	II	
Sukhdeo Prasad Mushran.	1926	Robertson.	I	Physics.
Surajpall Pande	1925	Robertson...	Pass	
Suraj Prasad Trivedi	1926	Morris ...	II	
Syed Imtiaz Hosain .	1926	Robertson.	III	
Umadas Mukerjee ...	1925	Do.	I	Mathematics and Chemistry.
Vishnu Mahadeo Kulkarni.	1924	Morris and Victoria.	III	
Vishwanath Laxman Powar.	1924	Hislop and Victoria.	II	
Waman Madhao Dahadghao.	1925	Morris and Victoria.	II	Chemistry.
Wasudeo Madhao Vaidya.	1925	Do. ...	II	

## C.—LIST OF GRADUATES IN LAW.

## LL. B.

Name.	Year.	College.	Division.
Abdul Latif Khan ...	1926	University	... I
Akaram Ganu Patil ...	1925	Morris	... II
Ambadas Balaji Bargi ...	1925	Do.	... II
Ambadas Ramji Mahajan ...	1924	Do.	... II
Anand Laxman Halwe ...	1925	Do.	... II

## LL. B.—(Contd.)

Name.	Year.	College.	Division.
Anant Ramchandra Kul-	1924	Morris	II
karni.			
Apoorva Chandra Verma ...	1924	Do.	I
Atmaram Raoji Deshpande.	1925	Do.	II
Babulal Chowda ...	1925	Do.	II
Balchandra Balkrishna	1925	Do.	I
Ranade.			
Balkrishna Balvant Rao	1926	University	II
Waikar.			
Balkrishna Wamanrao	1926	Do.	II
Ratnaparkhi.			
Basudeo Prasad Gupta ...	1926	Do.	II
Bhagwant Kesheo Desh-	1925	Morris	II
pande.			
Bhikajee Narayan Bhide ...	1924	Do.	II
Brij Mohandas Misra ...	1926	University	II
Chintaman Krishnarao	1926	Do.	II
Ghadge.			
Chowdhry Pyarelall alias	1926	Do.	II
Pyarelall Jain.			
Christian Daniel Madura ...	1924	Morris	II
Dadi Ardeshir Banaji ...	1924	Do.	I
Damodar Ramchandra	1926	University	II
Shende.			
Dattatraya Kh a n d e r a o	1924	Morris	I
Sontakke.			
Dattatrya Ramchandra	1925	University	II
Deshpande.			
Devidas Shamrao Palsod-	1924	Morris	II
ker.			
Dhirendra K r i s h n a	1925	Do.	II
Mukerja.			
Dhundiraj Ganesh Sahasra-	1924	Do.	II
budhe.			
Dinker Vinayak Chepe ...	1924	Do.	I
Dinkar Harbaji Pophali ...	1925	Do.	I
Durgaprasad Ray ...	1924	Do.	II

## LL. B.—(Contd.)

Name.	Year.	College.	Division.
Dwarka Prasad Shrivastava	1925	Morris	II
Gajanan Ramkrishna Deodhar.	1925	Do.	II
Ganesh Prasad Kayasth ...	1925	Do.	II
Gangadhar Jagannath Ghate.	1924	Do.	II
Gangadhar Rao Vithal Rao Deshpande.	1925	Do.	II
Gangaprasad Mishra ...	1924	Do.	II
Ganpat Shamrao Saodekar.	1925	Do.	II
Ganpati Baliram Badkas ...	1925	Do.	I
Ganpati Vithal Moharrir ...	1924	Do.	II
Gaurishankar Pandya' ...	1926	Do.	II
Gopal Pandurang Nawasalkar.	1925	Do.	I
Gopal Prasad Sharma ...	1926	Do.	II
Gopal Raghao Deshpande...	1924	Do.	II
Gopal Anant Phadke ...	1925	Do.	I
Gopal Rao Bala Rao Jachak.	1925	Do.	II
Govind Abaji Pande ...	1925	Do.	I
Govind Ganesh Khare ...	1926	University	I
Govind Raghunath Karandikar.	1925	Morris	II
Govind Sadashiv Chandorkar.	1924	Do.	I
Govind Vishnu Telang ...	1925	Do.	I
Gunwant Ganesh Deshpande.	1925	Do.	II
Hanmant Krishna Kulkarni.	1924	Do.	II
Hidayat Ali ...	1924	Do.	II
Jagannath Prasad Dwivedi	1924	Do.	II
Jaganadhem Purushottam Tanjore.	1924	Do.	II
Jageshwar Sadasheorao Subhedar.	1924	Do.	I

## LL. B.—(Contd.)

Name.	Year.	College.	Division.
Jaikrishna Yado Rao	1925	Morris	II
Varudkar.			
Janardan Shreekrishna	1924	Do.	II
Deshpande.			
Janardhan N a m d e o	1924	Do.	I
Mahajan.			
Jugalkishore Umrao Singh	1925	Do.	II
Kashinath Moreshwar Deshpande.	1926	University	I
Kasturchand Agarwala ...	1926	Morris	II
Keshav Savalaram Sahasrabudhe	1926	Do.	II
Keshavlal Balashankar	1926	University	I
Dwivedi.			
Kesheo Balajee Pathak ...	1924	Morris	I
Kesho Dajiba Kanhao ...	1925	Do.	II
Kripa Shanker Misra ...	1926	Do.	II
Lakshman Vyankatesh	1926	Do.	II
Deshpande.			
Lakshmikant Dubey ...	1925	Do.	II
Laxman Anant Deshpande	1924	Do.	I
Laxman Kesheo Page ...	1926	University	II
Laxmikant S a d a s h i v e	1925	Morris	I
Subhedar.			
M. Bhaskarrao Niyogi ...	1925	Do.	I
Madhao Wasudeo Palekar	1924	Do.	II
Madhav Ganesh Deshmukh	1926	Do.	I
Madhava Kashinath Kher ...	1924	Do.	II
Mahadeo Hari Joshi ...	1925	Do.	II
Manohar Das ...	1924	Do.	I
Manohar Gangadhar	1926	University	I
Chitale.			
Mathuraprasad Dwivedi ...	1926	Do.	I
Motirao Govind Charjan ...	1926	Do.	I
Nagorao Y a d h a v a r a o	1924	Morris	II
Kinhikar.			

## LL. B.—(Contd.)

Name.	Year.	College.	Division.
Nalin Krishna Banerjee ...	1924	Morris	I
Narayan Govind Ghirnikar	1924	Do.	I
Narayan Sadashio Kapre ...	1926	University	II
Narayan Waman Acharya	1926	Morris	II
Narayan Vyankatrao Deshmukh.	1924	Do.	I
Narayan Hari Lokre ...	1925	Do.	II
Narayan Trimbak Raje ...	1925	Do.	II
Narhar Tatyaji Kunte ...	1924	Do.	I
Narhar Ramchandra Kulkarni.	1925	Do.	II
Nilkanth Venkatesh Deshmukh.	1924	Do.	I
Pandurang Sheoram Bagadthey.	1926	Do.	I
Panjabrao Daulatrao Salway	1926	Do.	II
Paul Rudra ...	1924	Do.	I
Prabhakar Yadao Mardikar	1924	Do.	II
Pralhad Ramchandra Ballal	1926	Do.	II
Purushottam Chintaman Khare.	1924	Do.	II
Purushottam Vithal Kekre	1926	University	I
Purushottam Yeshwant Deshpande.	1926	Morris	I
Rai Ganesh Prasad Sinha ...	1925	Do.	II
Raghnunath Ramchandra Palsoley.	1926	Do.	II
Ramchandra Anant Nulkar	1924	Do.	I
Ramchandra Govind Paranjpe.	1926	University	I
Ramchandra Rajeshwar Deshmukh.	1924	Morris	I
Ramchandra Sitaram Kholkute.	1926	University	II
Ramkrishna Vinayak Kali...	1925	Morris	II
Ramanathpur Gundu Rao...	1925	Do.	II



## L.L. B.—(Contd.)

Name.	Year.	College.	Division.
Ramprasad Tiwary ...	1925	Morris	II
Roopkishore Choubey ...	1924	Do.	II
Sadashio Gopal Laul ...	1926	University	II
Shdashiv Kaluram Barche	1926	Morris	II
Sadashive Ramchandra Deshpande.	1926	Do.	II
Shaligram ...	1924	Do.	II
Shankar Pandurang Damle	1924	Do.	II
Shankar Pandurang Gandhi	1924	Do.	II
Shankar Pandurang Wartak	1925	Do.	II
Shankar Pralhadpant Deshpande.	1926	University	I
Shankar Yadav Ponkshe ...	1924	Morris	II
Shankar Kondba Ghisad ...	1925	Do.	II
Shankar Harilal Chaubey ...	1925	Do.	II
Shankar Vishnu Kane ...	1926	Do.	II
Shanmukh Amrit Sharma...	1925	Do.	II
Shridhar Balwant Pendharkar.	1924	Do.	I
Shri Ram Govind Rao Pingle.	1925	Do.	II
Shreekrishna Trimbak Rao Tipre.	1924	Do.	I
Shree Nandan Lal Jha ...	1925	Do.	II
Sitaram Balkrishna Oka ...	1926	University	I
Surendranath Ghosh ...	1925	Morris	II
Syed Abdul Karim ...	1924	Do.	II
Syed Rafiullah ...	1924	Do.	II
Tikoo Pasoba Mahajan ...	1926	University	II
Trimbak Deonath Dalal ...	1924	Morris	II
Udai Ram Agarwal ...	1925	Do.	II
Umawar Misra ...	1926	University	II
Venkatesh Pandurangpant Kolte.	1926	Do.	II
Vinayak Gopal Patankar ...	1924	Morris	I
Vishwanath Sakharam Khode.	1926	Do.	II

## LL. B.—(Concl'd.)

Name.	Year.	College.	Division.
Vithal Narayan Soman ...	1924	Morris ...	II
Waman Vishwanath Bapat	1925	Do. ...	II
Wasudeo Mahadeo Gadgil	1925	Do. ...	II
Wasudeo Narayan Son-takke.	1926	Do. ...	II
Yeshwant Balwant Rajderkar.	1926	University ...	II
Yeshwant Krishna Rao Sakalle.	1924	Morris ...	II

## D.—LIST OF GRADUATES IN EDUCATION.

## L. T.

Name.	Year.	College.	Thy.	Prac.
Abdul Majid Khan ...	1926	Spence Training.	III	III
Abdul Rauf ...	1926	Do. ...	II	III
Anant Govind Chhatre ...	1925	Do. ...	II	II
Balkrishna Ramchandra Modak.	1924	Do. ...	I	III
Balkrishna Vithal Shukla	1926	Do. ...	II	II
Balwant Ramchandra Thakur.	1925	Do. ...	II	III
Bhalchandra Jairam Kane	1924	Do. ...	I	II
Bibhuty Bhushan Mukerji	1926	Do. ...	II	I
Chunni Lal Verma ...	1926	Do. ...	II	II
Damodar Rai ...	1924	Do. ...	II	II
Dattatraya Damodar Bhalerao.	1926	Do. ...	II	II
Dattatraya Trimbak Naigaonkar.	1924	Do. ...	I	III
Ganeshnath Sheonath Mehta.	1925	Do. ...	II	III

## L. T.—(Contd.)

Name.	Year.	College.	Thy.	Prac.
Gopal Narayan Nivarskar.	1924	Spence Training.	II	III
Habibur Rahman Siddiqi	1926	Do. ...	II	II
Jagannath Murlidhar Deshpande.	1924	Do. ...	II	II
Keshav Vithal Chitale ...	1925	Do. ...	II	II
Khemchand Singhai ...	1925	Do. ...	II	III
Krishna Shridhar Khandekar.	1926	Do. ...	III	II
Krishnaji Vasudeo Khare	1926	Do. ...	II	III
Labhu Ram Khosla ...	1925	Do. ...	III	III
Laloo Ram Tiwari ...	1926	Do. ...	II	III
Laxmi Prasad Pande ...	1926	Do. ...	II	III
Lakshman Prasad Dubey	1924	Do. ...	I	III
Madhao Ramchandra Naik.	1925	Do. ...	II	III
Madhao Damodar Muley	1926	Do. ...	II	III
Manohar Balwant Pash- tekar.	1925	Do. ...	II	II
Maya Dass Sharma ...	1924	Do. ...	I	II
Narhari Narayan Khar- denavis.	1925	Do. ...	II	II
Pandurang Yedao Sagdeo	1925	Do. ...	II	III
Polycarp Lobo ...	1926	Do. ...	II	III

## L. T.—(Concl'd.)

Name.	Year.	College.	Thy.	Prac.
Purushotham Lal Shrivastava (Kayesth).	1926	Spence Training.	II	II
Purushottam Sharma ...	1925	Do. ...	II	III
Rajdharlal Jani ...	1924	Do. ...	II	III
Ramchandra Dadopant Bennurwar.	1924	Do. ...	II	III
Shankar Balkrishna Thengdi.	1925	Do. ...	II	III
Shankar Ramchandra Borgaonkar.	1926	Do. ...	II	III
Shanker Bapuji Sathe ...	1925	Do. ...	II	III
Shanker Keshav Abhyankar.	1925	Do. ...	II	II
Sheoram Shrivastava ...	1925	Do. ...	II	II
Sheo Shanker Mishra ...	1925	Do. ...	II	II
Shiva Kumar Misra ...	1926	Do. ...	II	II
Sundar Lal Anand ...	1924	Do. ...	I	II
Trimbak Govind Pendse	1926	Do. ...	II	II
Trimbak Yadeo Deo ...	1926	Do. ...	III	III
Uma Prasad Shrivastava	1925	Do. ...	II	II
Vishnu Amrit Thombare	1924	Do. ...	I	II
Vishvanath Laxman Phatak.	1925	Do. ...	II	I
Wahiduddin Ahmed ...	1924	Private candidate.	III	III
Yeshwant Ramchandra Pradhan.	1926	Spence Training.	II	II

# E.—LIST OF GRADUATES AND SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES OF 1927.

The following candidates are declared successful at the M. A. and M. Sc. Examinations held in March 1927, in their respective order of merit :—

Roll No.	No. in order of merit.	Name.	College.	Subject.	Passed in Division.
M. A. FINAL.					
1	1	G. Anand Rao Naidu.	Morris	History	III
3	2	Pichu Subrahmanya Sharma	Teacher, Hoshangabad.	Do.	III
6	1	Ramchandra Nagarao Kullarwar.	Morris ...	Economics.	II
4	2	Jai Shankar Dave ...	Do. ...	Do.	II
8	3	Shankar Madhav Samvatsar.	Do. ...	Do.	II
5	4	Mahadeo Narayan Herlekar.	Do. ...	Do.	II
9	5	Sudhanshu Shekhar De.	Do. ...	Do.	III
10	1	Dinker Mukund Govilkar.	Do. ...	Philosophy.	III
11	1	Narhar Balwant Kulkarni.	Do. ...	Sanskrit.	II

## M. A. FINAL.—(Concl'd.)

Roll No.	No. in order of merit.	Name.	College.	Subject.	Passed in Division.
14	2	Shrikrishna Laxman Pandharipande.	Teacher, Nagpur.	Sanskrit	II
13	3	Narayan Gopal Joshi.	Morris ...	Do.	III
12	4	Narhar Ganesh Walivadekar.	Do. ...	Do.	III
16	5	Laksmen Ramchandra Kulkarni.	Teacher, Nagpur.	Do.	III
18	1	Ranchhod Lal Gyani	Teacher Burhanpur	Persian	II
17	2	Mirza Habib Ullah Beg.	Morris ...	Do.	II
M. SC. FINAL.					
5	1	Umadas Mukerjee...	Victoria	Physics	I
1	2	Ganpati Sambashio Makoday.	Do. ...	Do.	I
6	3	Waman Madhao Dabadghao.	Do. ...	Do.	I
4	4	Shripad Waman Chinchalkar.	Do. ...	Do.	II
3	5	Rajeshwar Vasudeo Sangamnerkar.	Do. ...	Do.	III
2	6	Padmapad Narayan Modak.	Do. ...	Do.	III
7	1	Jageshwar Gopal Shrikhande.	Do. ...	Chemistry.	I
8	2	Ramchandra Hari Joshi.	Do. ...	Do.	II
9	1	Nilkanth Abaji Shastri.	Do. ...	Mathematics.	I

The following candidates are declared successful at the Final LL. B. Examination held in March 1927 :—

## LL. B. FINAL.

Roll No.	No. in order of merit.	Name.	College.	Division.
In order of merit.				
2	1	Amrit Mukund Pathak	... University	I
78	2	Sharadchandra Kesheo Padhey	... Do. ...	I
62	3	Purushottam Trimbak Dixit	... Do. ...	I
19	4	Dattatraya Keshao Amin	... Do. ...	I
35	5	Jai Shankar Dave	... Do. ...	I
55		Mukund Ramkrishnapant Joshi	... Do. ...	I
16	7	Madhav Sakharani Mendhekar	... Do. ...	I
13	8	Bapu Ramchandra Ambardekar	... Do. ...	I
70		Ram Chandra Saksena	... Do. ...	I
In order of Roll Nos.				
3		Anand Madhao Pathak	... University	II
1		Anant Laxman Gharpure	... Do. ...	II
5		Atmaram Maroti Markandeywar	... Do. ...	II
9		Badri Prasad Nigam	... Do. ...	II
10		Bairagi Maharao Patel	... Do. ...	II
11		Bajirao Malharrao Sudame	... Do. ...	II
12		Balkrishna Balwant Gandhe	... Do. ...	II
15		Brindaban Bihari Mishra	... Do. ...	II
16		Chandra Bhushan Singh	... Do. ...	II
23		Gajanan Narayan Bodhanekar	... Do. ...	II
24		Gajanan Wasudeo Kale	... Do. ...	II
30		Govind Narayan Khare	... Do. ...	II
31		Govind Nilkanth Hastak	... Do. ...	II
32		Hari Gajanan Kundle	... Do. ...	II
36		Lamit Ahmad	... Do. ...	II
37		Jatindra Mohan Ganguli	... Do. ...	II

## FINAL LL. B.—(Concl'd.)

Roll No.	No. in order of merit.	Name.	College.	Division.
38		Kashi Prasad Varma ...	University	II
39		Kesheo Pundlik Ghate ...	Do. ...	II
40		Kesheo Shrikrishna Pande ...	Do. ...	II
43		Krishna Waman Kathalay ...	Do. ...	II
44		Laxman Somappa Fklare ...	Do. ...	II
45		Madhav Ramchandra Rajkarne ...	Do. ...	II
50		Mohammad Wali-ullah ...	Do. ...	II
52		Moreswar Balkrishna Bedarkar ...	Do. ...	II
56		Nurhar Ambadas Wadnerkar ...	Do. ...	II
58		Pandurang Purushottam Deo ...	Do. ...	II
60		Punaji Sukadeo Lawale ...	Do. ...	II
63		Purushottam Vyanktesh Pagay... ..	Do. ...	II
64		P. S. Hariharan ...	Do. ...	II
67		Ramchandra Govind Siras ...	Do. ...	II
69		Ramchandra Nagorao Kullarwar ...	Do. ...	II
74		Sadasheo Krishna Phatak ...	Do. ...	II
75		Sambhaiya Balanna Komti ...	Do. ...	II
80		Shrinivas Maruti Deshpande ...	Do. ...	II
84		Vinayak Waman Godhole ...	Do. ...	II
85		Vinayak Rao Rambhau Joshi ...	Do. ...	II
88		Vishwanath Yadeo Tamasker ...	Do. ...	II
89		Vyankatesh Tatyasa Deulgaonkar ...	Do. ...	II
91		Wasudeo Ganesh Gore ...	Do. ...	II
92		Wasudeo Narayan Soman ...	Do. ...	II
<i>Under ordinance in Chapter XIX.</i>				
93		Moreswar Ramchandra Son- Lakay.	University	II
95		Venktesh Mairai Holay ...	Do. ...	II
96		Vinayak Gopal Vipat ...	Do. ...	II
97		Vishnu Moreswar Agashe ...	Do. ...	II
98		Gajanan Palkrishna Deo ...	Morris ...	II
99		Gayaprasad Misra ...	Do. ...	II



The following candidates are declared successful at the L. T. Examination held in March 1927 :—

## L. T.

Roll No.	Name.	College.	Division.	
			Theory.	Practice.
1	Chintaman Vishvanath Khaudekar.	Spence Training.	II	III
2	Gopal Vasudeo Gurjar	Do.	II	III
3	Ishwari Lal Varma	Do.	II	II
4	Joitaram Haribhai Mistri	Do.	III	III
5	Laxman Balwant Bhawe	Do.	II	III
6	Laxman Kesheo Aloni	Do.	II	II
7	Muhammad Abdur Rahman	Do.	II	III
8	Muhammad Zahir Ahmad	Do.	II	III
9	Narayan Baliram Dixit	Do.	II	III
10	Narayan Keshow Bywar	Do.	II	II
11	Narayan Prasad Bajpai	Do.	II	III
12	Puran Chandra Goel	Do.	II	II
13	Rafuuddin	Do.	II	III
14	Ramprashad Gopal Chaurey	Do.	II	III
15	Shanker Govind Upadhye	Do.	II	III
16	Shankar Raoji Deshmukh	Do.	II	II
17	Sheikh Abdul Haq	Do.	II	II
18	Miss Shoshu Ratra	Do.	II	II
19	Shyam Lal Gupta	Do.	II	II
21	Vaman Dattatraya Apte	Do.	II	II
22	Vasudeo Rajibhau Bhate	Do.	II	II
23	Vyankatesh Brahmdeo Jahagirdar.	Do.	II	II

The following candidates are declared successful at the B. A. Examination held in March 1927 :—

## B. A.

Roll No.	Name.	College.	Division.
2	Atefat Ali Khan ...	Morris ...	III
3	Bheroon Lal Tapodi ...	Do. ...	III
4	Balkrishna Vinayak Patwardhan ...	Do. ...	II
5	Bankim Chandra Pattnaik ...	Do. ...	III
6	Bhaiya Baliram Fadnavis ...	Do. ...	II
11	Babulal Kharey ...	Do. ...	III
12	Bhaskar Sakharan Mendhekar ...	Do. ...	III
14	Dalip Singh Viridi ...	Do. ...	II
16	Dinkar Shridhar Oke ...	Do. ...	III
17	Dattatraya Laxman Chitale ...	Do. ...	II
19	Damodar Trimbak Dixit ...	Do. ...	III
24	Gendu Vithal Palthade ...	Do. ...	III
25	Gouri Shankar Guru ...	Do. ...	II
26	Jagannath Vinayak Bhide ...	Do. ...	III
27	Janaswami Yoganandam ...	Do. ...	II
31	Krishna Balaji Bargi ...	Do. ...	III
32	Krishnaji Waman Kelkar ...	Do. ...	II
33	Keshao Balaji Kurvey ...	Do. ...	II
34	Khorshed Edulji Dadachanji (Miss).	Do. ...	III
36	Krishna Shrawansa Gulane ...	Do. ...	III
38	Laxmichand Sundarlal Pachouly.	Do. ...	III
39	Laxmi Narain Pathak ...	Do. ...	II
42	Modhao Dajiba Singru ...	Do. ...	II
43	Narayan Shridhar Sarwate ...	Do. ...	III
44	Narayan Vinayak Bapat ...	Do. ...	III
45	Narayan Sadashiva Parande ...	Do. ...	II
46	Nawab Singh ...	Do. ...	I
47	Nasir Ali Abbasi ...	Do. ...	III
48	Prabhakar Shantaram Manjrekar ...	Do. ...	II
49	Premchand Kapillan ...	Do. ...	II
50	Raghunath Mukund Golwalkar ...	Do. ...	II
52	Ramchandra Waman Soman ...	Do. ...	II

## B. A.—(Contd.)

Serial No.	Name.	College.	Division
53	Ramchandra Bapurao Maolanker	Morris	III
57	Raghubar Das Shukul	Do.	III
58	Shripad Narayan Harkare	Do.	III
60	Shripad Gopal Mujumdar	Do.	III
62	Shankar Govind Bapat	Do.	III
64	Shaligram Dube	Do.	III
66	Vinayak Ramchandra Roday	Do.	II
67	Vinayak Wamanrao Wankhade.	Do.	III
68	Vinayak Sadashio Ranade	Do.	II
69	Vijai Singh Patel	Do.	II
72	Waman Kesheo Sheorey	Do.	III
79	Bellary Krishna Rao	Hislop	III
83	Chintaman Madhao Otalwar	Do.	III
84	Dattatraya Martand Gadkari	Do.	III
86	Dattatraya Kesheo Rao Bhakay.	Do.	II
87	Dattatraya Sitaram Landge	Do.	III
88	Diwakar Vishwanath Varadpande.	Do.	III
90	Gangadhar Damodar Deoras	Do.	III
92	Govind Trimbak Rajkarne	Do.	III
94	Jyoti Prasanna Sen Gupta	Do.	III
98	Rashihath Pundalik Joshi	Do.	II
99	Krishna Balwant Rao Ratnaparkhi.	Do.	III
101	Maraoti Narayanrao Kagbhat	Do.	III
103	Narendra Nath Pande	Do.	III
104	Nilkanth Abajee Pathak	Do.	II
107	Purushottam Govindrao Somalwar.	Do.	III
109	Ramchandra Vithoba Kashikar	Do.	III
112	Trimbak Laxman Junankar	Do.	II
114	Vithal Nana Baroker	Do.	III
115	Vithal Madhaorao Dani	Do.	III
117	Bhaskar Narayan Joshi	Do.	III
121	Ambika Charan Dube	Robertson	III
123	Babu Lali Tiwari	Do.	III
125	Brij Bihari Lal Shrivastava	Do.	II

## B. A.—(Contd.)

Roll No.	Name.	College.	Division.
127	Din Dayalu Shrivastava	Robertson	II
128	Gaya Prasad Dubey	Do.	III
129	Girdhari Lal Gupta	Do.	III
131	Goti Ram Patel	Do.	III
131	Jagannath Prasad Verma	Do.	III
135	Jiwan Shanker Trivedi	Do.	III
136	Kanhaiya Lal Varma	Do.	II
138	Krishnaji Rajaram Bhagwat	Do.	III
112	Lakshman Gangadhar Laghate	Do.	II
113	Laxman Kumar Varma	Do.	III
111	Laxman Singh Thakur	Do.	III
115	Mirza Mohommed Raza Hussain	Do.	II
116	Mohammed Abdul Latif	Do.	II
150	Narbada Prasad Thakur	Do.	III
152	Nathoo Ram Bithrey	Do.	III
153	Nirmal Anand Singh	Do.	II
	Lakshmanan.		
161	Ram Bilas Mishra	Do.	III
162	Ramratnolal Gupta	Do.	III
163	Satyanarayan Gourishanker Shukla.	Do.	III
161	Satya Prasad Sanyal	Do.	II
167	Shankar Sadashiv Nigudkar	Do.	III
169	Subodh Chandra Banerji	Do.	III
170	Sunder Lal Indurkha	Do.	III
171	Syed Zulfiqar Ali Shah	Do.	II
174	Vishnu Dayal Bhargava	Do.	II
177	Abdul Mannan Shaik Husain	King Edward	II
178	Baliram Govind Telang	Do.	II
180	Beharilal Chunilal Verma	Do.	III
181	Bhaosa Bhawanasa Banarso	Do.	III
182	Bhimrao Waman Deshmukh	Do.	III
181	Dattatraya Amrit Pundlik	Do.	III
185	Dinkar Shriram Dixit	Do.	III

## B. A.—(Concl'd.)

Roll No.	Name.	College.	Division.
193	Mohammed Yusuf Khan ...	King Edward	III
194	Moreswar Ganesh Ringangaonkar.	Do. ...	III
195	Narayan Ramchandra Manmode	Do. ...	III
197	Pralhad Ramchandra Deshmukh	Do. ...	III
200	Ramchandra Maruti Vakil ...	Do. ...	III
201	Sarfaraz Khan ...	Do. ...	III
203	Shankar Krishnarao Deshmukh	Do. ...	III
204	Shanker Laxman Vaidya ...	Do. ...	III
206	Vishnu Baliram Moharir ...	Do. ...	III
207	Vishnu Jayakrishna Abrol ...	Do. ...	III
208	Vyankatesh Martandrao Deshpande.	Do. ...	III
<i>Under Chapter XVIII of the Ordinances.</i>			
226	P. Damodaran Nair ...	Teacher, Nagpur.	II
235	Surendranath Thakur ...	Teacher, Raigarh.	III
240	Nilkanth Prasad ...	Teacher, Hoshangabad.	III
<i>Under Paragraph II, Chapter VIII.</i>			
241	Mohammed Abdul Latif Khan ...	Morris ...	Pass
242	Raghnath Govind Shashtri ...	Do. ...	Pass
243	Lahanoo Vishwanath Dhok ...	Teacher, Wardha.	Pass

The following candidates are declared successful at the B. Sc. Examination held in March 1927.

## B. Sc.

Roll No.	Name.	College.	Division.	Distinction in
3	Dattatraya Vishnu Datir.	Victoria and Morris.	III	Mathematics.
4	Hanumant Gangadhar Gharpure.	Do. ...	III	
5	Hari Shanker Rao Pande.	Do. ...	III	
7	Manohar Ramchandra Bhide.	Do. ...	II	
10	Mukund Ramrao Mandekar.	Do. ...	III	
11	Narhari Sheshrao Nandedkar.	Do. ...	II	
12	Purushottam Vinayak Dixit.	Do. ...	I	
14	Shridhar Madhaorao Shahane.	Do. ...	III	
15	Shankar Ganesh Pendharkar.	Do. ...	III	
20	Vidyadhar Kashinath Bakre.	Do. ...	III	
21	Hanumant Dhanaji Sagane.	Victoria and Hislop.	II	
22	Janardan Rajaram Bedekar.	Do. ...	III	
24	Narayan Anandrao Umale.	Do. ...	II	

## B. Sc.—(Concl'd.)

Roll No.	Name.	College.	Division.	Distinction in
25	Ramzan Khan ...	Victoria and Hislop.	II	Mathematics, Chemistry and Physics.
26	Trimbak Damodar Jogdand.	Do. ...	III	
29	Beohar Jiwan Lall ...	Robertson.	III	
30	Chhadamilal Gupta ...	Do. ...	I	
31	Dhirendra Nath Choudhuri.	Do. ...	III	
34	Hanuman Prasad Panday.	Do. ...	II	
35	Jal Dhunjibhoy Kerawalla	Do. ...	II	
36	Jwala Prasad Tiwari ...	Do. ...	II	
37	Keshav Govind Sapre	Do. ...	II	
42	Mishri Lall Ojha ...	Do. ...	II	
43	Noor Mohammad ...	Do. ...	III	
47	Shridhar Raghunath Subhedar.	Do. ...	II	
49	Uma Chandra Saksena	Do. ...	I	
Under Paragraph 11, Chapter VIII.				
53	Munnu Lall Agarwalla.	Robertson.	Pass	

The following candidates are declared successful at the Previous M. A. and M. Sc. Examinations held in March 1927 in their respective order of merit :—

## M. A. PREVIOUS.

Roll No.	No. in order of merit.	Name.	College.	Subject.	Passed in Division.
2	1	Kesheo Vaidya, Madhao	Morris	English	II
4	2	Mahendra Nath Bhalchandra Dixit Petre.	Do. ..	Do.	II
3	3	Kusum Jayavant (Miss).	Do. ...	Do.	III
8	4	Waman Shridher Lambay.	Do ..	Do.	III
6	5	Patitpawan Rajarampant Deshpande.	Do. ...	Do.	III
10	1	Abdus Salam Khan	Do. ...	History	II
12	2	Nathoo Laxman Belekar.	Do. ...	Do.	III
11	3	Hira Lal Varma ...	Do. ...	Do.	III
13	4	Vinayak Sakharan Petkar.	Do. ...	Do.	III
24	1	Vishwanath Damodar Brahma.	Do. ...	Economics.	II
21	2	Raghunath Keshao Page.	Do. ...	Do.	II
26	3	Sitaram Pandurang Chandekar.	Hislop ...	Do.	III
25	4	Bajirao Malhar Rao Sudame.	Do. ...	Do.	III
16	5	Chhote Lal Mandhata.	Morris ...	Do.	III
17	6	Hari Madhao Naphade.	Do. ...	Do.	III



## M.A. PREVIOUS.—(Contd.)

Roll No.	No. in order of merit.	Name.	College.	Subject.	Passed in Division.
18	7	Kaliya Jagannath Prasad Ramgopal.	Morris ...	Economics.	III
19	8	Narsing Shanker Dhagamwar.	Do. ...	Do.	III
22	9	Ramkrishna Janardhan Deshpande.	Do. ...	Do.	III
29	1	Ramnarinlal Shrivastava.	Do. ...	Philosophy.	II
32	2	Yogeshwar Mukhopadhyaya.	Do. ...	Do.	II
31	3	Tulsiram Bholuji Wankhade.	Do. ...	Do.	III
0	4	Siddheshwar Ganesh Gore.	Do. ...	Do.	III
27	5	Dashrathlal Dube ...	Do. ...	Do.	III
28	6	Purushottam Gopalrao Deshpande.	Do. ...	Do.	III
33	1	Ganesh Madhaorao Munshi.	Do. ...	Sanskrit	III
34	2	Mathura Narayan Herlekar (Miss).	Do. ...	Do.	III
39	1	Mirza Rafiq Ullah Beg.	Do. ...	Persian	II
38	2	Jamil Ahmad ...	Do. ...	Do.	III

## M. Sc. PREVIOUS.

1	1	Brahmaranjan Sen...	Victoria.	Physics	II
3	2	Lakshmikant Mahadeo Chakradeo.	Do. ...	Do.	II
2	3	Diwakar Janardan Badkas.	Do. ...	Do.	II
4	4	Ramchandra Murli-dhar Badhe.	Do. ...	Do.	III

## M. Sc. PREVIOUS.—(Concl'd.)

Roll No.	No. in order of merit.	Name.	College.	Subject.	Passed in Division.
6	1	Ram Simha Thakur	Victoria.	Chemistry.	II
10	1	Sukhdeo Prashad Mushran.	Do. ...	Mathematics.	I
11	2	Khemchand Singhai	Teacher, Balaghat.	Do.	III
9	3	Shrikrishna Jai-krishna Kulkarni.	Victoria	Do.	III

The following candidates are declared successful at the Previous LL.B. Examination held in March, 1927 :—

## PREVIOUS I.L.B.

Roll No	No. in order of merit.	Name.	College.	Division.
<i>In order of merit,</i>				
73	1	Ramrao Krishna Rao Patil ...	University	I
9	2	Chhote Lal Mandhata ...	Do. ...	I
95	3	Vishwanath Damodar Brahma ...	Do. ...	I
98	4	Waman Sheshrao Deshmukh ...	Do. ...	I
102		Ramchandra Narhar Deshpande	Morris ...	I
89	6	Tulsiram Bholuji Wankhade. ...	University	I
22	7	Hari Madhao Naphade ...	Do. ...	I

## PREVIOUS LL. B.—(Contd.)

Roll No.	No. in order of merit.	Name.	College.	Division.
107		Bhairon Singh Patel	... University	II
115		Gangadhar Mangesh Kekre	... Do. ...	II
117		Govind Kesheo Huddar	... Do. ...	II
120		Hari Bhaskar Damle	... Do. ...	II
121		Harsewaklal Khaskalam	... Do. ...	II
122		Jagannath Ramchandra Wankhede.		
127		Krishnaji Mahadeo Joshi	... Do. ...	II
129		Kundan Lal Kapuria	... Do. ...	II
132		Madhusudan Narayan Deo	... Do. ...	II
135		Narayan Ganesh Kulkarni	... Do. ...	II
141		Samarendra Nath Sen	... Do. ...	II
144		Sudhanshu Shekher De	... Do. ...	II
145		Trimbak Shamrao Palsodkar	... Do. ...	II
146		Vasant Bhikaji Mandpe	... Do. ...	II
148		Vinayak Sudashiv Paranjapye	... Do. ...	II
149		Vishnoolal Waman Joshi	... Do. ...	II
154		Balchand Devidas Chavare	... Morris	II
159		Chandoolal Agarwala	... Do. ...	II
162		Dattatraya Bupurao Mahajan	... Do. ...	II
164		Dattatraya Ganesh Tamhane	... Do. ...	II
167		Dwarkanprasad Haralal Dwivedi	... Do. ...	II
169		Ganesh Dattatraya Joshi	... Do. ...	II
178		Janardan Shridhar Oke	... Do. ...	II
180		Krishnaji Raoji Kasture	... Do. ...	II
181		Kripa Shanker Mehta	... Do. ...	II
185		Madhav Ganesh Namjoshi	... Do. ...	II
183		Narayan Dutt Tiwari	... Do. ...	II
195		Panjab Rao Deorao Deshmukh	... Do. ...	II
196		Parashuram Ramchandra Shrikhande.	... Do. ...	II
198		Pralhad Gopal Shendurnikar	... Do. ...	II
200		Ramchandra Sadashio Khanolkhoje.	... Do. ...	II

PREVIOUS LL. B.—(Concl'd.)

Roll No.	No. in order of merit.	Name.	College.	Division.
206		T. M. Balkrishna Pillai ...	Morris ...	II
207		Trimbak Rao Waman Rao Lakhe.	Do. ...	II
			Do. ..	II
210		Wasudeo Anant Sohoni ...	Do. ...	II

The following candidates are declared successful at the Intermediate (Arts and Science) Examination held in March 1927 :—

INTERMEDIATE (ARTS AND SCIENCE).

Roll No.	Name.	College.	Division.	Distinction in
1	Amba K. Behere (Miss) ..	Morris ...	II	
2	Ambadas Balvant Kasture ...	Do. ...	III	
3	Anant Laxman Chitala ...	Do. ...	II	
4	Abbasali Akbarali ...	Do. ...	II	
5	Bhargao Wamanrao Gharpure	Do. ...	III	Sanskrit.
7	Bhasker Ramchandra Abhyankar.	Do. ...	I	
8	Bhavani Shanker Pandit ...	Do. ...	II	
9	Cawas Framroze Poacha ...	Do. ...	II	
10	Dinkar Narayan Khanzode ...	Do. ...	III	
11	Dattatraya Kesheorao Parande	Do. ...	III	
12	Digambar Anant Ekbote ...	Do. ...	III	
13	Deonarayan Debidayal Awasthi.	Do. ...	III	

## 'INTERMEDIATE (ARTS AND SCIENCE).—(Contd.)

Roll No.	Name.	College.	Division.	Distinction in
14	Dorab Rustomji Contractor ...	Morris ...	III	
16	Feroze Hormusji Surty ...	Do. ...	III	
18	Gokul Prasad ...	Do. ...	III	
19	Gangoo Krishnarao Bhise (Miss).	Do. ...	III	
20	Gajanan Ambads Amraotker ...	Do. ...	III	
21	Gopalsingh Kannusingh Rajput ...	Do. ...	III	
22	Govind Trimhak Khanzode ...	Do. ...	III	
23	Heera Lall Daga ...	Do. ...	II	
24	Hari Anant Asnare ...	Do. ...	II	
26	Jamshed Hormasji Engineer ...	Do. ...	III	
27	Jageshwar Madhaorao Wacha-sunder.	Do. ...	II	
28	Jagdish Prasad Tiwary ...	Do. ...	III	
29	Krishnaji Bhagwantrao Deshpande.	Do. ...	II	
30	Keshao Sadashio Tayade ...	Do. ...	I	Sanskrit.
34	Mukund Sadashiv Parande ...	Do. ...	II	
37	Manohar Ramkrishna Shri-khande.	Do. ...	III	
38	Maneck Kavasji Saklatvala ...	Do. ...	III	
41	Narhari Vishnool Desai ...	Do. ...	III	
43	Narayan Moreshwar Tem-bhekar.	Do. ...	II	Sanskrit.
45	Purushottam Sadashio Ghane- kar.	Do. ...	III	
47	Raghunath Krishna Tikekar ...	Do. ...	III	
48	Radhakrishna Gangadhar Dhobley.	Do. ...	III	
51	Ramchandra Shankerrao Dabir	Do. ...	II	
54	Ramkrishna Madhaorao Radkey.	Do. ...	III	
55	Shriniwas Satyanarayan	Do. ...	II	
57	Arvenla.			
	Sadaram Pandurang Sadhu ...	Do. ...	III	

INTERMEDIATE (ARTS AND SCIENCE).—(Contd.)

Roll No.	Name.	College.	Division.	Distinction in
59	Sulemanji ..	Morris ...	III	
60	Samirmal Ratanlal Jainy ...	Do. ...	III	
61	Sadashiv Ganesh Shinkar ...	Do. ...	III	
62	Shrikrishna Ramchandra Rodi ...	Do. ...	III	
63	Sakharam Narayan Kherdekar ...	Do. ...	II	
64	Shri Ram Nanhorya ...	Do. ...	II	
65	Shanker Narayan Thatte ..	Do. ...	III	
66	Vishwanath Ashanna Patil ..	Do. ...	III	
68	Venkatesh Shrihari Bhusari ...	Do. ...	III	
71	Viihnu Bhiku Patil ...	Do. ...	II	
72	Vasant Damodar Pendharker ...	Do. ...	III	
82	Bhaskar Janardhan Badkas ...	Do. ...	III	
83	Chidambara Subramanian ...	Do. ...	II	
84	Dattatray Vinayak Bhalerao ...	Do. ...	III	
87	Dattatraya Ganesh Soman ...	Do. ...	II	
88	Dhunjisha Rustomji Dolasa ...	Do. ...	III	
89	Eruchshaw Jehangirji Khumbatta.	Do. ...	II	
90	Francis Joseph Richardson ...	Do. ...	II	
91	Kamlakar Ganesh Pendharkar ...	Do. ...	II	
96	Gopal Govind Desai ...	Do. ...	II	
97	Gajanan Mahadeo Ranade ...	Do. ...	III	
98	Govind Gopalrao Bhamburkar ...	Do. ...	III	
102	Kashinath Narayan Thatte ...	Do. ...	III	
104	Kunjibihari Dube ...	Do. ...	III	
105	Laxman Gopal Sapre ...	Do. ...	II	
106	Madheo Bhaiyaji Parmanand ...	Do. ...	III	
107	Moreswar Amrit Bambawala	Do. ...	I	Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry.
112	Raghunath Vishwambher Limaye.	Do. ...	III	
113	Ramchandra Narayan Gadge...	Do. ...	III	
115	Ramsewak Dinanath Agarwala	Do. ...	III	

## INTERMEDIATE (ARTS AND SCIENCE).—(Contd.)

Roll No.	Name.	College.	Division.	Distinction in
116	Ramchandra Martand Hajar-navis.	Morris ..	II	
118	Ramchandra Ganpat Nanoti ...	Do. ....	II	
119	Rajendra Kumar Royzada ...	Do. ....	II	
120	Sayak Framroze Poacha ...	Do. ....	II	
122	Shitanshushekhar Chakravarti	Do. ....	II	
125	Syed Azmatali ...	Do. ....	III	
129	Waman Ganpat Rao Pande ...	Do. ....	III	
130	Yeshwant Shridhar Paranjpe ...	Do. ....	III	
132	Jal Sorabji Dotiwalla ...	Do. ....	III	
137	Amrut Madhav Kirwai ...	Hislop ...	III	
141	Dattatraya Narayan Mujumdar	Do. ....	III	
142	Dadoo Lall Pariwar ...	Do. ....	III	
143	David Balwant Gadre ...	Do. ....	III	
144	Devidas Meghashiam Deshpande.	Do. ....	III	
145	Durgaram Raghoba Rege ...	Do. ....	III	
146	Framroze Nanabhai Balaporia	Do. ....	III	
147	Gunwant Harbaji Gaikwad ...	Do. ....	III	
148	Ganpat Narayan Deshmukh ...	Do. ....	III	
149	Gopal Balkrishna Mooley ...	Do. ....	III	
150	Gangadhar Sadashiv Gokhale	Do. ....	III	
153	Jagannath Sitaram Akarte ...	Do. ....	III	
156	Kashiram Deoram Kalnawat ...	Do. ....	III	
158	Laxman Wamanrao Baxy ...	Do. ....	III	
160	Martand Bapujee Chavan ...	Do. ....	III	
161	Moreswar Bapurao Kodape ...	Do. ....	III	
165	Namdeo Ramjee Chaudhary ...	Do. ....	III	
168	Narayan Kushabrao Bokare ...	Do. ....	III	
169	Narayan Balkrishna Joshi ...	Do. ....	III	
172	Nilkanth Krishna Rao Dig-raskar.	Do. ....	III	
176	Parshuram Vishnu Kane ...	Do. ....	II	
177	Prabhakar Narayan Shrouti ...	Do. ....	III	
178	Ramchandra Balwant Patki ...	Do. ....	III	
180	Ramkisan Gangaram Rathi ...	Do. ....	II	
181	Raghunath Bhaskar Apte ...	Do. ....	III	

INTERMEDIATE (ARTS AND SCIENCE).—(Contd.)

Roll No.	Name.	College.	Division.	Distinction in
183	Ramkrishna Vishnupant Kulkarni.	Hislop ...	III	
185	Shiwaji Laxmanrao Bavankar...	Do. ...	III	
192	Shridhar Kesheorao Deshpande.	Do. ...	III	
195	Tikaram Ramji Gosewade ...	Do. ...	II	
197	Trimbak Pandurang Wakhare	Do. ...	III	
198	Trimbak Kesheo Mangrulkar...	Do. ...	III	
200	Venkatesh Balaji Janai ...	Do. ...	III	
201	Vyankatesh Gajanan Deoghare	Do. ..	III	
203	Wasudeo Sakharam Mainde ...	Do. ...	III	
204	Yadeo Murlidhar Mulay ...	Do. ...	II	
211	Pandurang Dajiba Palkandwar	Do. ...	III	
213	Ayodhya Prashad Rajabhow Joshi.	Do. ...	III	
214	Ambadas Vinayak Chakradeo	Do. ...	III	
218	Bajirao Tukaram Umale ...	Do. ...	III	
222	Digamber Gopal Mohgaonker	Do. ...	II	
223	Gopilal Chaudhari ...	Do. ...	II	
224	Gideon Victor Titus ...	Do. ...	III	
226	Ganpati Balvant Deshpande ...	Do. ...	III	
227	Gokulprasad Gour ...	Do. ...	II	
229	Janardan Vishwanath Bal ...	Do. ...	III	
233	Laxman Vyankatesh Joshi ...	Do. ...	III	
234	Laxmikant Murlidhar Pathak...	Do. ...	II	
235	Laxman Hariram Athale ...	Do. ...	II	
236	Mohammad Shabiuddin ...	Do. ...	III	
240	Nandoo Lal Sarawagi ...	Do. ...	II	
241	Nilkant Wasudeo Singnapurkar	Do. ...	III	
242	Purushottam Tukaram Sapkal	Do. ...	III	
243	Ramchandra Bhikaji Kulkarni	Do. ...	III	
245	Shyamsunder Amrit Sharina ...	Do. ...	II	Chemistry.
246	Shankarnath Shripat Patwardhan.	Do. ...	I	Chemistry.
247	Sheorao Raghunath Bhagade ...	Do. ...	III	



## INTERMEDIATE (ARTS AND SCIENCE).—(Contd.)

Roll No.	Name.	Coilege.	Division.	Distinction in
248	T. Tukaram Pillay ...	Hislop ...	III	
252	Wasudeo Yadao Mardikar ...	Do. ...	III	
254	Yeshwant Waman Bal ...	Do. ...	II	
255	Yeshwant Rai Chauhan ...	Do. ...	II	
259	Behari Lal Jain ...	Robertson	III	
260	Bhasker Keshao Choudhary ...	Do. ...	II	
261	Bisahoo Rao Jagdeorao Baber ...	Do. ...	III	
262	C. K. Veeraraghava Naidu ...	Do. ...	II	
264	Daya Ram Sharma ...	Do. ...	III	
265	Girish Chandra Chatterji ...	Do. ...	II	
266	Gopal Prasad Shukla ...	Do. ...	III	
267	Gopikrishna Jainarayan Parashwar.	Do. ...	III	
268	Guru Dutt Panday ...	Do. ...	III	
269	Harold Eyre Bailey ...	Do. ...	III	
270	Hifzul Qadeer ...	Do. ...	III	
271	Hira Shanker Jha ...	Do. ...	III	
275	John Sebastian ...	Do. ...	III	
276	Kamar Ali ...	Do. ...	II	
278	Kunj Behari Lal Guroo ...	Do. ...	II	
279	Lalit Narain Lal Mukasdar ...	Do. ...	III	
280	Madho Laxman Powar ...	Do. ...	III	
281	Mahesh Prasad Shrivastava ...	Do. ...	II	
283	Mohammed Muzaffar Khan ...	Do. ...	III	
284	Mohammed Rahmatullah ...	Do. ...	III	
285	Moti Shanker Jha ...	Do. ...	III	
286	Narbada Prashad Mishra ...	Do. ...	III	
287	Narla Keshav Rao ...	Do. ...	III	
288	Pandurang Moreshwar Paranjpe ...	Do. ...	II	Sanskrit.
290	Peetamber Charan Tiwari ...	Do. ...	III	
292	Purshottam Lal Tewari ...	Do. ...	III	
293	Ramchandra Raghunath Paonaskar.	Do. ...	II	
294	Ram Krishna Gupta ...	Do. ...	III	
295	Ramnarayan Dube ...	Do. ...	III	
296	Sadasheo Rao Tatke ...	Do. ...	III	
297	Shyama Charan Upadhyay ...	Do. ...	II	

INTERMEDIATE (ARTS AND SCIENCE).—(Contd.)

Roll No.	Name.	College.	Division.	Distinction in
298	Sitaram Balkrishna Godbole ...	Robertson	III	
299	Swaroop Singh ...	Do. ...	II	
300	S. Bharadwaj Iyer ..	Do. ...	III	
302	Valentine Sharon Elias ..	Do. ...	II	
304	Wellington Samida ...	Do. ...	III	
305	Zamin Ali ...	Do. ...	III	
307	Anant Bapurao Vaidya ...	Do. ...	III	
308	Bapu Shiveram Shivalkar ...	Do. ...	III	
311	Brijkishore Shrivastan ...	Do. ...	II	
313	Cleophas Theodore Subaiya ...	Do. ..	II	
315	Govind Prasad Agrawal ...	Do. ...	III	
316	Har Narayan Duhe ...	Do. ...	II	
318	Jalezar Eduljee Damkevala ...	Do. ...	I	
320	Jageshwer Prasad Ram Sewak Tiwari. ...	Do. ...	I	
321	Keshav Balkrishna Godbole ..	Do. ...	I	Physics and Chemistry.
324	Mohani Mohan Rai ...	Do. ...	II	
326	Narayan Manohar Golwalker...	Do. ...	III	
329	Ramchandra Krishna Rao Sahasrabudhe.	Do. ...	II	
332	Ramkrishna Gopal Sheorey ...	Do. ...	III	
333	Ramprasad Pande ..	Do. ...	III	
334	Sadasheo Mahadeo Koyal ...	Do. ...	III	
335	Satya Narayan Misra ...	Do. ...	II	
336	Syed Mohammad Hamid ...	Do. ...	III	
337	Sushil Kumar Bose ...	Do. ...	III	
339	Waman Balkrishna Deopujary	Do. ...	III	
340	Wasudeo Narhar Ambekar ...	Do. ...	II	
344	Abdul Hannan ...	King Edward.	II	
346	Anant Govind Durve ...	Do. ...	III	
347	Bajirao Wajusao Malwe ...	Do. ...	III	
349	Bhasker Bhanudas Joshi ...	Do. ...	III	
357	Ganpat Madho Murhekar ...	Do. ...	III	

## INTERMEDIATE (ARTS AND SCIENCE).—(Contd.)

Roll No.	Name.	College.	Division.	Distinction in
358	Ganpat Vishram Gorjar ...	King Edward.	III	
359	Gopal Abaji Shastri ...	Do. ...	III	
361	Govind Ramrao Deshpande ...	Do. ...	III	
365	Kamal Keshao Chitnis (Miss)...	Do. ...	III	
366	Kashinath Bhikaji Bhole ...	Do. ...	III	
369	Keshao Krishnarao Deshmukh ...	Do. ...	III	
370	Keshao Laxman Joshi ...	Do. ...	III	
371	Krishna Govind Halway ...	Do. ...	III	
372	Krishna Vaman Joshi ...	Do. ...	III	
374	Laxman Keshao Amin ...	Do. ...	III	
376	Madhao Rajeshwar Deshpande ...	Do. ...	III	
379	Mohammad Ishaque ...	Do. ...	III	
380	Mohammad Noorul Haque ...	Do. ...	III	
381	Mohammed Yusuf ...	Do. ...	III	
382	Muhammed Faiyazali ...	Do. ...	III	
385	Narayan Ramchandra Dhanagare.	Do. ...	III	
388	Neminath Shantinath Agarker ...	Do. ..	III	
389	Nikanth Gopal Pundik ...	Do. ...	III	
390	Pandurang Chintamal Karkare ...	Do. ...	III	
396	Purushottam Nagorao Tarhalkar ...	Do. ...	II	
397	Purushottam Shkhararam Baporikar.	Do. ...	III	
400	Rama Shrawan Khandale ...	Do. ...	III	
401	Ramchandra Dashrath Deshpande.	Do. ...	III	
402	Ramchandra Dattatraya Damle ...	Do. ...	III	
406	Rupchand Lekurchand Ahale ...	Do. ...	III	
407	Sadashiv Suryabhanji Kanfode ...	Do. ...	III	
410	Shamrao Waman Deshmukh ...	Do. ...	II	
412	Shivakishan Daga ...	Do. ...	II	
414	Shrihari Chintaman Oak ...	Do. ...	III	
417	Udohao Dayalpurikar.	Do. ...	III	
418	Vishwanath Kashinath Bhandare ...	Do. ...	III	

INTERMEDIATE (ARTS AND SCIENCE).—(Contd.)

Roll No.	Name.	College.	Division.	Distinction in
419	Vishvanath Sadashio Panat ...	King Edward.	III	
420	Vithal Sitaram Gujar ...	Do. ...	III	
421	Waman Pandurang Tapre ...	Do. ...	III	
423	Wasudeo Dhondopant Kulkarni	Do. ...	II	
424	Yadao Madhaorao Deshmukh	Do. ...	III	
425	Kashinath Bhagwant Kulkarni.	Do. ..	III	
426	Mohanlal Shrikrishnadas Jaju	Do. ...	III	
429	Abdur Rahman Khan ...	Do. ...	III	
430	Bhalchandra Ganesh Joshi ...	Do. ...	II	
431	Damodar Atmaram Palsule ...	Do. ...	III	
434	Govind Kisan Niwane ...	Do. ...	III	
436	Hari Tryambak Gadre ...	Do. ...	II	
438	Laxman Kesheo Deshpande ...	Do. ...	II	
439	Madhao Narayan Karpate ...	Do. ...	II	
440	Manik Bakaramji Raite ...	Do. ...	III	
441	Moreswar Chintaman Bhalchandra.	Do. ...	III	
444	Ninaji Nimbaji Ingle ...	Do. ..	II	
446	Prabhakar Damodar Taksale...	Do. ...	III	
451	Shankar Amrit Tatke ...	Do. ...	II	
452	Shankar Shamrao Divekar ...	Do. ...	III	
453	Shriniwas Govind Dewasthale	Do. ...	II	
456	Udhao Abaji Shastri ...	Do. ...	II	
457	Vishnu Hanmant Phalke ...	Do. ...	III	
459	Vishwanath Chintaman Bedekar	Do. ...	II	
460	Vishwanath Ramkrishna Jog ...	Do. ...	III	
462	Kannusing Ramsing Suryavanshi.	Do. ...	III	
<i>Under Chapter XVIII of the Ordinances.</i>				
471	Vinayak Waman Javlekar ...	Teacher, Walgaon.	III	
472	Yeshwant Anant Deshmukh ...	Teacher, Risod.	III	

## INTERMEDIATE (ARTS AND SCIENCE).—(Contd.)

Roll No.	Name.	College.	Division.	Distinction in
<i>Under Chapter XVIII of the Ordinances.—(Concl'd.)</i>				
476	Bisandas Nanakdas Udasi ...	Teacher, Shelgaon.	III	
478	Dattatraya Vinayak Wadjiker	Teacher, Malkapur.	III	
480	Durga Prasad ...	Teacher, Bilaspur.	III	
484	Krishna Maroti Kidilay ...	Teacher, Dhaman- gaon.	III	
488	Purushottam Bapurao Paranjpe	Teacher, Nagpur.	III	
494	Ramrao Mahadeo Bawsay ...	Teacher, Wun.	III	
500	Sant Bhagat Hiralal Chowdhary	Teacher, Jubbulpore.	II	
502	Khande Rao Ganesh Pradhan	Teacher, Nagpur.	II	
503	Shriram Gangaram Shukul ...	Teacher, Nagpur.	III	

INTERMEDIATE (ARTS AND SCIENCE).—(Contd.)

Roll No.	Name.	College.	Division.	Distinction.
<i>Under Additional Statute No. 29.</i>				
504	Kamolini Rudra (Miss) ...	Non-Collegiate, Katni.	III	
505	Mabel Peters (Miss) ...	Do. ...	II	
506	Manorama Violet Bahadur (Miss)	Do. ..	III	
508	Kamala Ranade (Mrs.) ...	Non-Collegiate, Arvi.	III	
509	Shantabai Kelkar (Mrs.) ..	Non-Collegiate, Nagpur.	III	
511	Leelavati Landge (Mrs.) ...	Do. ...	III	
<i>Under paragraph 14, Chapter VII.</i>				
512	Kanhaiyalal Keshrimal Patani	Morris ...	Pass	
514	Yadao Govind Potey ...	Do. ...	Pass	
515	Wasudeo Harihar Shende ...	Hislop ...	Pass	
516	Baburao Dasharath Deshpande	Do. ...	Pass	
517	Hemchandra Mukherji ...	Robertson	Pass	
518	Daya Shankar Shrivastava ...	Do. ...	Pass	
519	Gangadhar Ganesh Soman ...	Do. ...	Pass	
520	John Baptiste Lobo ...	Do. ...	Pass	
521	Ram Charan Gupta ...	Do. ...	Pass	
522	Avadhut Kashirao Rishi ...	King Edward.	Pass	
523	Balkrishna Raghunath Shevde	Do. ...	Pass	
524	Krishna Gopalrao Deshmukh ...	Do. ...	Pass	
525	Vinayak Krishnarao Moghe ...	Do. ...	Pass	

The following candidates are declared successful at the Intermediate (Agriculture) Examination held in March 1927 :—

### INTERMEDIATE (AGRICULTURE).

Roll No.	Name.	College.	Division.
1	Achyut Shridhar Bakre	... Agricultural.	II
2	Anant Narayan Karnik	... Do. ...	I
3	Baboo Lall Kayesth	... Do. ..	III
4	Balmukand Shrivastava	... Do. ...	III
5	Dharaninath Das	.. Do. ...	II
6	Gopal Narayan Wardarker	. Do. ...	III
10	Krishna Narayan Phadke	Do. ...	II
11	Mahendra Nath Shrivastava	... Do. ..	II
12	Moolchand Kayesth	.. Do. ..	III
14	Narayan Krishna Galande	.. Do. ...	III
15	Nakibazzaman Ahmed	.. Do. ..	II
16	Paras Ram Dube	... Do. ...	II
17	Ramchandra Jaikrishna Kalamkar	.. Do. ..	I
18	Shankar Totaram Patil	.. Do. .	III
19	Shankar Kashinath Waishampayan	.. Do. ..	II
21	Shyamsunder Narayan Mushran	. Do. ..	III
22	Syed Mudassir Ali	.. Do. ...	II
23	Vishweshwar Maruti Panse	... Do. ...	III

## CHAPTER LI.

## THE PROSPECTUS.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREES  
OF B. A. AND B. SC.

Every candidate shall take four subjects as shown below :—

English with composition in any one of the following vernaculars :—Hindi, Marathi, Urdu, Gujarati, Bengali and Telugu ;

*and for Arts, any three of the following :—*

- (2) Mathematics,
- (3) One of the following classical languages :—  
Sanskrit, Pali and Prakrit, Arabic, Persian, Latin,
- (4) History and allied Geography,
- (5) Logic—Deductive and Inductive,
- (6) Economics,
- (7) French ;

*and for Science, the following :—*

- (2) Chemistry,
- (3) Physics, and
- (4) Mathematics or Biology :

Provided, firstly, that a candidate for whom instruction has not been provided in his own vernacular may, nevertheless, be allowed at his option to appear in that vernacular paper or papers or to offer a paper in supplementary English composition instead of vernacular composition :



## Vernacular Composition and English Essay—

The following are recommended for general study as presenting models of composition and style:—

## Hindi—

निबंधमाला by Ramchandra Shukla.

रंगभूमि by Pandit Premchand.

विश्वसाहित्य by P. Pannalal Buxi.

## Urdu—

1. Yadgar-i-Ghalib by Kh. Altaf Husain Hali.

2. Ibnul Waqt by Dr. Nazir Ahmad.

3. Khayalistan by S. Saliad Haidar.

## Gujarati—

1. Parakram ni prasadi by K. H. Dhruva.

2. Hridaya Vina by N. B. Divatia.

3. Mhari Kamala ane Biji Vato by K. M. Munshi.

## Marathi—

विष्णूशास्त्री चिपळूणकर—वाङ्मयात्मक निबंध(चित्रशाळा प्रेस, पुणे).

वि. कों. ओक—मधुमक्षिका ( निर्णयसागर प्रेस, मुंबई ).

वि. वा. भिडे—मराठी वाक्प्रचार व म्हणी (चित्रशाळा, पुणे)

## Telugu—

1. Rajasimha by Venkataparvatisa Kavulu.

2. Subhasaraschandramu by Chilakamarthi Laxminarasimhamu.

3. Chandragupta by Vidyananda Paramahansa.

## Bengali—

Kapala Kundala: By Bankim Chandra Chatterji.

Samkalan: By Rabindra Nath Tagore.

Kalidas: By Rajendranath Vidyabhushan.

For candidates whose mother-tongue is English there will be—

(a) the following supplementary prescribed texts in place of the unseen prose passages, in Paper II—

Coming and Passing of Arthur; Hereward the Wake.

(b) the third paper (instead of the third paper above) consisting of an Essay, together with questions on English Composition and on the History of English Literature from 1500 as in Hudson's Outline of English Literature (Bell & Co.).

## PAPER II—

*Prakrit and Unseens—*

(1) Prakrit portions in the Shakuntala, Acts I—IV.

Varruchi: Prakrit Prakash is recommended for grammar.

(2) Simple unseen passages in Prakrit for translation into English.

## PERSIAN.

## FIRST PAPER—

- (1) Prose.
- (2) Grammar.
- (3) General questions on subject-matter.
- (4) Translation from English into language.

## SECOND PAPER—

- (1) Poetry.
- (2) Grammar.
- (3) Rapid reading.

## Prescribed Course.

## I.—Text.

(a) Prose.—(1) Anwar-i-Suhaili باب اول The following stories have been prescribed:—

(i) The King of Aleppo and his sons—  
 مملکت پدر بد و قرار گرفتند در ولایت حلب

(ii) The Dervish and the hawk—  
 چون کلاغ بے پروبال آوردند که درویش

(iii) The spendthrift mouse and the farmer—  
 در ورطه هلاکت و خاکساری افتاد و آوردند  
 اند که دهقان

(iv) Salim and Ghanim—  
 هر کار چنان کند که شاید در رفیق که یک سال

## PAPER II—

*Prakrit and Unseens—*

- (1) Prakrit portions in the Shakuntala, Acts I—IV.

Varruchi: Prakrit Prakash is recommended for grammar.

- (2) Simple unseen passages in Prakrit for translation into English.

## PERSIAN.

## FIRST PAPER—

- (1) Prose.
- (2) Grammar.
- (3) General questions on subject-matter.
- (4) Translation from English into language.

## SECOND PAPER—

- (1) Poetry.
- (2) Grammar.
- (3) Rapid reading.

## Prescribed Course.

## I.—Text.

(a) Prose.—(1) Anwar-i-Suhaili باب اول The following stories have been prescribed:—

(i) The King of Aleppo and his sons—  
from مملکت پدر بد و قرار گرفتند در ولایت حلب

(ii) The Dervish and the hawk—  
from چون کلاغ بے پروبال تو آورده اند که درویش

(iii) The spendthrift mouse and the farmer—  
from در ورطهٔ هلاکت و خاکساری افتاد تو آورده اند که دهقان

(iv) Salim and Ghanim—  
from هرگاه چنان کند که شاید تو در رفیق که یک سالن

## CLASSICAL LANGUAGES.

## - SANSKRIT.

There will be two papers of three hours each—the first on prose, grammar and unseens and the second on poetry, drama and translation into Sanskrit.

NOTE.—One-third of the marks in each paper will be reserved for translation and questions on grammar.

## PAPER I—

## Section A—Prose—

Dandin: Dashkumaracharita, Chapter VIII (Vishrutacharita).

NOTE.—No particular commentary is prescribed, but students will be asked to paraphrase or give the purport of a passage in their own words in Sanskrit.

## Section B—Grammar and Unseens—

Grammar.—Declension of regular and irregular words, conjugation of all the ten classes in the ten tenses and moods, compounds, casuials, numerals, comparatives and superlatives.

Book recommended for teaching—The Second Book of Dr. Bhandarkar. Kale's Higher Grammar is recommended for reference.

## Unseens (Translation into English)—

Passages for translation into English will be selected from Apte's Kusumamala, Part II (First Series).

NOTE.—Students should be taught to study the Kusumamala by themselves with the help of a Sanskrit-English Dictionary.

## PAPER II—Poetry, Drama and Translation—

## Poetry and Drama—

(1) Raghuvaramsha, Cantos V, VI and VII.

(2) Shakuntala, Act IV.

## NOTES—

(1) See note to Paper I, Section A.

(2) No questions on Prakrit will be asked.

N. B.—Sanskrit must be written in the Devanagari character.

## PALI AND PRAKRIT.

## PAPER I—

## Pali selections and Unseens—

(1) Dharmanand Kosambe—Pali Reader.

The following book is recommended for grammar:—  
C. V. Joshi: A Manual of Pali.

(2) Simple unseen passages in Pali for translation into English.

## PAPER II—

*Prakrit and Unseens—*

(1) Prakrit portions in the Shakuntala, Acts I—IV.

Varruchi: Prakrit Prakash is recommended for grammar.

(2) Simple unseen passages in Prakrit for translation into English.

## PERSIAN.

## FIRST PAPER—

- (1) Prose.
- (2) Grammar.
- (3) General questions on subject-matter.
- (4) Translation from English into language.

## SECOND PAPER—

- (1) Poetry.
- (2) Grammar.
- (3) Rapid reading.

## Prescribed Course.

## I.—Text.

(a) Prose.—(1) Anwar-i-Suhaili باب اول The following stories have been prescribed:—

(i) The King of Aleppo and his sons—  
 مملکت پدر بد و قرار گرفت to در ولایت حلب  
 from

(ii) The Dervish and the hawk—  
 چون کلاغ بے پروبال to آورده اند که درویش  
 from

(iii) The spendthrift mouse and the farmer—  
 در ورطهٔ هلاکت و خاکساری افتاد to آورده اند که دهقان  
 from

(iv) Salim and Ghanim—  
 هرگاه چنان کند که شاید to و رفیق که یک سال  
 from

(v) The fox and the drum—

from به صورت مشوغره کان پیچ نیست to آورده اند که رو با ہے

(vi) The birds and the hawk—

اول ہم اورا بسوخت to شنیده ام کہ دو کنبجشک بر شاخ from درختے

(vii) The just king—

پائمال نیاز خواہی دید to در زمان پیشین from بادشا ہے

(viii) The crow and the serpent—

وسر شک از کنار ہم to آورده اند کہ زاغے from

(ix) The wolf, the hare, and the fox—

از ننگ وجود او باز رہانید to گرگے گر سنہ from

(x) The hare and the tiger—

بود خوشتر از عمر هفتاد سال to در حوالی from بنفاد

(xi) The three fishes—

تا عاقبت گرفتار شد to آورده اند کہ آبگیرے from بود

(xii) The tortoise and the scorpion—

گل برنچید آنکہ ہم خار پرورد to کشنے from با عقربے دوستی بود

(xiii) The hawk and the cock—

from تو کوہ بکوہ می گریختی to وقتے بازے شکاری

(xiv) The gardener and the nightingale—

from ہر آنچہ از قضا آید آنرا پسند to آوردہ اند کہ  
دہقانے باغے

(xv) The hunter and the fox—

from از ورطہ بلا نجات یافت to صیادے روزے در صحرای

(xvi) The wolf, the crow, the jackal and the camel—

from اورا یارہ پارہ ساختند to آوردہ اند کہ زاغے

(2) Wazir Khan-i-Lankaran (complete).

(3) Tuzuk-i-Jehangiri—

from بہ صفا مبدل گردید to از عذایات بے غایات  
الہی

(4) Safar Nama-i-Shah-i-Iran—

from اینہا می رقصیدند to روزد و شنبہ دوم ذیقعدہ

(5) Ain-i-Akbari, Vol. III, pages 291—98—

from ہانیز چارہ نسگالیم to گفتار دلاویز شاہنشاہی

Excluding from—

(i) بدیہا از شیطان دانستن، یاد ارونہ پذیرد

(ii) برخے سادہ لوحان to ہنگامہ آراستن

and (iii) شگفت زار نیفتادے to دور بین ستم

(b) Poetry.—(1) Diwan-i-Hafiz of Shiraz—All the Ghazals prescribed for the Intermediate examination of 1924-25 of the Allahabad University.

(2) *Salman-i-Sawaji*—Qasaid beginning with—

(۱) اے سران ملک را شمشیر تو مالک رقاب

(۲) باد سحر گہی بہ ہواے تو جان دہد

(۳) بدل رسید سحر گاہ در مقام حضور

(۴) منم امروز و بلائے شب ہجران بر سر

(۵) حور اگر دیدہ بر این روضہ کند روزے باز

(3) *Zahir-i-Faryabi*.—Qasaid beginning with—

(۱) شرح غم تو لذت شادی بہ جان دہد

(۲) سپیدہ دم چوزند ابر خیمہ در گلزار

(omit the couplet طمع مدار تو ز ناز)

(۳) سپیدہ دم چو شدم محرم سراے سرور

(۴) چون بر فلک طلیعہ شب گشت آشکار

## II.—Grammar.

(1) Kanga's Hints on Study of Persian. (Homee Sorab & Co., Bombay.)

(2) An advanced Anglo-Persian Grammar by Bisambhar Dayal. (Ram Narain Lal, Bookseller, Allahabad.)

## III.—Rapid Reading.

Akhlaq-i-Muhsini, twenty-eight chapters. (Newal Kishore Press, Lucknow)—

(i) Chapters I to VII.

(ii) Chapters X to XXX.

NOTE.—Students who offer Persian are required to have such a knowledge of the etymology of the Arabic language as will enable them to explain all Arabic words and phrases occurring in the text-books and in the book or books recommended for rapid reading.

Persian words must be written in the Persiau character.



## ARABIC

## FIRST PAPER—

- |  |                  |
|--|------------------|
| (1) Prose                                    | ... 30 per cent. |
| (2) Poetry                                   | ... 30 per cent. |
| (3) Grammar                                  | ... 20 per cent. |
| (4) General questions on the subject-matter. | 20 per cent.     |

## SECOND PAPER—

- |  |              |
|--|--------------|
| (1) Rapid reading from the book or books prescribed. | 50 per cent. |
| (2) Translation from English into Language.          | 50 per cent. |

*Books prescribed—*

- (1) Text.—Selections in Arabic Prose and Verse. (Anwar Ahmadi Press, Allahabad.)  
 (2) Grammar.—Mabadi-ul-Arabiyya II (Urdu Edition). (Mujtabai Press, Delhi.)  
 (3) Rapid Reading.—Qalyubi—Nawadir-ul-Hikayat (first half)

NOTE.—Arabic words must be written in the Arabic character

## LATIN.

Two papers will be set—

Paper I—(b) Set books (Prose) and (a) Prose composition.

Paper II—(a) Set books (Poetry) and (b) Unseen translation.

*Books prescribed—*

- Cicero: Pro Roscio Amerino, Stock (Oxford University Press).  
 Livy, Book XXI, Dimsdale (Cambridge University Press).  
 Tacitus: Histories, Book III (Macmillan).  
 Lucretius: De Rerum Natura, Book V (Duff, Cambridge University Press).  
 Virgil: Bucolics, Sidgwick (Cambridge University Press).  
 Horace: Odes, Book II, Gow (Cambridge University Press).  
 Composition. Passage or passages will be set for translation into Latin prose.

NOTE.—In connection with the set books, questions will be set on points of grammatical, literary and historical interest; the principles of scansion should also be known.

*Books recommended—*

- Sonnenchien: A New Latin Grammar.  
 Bradley: Aids to Latin Composition.

## HISTORY.

There will be two papers—

I.—Outlines of Universal History from the earliest times to the present day.

II.—Indian History from 1000 A.D. to the present day.

The following books are recommended :—

For Paper I—

Renouf: Outlines of General History.

A. J. Berry: The Association of History and Geography.

Hernshaw: Historical Atlas of Modern Europe.

For Paper II—

V. A. Smith: Oxford History of India.

P. E. Roberts: Historical Geography, Parts I and II.

Lane Poole: India.

Joppen: Historical Atlas of India, 1925.

## LOGIC.

### DEDUCTIVE LOGIC.

There will be one paper. The following syllabus is prescribed :—

Logic as a science and an art; the relation of logic to other sciences; the value of logic; the laws of thought and their relation to other kinds of laws; the nature of the concept and its relation to judgment; the logical use of language, terms, categories and predicables; denotation, connotation and distribution of terms; division and definition; classification and import of propositions; opposition and the forms of immediate inference; syllogism—its rules, figures and moods; reduction; the value of the syllogism; other varieties of formal reasoning; deductive fallacies.

### INDUCTIVE LOGIC.

There will be one paper. The following syllabus is prescribed :—

Outlines of the history of induction; the nature of inductive inference; imperfect inductions—Simple enumeration and analogy; the presuppositions of induction; the nature of causation—its significance and importance to induction; observation and experiment; classification and nomenclature; hypothesis; methods of scientific induction; analysis of

inductive arguments and application of inductive methods; explanation and establishment of laws; the relation of induction to deduction; inductive fallacies.

### ELEMENTARY ECONOMICS.

There will be two papers—

Paper I will include—Introductory; Man, his economic advancement; Climate; Consumption; Production—Land, Labour, Capital, Organisation of production.

Paper II will include—Exchange; Distribution; Public Finance.

The detailed syllabus for each of the two papers is as follows:—

#### Paper I.

*Introductory.*—Definition and scope of Economics; divisions of Political Economy and their inter-relation.

*Man, his economic advancement.*—The struggle with nature, examples of advanced communities; self-sufficing groups and dependent groups; primitive conditions; man's helpers; domestic animals; mechanical aids and means of transport; cultivated plants, those yielding necessary products and those yielding business; the useful minerals and the industrial revolution; communities outside the coal zones; region where man has thriven, their economic characteristics.

*Climate.*—Factors influencing climate; the influence of climate on man.

*Consumption.*—Wants and their nature; interaction of wants and efforts; necessities, comforts and luxuries; demand and utility; law of diminishing utility; law of demand; elasticity of demand (elementary), family budget; Engel's law; consumer's surplus (elementary).

*Production.*—Land: Different kinds of soils in India; mineral resources of India with special reference to Central Provinces and Berar; importance of rainfall in Indian agriculture; the monsoons; irrigation; famines and famine relief.

*Labour.*—Density of population in India; mobility of Indian labour; the caste system; efficiency of labour.

*Capital:* Fluid and specialised capital; fixed circulating capital; conditions and motives for saving.

**Organisation of production:** The forms of business undertaking; division of labour; territorial division of labour; large scale and small scale production in agriculture and industries; the laws of return. General characteristics of Indian agriculture, specialisation of crops; transport in India; effects of transport and commerce on Indian agriculture; important products of India with special reference to the Central Provinces and Berar; rural co-operation.

### Paper II.

**Exchange.**—Why commodities are exchanged; value under competition and monopoly conditions; the influence of custom on value; markets; factors determining the extent of the market for a commodity; money; qualities of good metallic money; functions of money; standard and token coins; mono-metallic standard; gold exchange standard; Gresham's law; paper currency in India; Paper Currency Reserve (elementary); the banking system of India; cheques and bills of exchange; advantages of foreign trade, the nature of India's foreign trade.

**Distribution.**—Rent, economic rent and contract rent; extensive and intensive margins of cultivation; wages; real and nominal wages; time and piece wages; how are wages determined; causes of inequality of wages; interest; gross and net interest; rate of interest in India; profits of organisation and enterprise; systems of tenure in India.

**Public Finance.**—Adam Smith's canons of taxation; justice in taxation; the main heads of revenue and expenditure in the Central Provinces and Berar and one of the local bodies, e.g., a municipality and a district council.

### *Books recommended—*

- (1) *Elementary Principles of Economics* by Ely and Wicker (revised by price); or
- (2) *The Economics of Every-day Life*, Parts I and II, by Penson;
- (3) *An Introduction to Economics* by Moreland.
- (4) *A Study of Indian Economics* by Banerjee.
- (5) *New Geography of the Indian Empire* by Morrison.
- (6) *Man and his Conquest of Nature* by Neubigin.
- (7) *Climatic Control* by Bonacina (Chapters 1, 4, 5, 6, 7).

### INDIAN VERNACULARS.

[For girls only, in place of a classical language.]

There will be two papers each of three hours' duration. The first paper will contain questions on Poetry, Grammar,

Rhetoric and Prosody and translation from Vernaculars into English and *vice versa*; the second paper will include questions on prose and on composition based on all the books studied.

### HINDI.

#### Poetry—

Tulsi Ramayana : Ayodhya Kanda.

Jayadrath Vadha by Maithili Sharan.

Mirabai's Bhajans (first 100); Santbani Series.

#### Grammar, Rhetoric and Prosody—

Vinayak Rao's Kavyakusumakar, Part I.

Kamtaprasad Guru : Vyakarana.

#### Prose—

Shanker Digvijaya by Baldeoprasad Misra.

Udbhrant Prema (G. M. Office, Bankipur).

Ahilyabai (Govindram Keshavram Joshi, N. P. Sabha, Kashi).

*Gora* by Rabindranath Tagore, translated by Ragnanarayana Pande (Indian Press, Allahabad).

#### Composition—

Hindi Literature by Keay.

Hindi Bhasha Ki Utpati by M. P. Dwivedi.

### URDU.

#### Poetry—

##### Texts—

Manazir-i-Qudrat, Parts I and II, by Ilyas Burney.

Masnavi-Huquq-i-Aulad.

Taswir-i-Dard by Dr. Sir Iqbal.

#### Prose—

Mirat-ul-Uroos by Dr. Nazir Ahmad.

Jauhar-i-Qadamat by Rashid-ul-Khairi.

#### Grammar—

Qawaid-i-Urdu, Parts I and II, by M. H. S. Jalaluddin Ahmad Jafari (Anwar-i-Ahmadi Press, Allahabad).

## MARATHI.

Poetry—

Texts—

मुक्तेश्वर—हरिश्चंद्राख्यान (काव्यसंग्रह Edition, निर्णयसागर प्रेस, मुंबई).

मोरोपंत—स्त्री-गीतें. Edited by सा. सीताबाई जयवंत (निर्णयसागर प्रेस, मुंबई).

ग. ज. आगाशे—वाण्यांजली (विविधज्ञान विस्तार ऑफीस, मुंबई).

General Reading—

श्रीधर—पांडवप्रताप.

वामन—भर्तृहरिचरितं नाति-वैराग्य शतकें (काव्यसंग्रह, निर्णयसागर प्रेस, मुंबई).

छप्पणशास्त्रा चिपळूणकर—पद्यरत्नावली (चित्रशाळा प्रेस, पुणे).

Prose—

Texts—

ह. ना. आपटे—पण लक्ष्यांतिकोण घेतो! (आर्यभूषण प्रेस, पुणे).

परशुराम तात्या गोडवोले—उत्तररामचरित्र नाटक.

General Reading—

वि. ल. भावे—महाराष्ट्र सारस्वत, पृ. १४६ ते ३१० (भारत इ. सं. मंडळ, पुणे).

वि. कें. ओक—महाराष्ट्र साहित्य (निर्णयसागर प्रेस, मुंबई).

## MODERN EUROPEAN LANGUAGE.

## FRENCH.

There will be two papers and a *viva voce* examination.

Paper I—(a) will contain questions from the prescribed text-books and will include questions on points of grammatical, linguistic, and literary interest; (b) will include a short essay to be written in French.

Paper II—(a) will contain unseen passages for translation from English into French prose and from French into English; (b) will contain questions on grammar and idiom. The candidates' knowledge of both grammar and idiom will be tested by setting sentences for translation from English into French and from French into English.

Text-books prescribed—

Extracts de J.J. Rousseau—Berthou (Macmillan).

Mérimée :—*Colomba*—Fasnacht (Macmillan).

Molière :—*L'Avarc*—Braunholtz (Cambridge University Press).

Grammar recommended.—The Wellington French Grammar.

### MATHEMATICS.

PAPER I.—(1) *Algebra*.—Quadratic equations involving two or more quantities, the theory of quadratic equations and of expressions of the second degree, imaginary expressions, arithmetical, geometrical and harmonical progressions, permutations and combinations, logarithms, binomial and exponential theorems, logarithmic series and easy determinants up to the third order.

(2) *Trigonometry*.—Including solution of triangles and simple problems of inscribed, circumscribed and escribed circles.

Limit of  $\frac{\sin \theta}{\theta}$  and  $\frac{\tan \theta}{\theta}$

PAPER II.—(1) *Plane Geometry*.—Simple properties of the parabola, ellipse and hyperbola.

(2) *Geometry of Solids*.—Elementary properties of lines and planes, surfaces and volumes of parallelepipeds and right prisms, pyramids, circular cylinders, cones, spheres and spherical segments, frusta of pyramids, cones and spheres with numerical applications with the use of trigonometry and logarithms.

(3) *Co-ordinate Geometry*.—The properties of the straight line and circle treated by rectangular co-ordinates and the properties of tangents, normals, conjugate diameters and asymptotes deduced from the simplest equations of the conics in rectangular co-ordinates.

PAPER III.—(1) *Statics*.—Co-planar forces, parallel and non-parallel forces and their composition, equilibrium of a body under three forces, moments, conditions of equilibrium of a body under a system of co-planar forces and easy examples, centre of gravity, friction, work and power, and simple machines (lever, wheel and axle, system of pulleys and balance).

(2) *Dynamics*.—Velocity, composition of velocities, relative velocity, acceleration, rectilinear motion under uniform acceleration, compositions of accelerations, Newton's Laws of Motion, rectilinear motion under gravity in a vertical and down an inclined plane, motion of two masses connected by a string passing over a pulley, projectiles, direct impact of smooth bodies and definition and calculation of kinetic energy, elementary ideas of motions in a circle and simple harmonic motion.

### PHYSICS.

NOTE.—Candidates will be required to pass in the theoretical part of each Science subject.

The examination will comprise two papers and a *practical* examination—

PAPER I.—Mechanics, Heat and Light.

PAPER II.—Sound Electricity and Magnetism.

*Mechanics and Properties of Matter.*—

Physical magnitudes. Fundamental and derived units. Units of length, mass, and time.

Displacement, speed, velocity and acceleration of a particle moving in a straight line. Newton's Laws of Motion. Force, work, energy, power and their units; simple illustrations of the conservation of energy.

Motion in a circle. Simple Harmonic Motion.

Pressure of the atmosphere. Mercury barometer.

General properties of Matter. Elasticity. Hooke's Law. Young's modulus for a stretched wire.

*Heat*.—Temperature and its measurement; the construction and graduation of thermometers. The thermal expansion of solids, liquids, and gases and their accurate determination; the air thermometer. Adiabatic and isothermal expansion. Specific heat and calorimetry. Change of State; laws of fusion, evaporation, and ebullition; latent heat. Vapour pressure and its measurement. Hygrometry. Conduction and convection of heat; thermal conductivity. Radiation, absorption and reflection; law of cooling. First law of thermo-dynamics; mechanical equivalent of heat

*Light*.—Rectilineal propagation of light. Laws of reflection and refraction of light and their application to plane and spherical surfaces. Applications to the prism, lens, telescope and microscope. Photometry. The dispersion of light; achromatism; spectroscopy; fluorescence and phosphorescence. The eye and optical instruments. Radiation and absorption spectra. Total reflection. Velocity of Light.



**Sound.**—Wave motion. Relation between velocity, wave length and frequency. Production and propagation of sound. Measurement of velocity of sound in solids, liquids, and gases. Calculation of velocity of sound in air. Loudness, pitch and quality. Reflection and refraction; echoes. Effect of pressure, humidity and temperature. Measurement of frequency.

**Magnetism.**—Properties of magnets; poles. Laws of magnetic force. Permanent and temporary magnetism. Magnetic lines of force; magnetic fields and experimental methods of comparing them. Law of Inverse Squares. Molecular theory of magnetism. Couple on magnet in magnetic field. Comparison of magnetic moments. The earth's magnetic field; measurement of dip and declination. The magnetic properties of iron and steel.

**Electricity.**—Fundamental facts of electrostatics. Induction. Law of Inverse Squares. Lines of electrostatic force; the electric field. Potential and capacity; condensers. Energy of a charged conductor. Simple electrical machines; electroscope, electrometer, electrophorous, Wimshurst machine.

**Voltaic cells.** The electric current, its magnetic, thermal and chemical effects. Field due to a straight and circular current; static, tangent, ballistic, and suspended coil galvanometers. Ohm's law; Wheatstone's bridge; shunts; resistance and the simpler methods of determining it. Potentiometer; comparison of electromotive forces. Ammeters and voltmeters. Laws of electrolysis. Force acting on a straight conductor, and on a rectangular coil carrying a current when placed in a magnetic field. Electromagnetic induction; earth coil; Ruhmkorff's induction coil; dynamo and motor. Elements of thermo-electricity.

**Practical.**—The subjoined list of experiments indicates the ground to be covered:—

- (1) Measurements of length, area, and volume.
- (2) Use of the vernier callipers, screw gauge and spherometer.
- (3) Use of balance. Method of vibrations.
- (4) Determination of density and specific gravity of solids and liquids.
- (5) Determination of "g" by simple pendulum.
- (6) Parallelogram of forces.
- (7) Determination of the co-efficient of friction.
- (8) Principle of moments.
- (9) Fortin's barometer, with temperature correction.
- (10) Verification of Boyle's Law.
- (11) Determination of fixed points of thermometer.

- (12) Determination of co-efficient of apparent expansion of a liquid.
- (13) Specific heat of solids and liquids.
- (14) Latent heat of water and steam.
- (15) Determination of melting and boiling points. Curves of cooling.
- (16) Dines' Hygrometer. Dew-point and humidity.
- (17) Radiation of heat from different surfaces.
- (18) Newton's Law of cooling.
- (19) Comparison of expansion of water over different ranges of temperature by specific gravity bottle.
- (20) Comparison of thermal conductivities.
- (21) Verification of the laws of reflection of light.
- (22) Verification of the laws of refraction of light. Deduction of refractive index.
- (23) Determination of the refractive index of a liquid by concave mirror.
- (24) Determination of the refractive index of a prism.
- (25) Focal lengths of mirrors and convex lenses.
- (26) Use of simple photometers.
- (27) To find the poles of a bar-magnet.
- (28) Mapping outlines of force of a magnet and straight conductor conveying a current. Determination of *neutral points*.
- (29) Comparison of magnetic moments.
- (30) Simple experiments in electrostatics, *e.g.*, electroscope, electrophorus, ice-pail, etc.
- (31) Variation of magnetic force at the centre of a coil with radius, number of turns, and strength of current.
- (32) Variation of strength of magnetic field due to a circular coil with the distance along the axis.
- (33) Proof of Ohm's Law.
- (34) Measurement of resistance by substitution in a galvanometer circuit.
- (35) Resistance by meter bridge and post office box, using 'pointer and reflecting galvanometers.
- (36) Comparison of electro-motive forces.

*Books.*—The scope of the examination is roughly indicated by Willows' "A Text-book of Physics" and Hadley's "A Manual of Practical Physics."

Books recommended for consultation:—

Duncan and Starling: Text-books of Physics.

Watson: Intermediate Physics.

S. E. Brown: Experimental Science.

Schuster and Lees: Intermediate Course of Practical Physics.

Every candidate should complete a laboratory course in accordance with the regulations issued from time to time by the University authorities. Each candidate must record his observations in his laboratory note-book and write therein a report of each exercise performed. Every practical note-book is to be signed periodically by a member of the laboratory staff. Candidates must produce their practical note-books at the Practical Examination. A candidate may be asked to perform exercises in the Practical Examination which differ in unessential details from those which he has carried out in the laboratory.

### CHEMISTRY.

[N.B.—Candidates will be required to pass in the theoretical part of each Science subject.]

There will be two papers and a *practical* examination.

*Paper I.*—General Chemistry and the Chemistry of the non-metals.

*Paper II.*—Metallic elements and organic chemistry.

The following syllabus is prescribed:—

The course as for the High School Examination with, in addition,

Elementary and compound substances, mixtures, solution, chemical action, the laws of definite and multiple proportions, the determination of equivalent weights, atoms, molecules, atomic and molecular weights, vapour density, the atomic theory and Avogadro's hypothesis, combination of gases by volume.

Valency, relation between equivalent and atomic weight, determination of atomic weights, Dulong and Petit's Law, Boyle's Law, Charles' Law, vapour pressure, diffusion.

Chemical symbols, formulæ and equations; calculation of an easy nature.

Oxidation and reduction.

Elementary ideas as to the nature of dissociation in gases and liquids and of the ionic theory.

The outlines of the periodic law studied from elements prescribed in the course.

The chief physical and chemical characters, preparation and properties of the following elements and compounds with (as far as possible) proofs of the composition of the compounds:—

Hydrogen, oxygen, water, natural waters, ozone, hydrogen dioxide.

Nitrogen, the atmosphere, the effects of animal and vegetable life upon its composition, ammonia, nitric acid and nitrates, nitrous acid and nitrites, the oxides of nitrogen.

Carbon, marsh gas, ethylene, acetylene, carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, carbonic acid, combustion, structure of flame, coal gas, Davy's lamp.

Chlorine, hydrochloric acid, the chlorides, oxides and oxyacids of chlorine.

Bromine, Iodine, their hydracids and oxyacids.

Sulphur, Sulphuretted hydrogen, the oxides of sulphur, sulphuric acid and the sulphates, sulphurous acid and the sulphites.

Phosphorus, phosphuretted hydrogen, oxides of Phosphorus, phosphoric acid.

Silica, silicates, glass.

Sodium and potassium, their hydrates, chlorides, nitrates, carbonates.

Calcium, strontium and barium, their oxides, carbonates, sulphates and chlorides.

Iron, the outlines of its metallurgy, its sulphates, chlorides and oxides.

Steel, cast-iron, wrought-iron.

Copper, the outlines of its metallurgy, and its sulphate, nitrate and oxide, brass.

Lead, the outlines of its metallurgy, and its chloride, sulphate and acetate.

Zinc, its oxide, chloride, sulphate and carbonate.

Magnesium, its oxide, chloride, sulphate and carbonate.

Mercury, oxides, chlorides, sulphides.

Aluminium, its oxide, chloride and sulphate.

Arsenic, hydride, oxides, chlorides.

Antimony, hydride, oxides, chlorides, sulphides.

Tin, oxides, chlorides, sulphides.

### Organic—

The modes of occurrence, preparation and general properties of the following compounds:—

The common saturated and unsaturated hydrocarbons and their haloid and cyanogen derivatives.

The common monatomic, diatomic and triatomic saturated alcohols.

The aldehydes, ketones and ethers of monatomic alcohols.  
The monobasic and dibasic saturated fatty acids.  
The ethereal salts of the saturated alcohols.  
Fats, soaps and saponification.  
The amines and amides of saturated alcohols and acids.  
Acids, anhydrides and haloid derivatives.

### PRACTICAL WORK.

Students are expected to perform the following experiments in the laboratory. An account of each experiment must be written by the student in a special note-book, which will be liable to examination by the University Inspectors and Examiners. This note-book should be kept in the charge of the laboratory instructor and each account of an experiment should be signed by him. The Principal of a College will be responsible for the production of this note-book when demanded by the proper University authorities.

The practical course is as follows:—

- (1) Such practical work as is required for the High School Examination.
- (2) Qualitative analysis of simple salts.
- (3) Preparation and purification of simple salts involving no special difficulty.
- (4) Simple gravimetric and volumetric estimations, such as estimation of alkali, acids and alkaline carbonates by titration, gravimetric estimation of iron and chlorine, simple gravimetric experiments such as change in mass on oxidation of magnesium, etc.
- (5) Qualitative detection of hydrogen, nitrogen, sulphur and chlorine in organic compounds.

Books suggested—

Shenstone: Inorganic Chemistry (Arnold).  
Roscoe and Lunt: Elementary Inorganic Chemistry.  
Roscoe and Harden: Inorganic Chemistry for Advanced Students.  
A Class book of Organic Chemistry, by J. B. Cohen.  
Organic Chemistry, Part I, by Perkin and Kipping.  
Donington's Class book of Chemistry, Parts 1—4.

### BIOLOGY.

The examination in Biology will comprise of two papers and a *practical* examination. Candidates will be required to pass in the theoretical part of the subject. There will be one paper

in Zoology and one paper in Botany. Candidates will be examined in practical Zoology and Botany.

### 1.—ZOOLOGY.

A.—Living and non-living matter. The distinctive characters of living matter or protoplasm and its chemical composition. The structure and life-history of *Amœba*, *Malaria* Parasite and *Volvox* as examples of Protozoa. A general conception of the structure and phenomena of the animal cell; cell-division. The union of cells to form tissues and the combination of tissues to form organs. General notes on Protozoa and disease.

B.—The structure of *Hydra* as an example of Metazoa. The principle of the physiological division of labour and the correlated differentiation of structure. Gastrula and its significance.

C.—The structure and bionomics of an Indian Earthworm as an example of a segmented animal. The development of earthworm to illustrate the formation of three germ-layers and the formation of coelom.

Development of different stages in different hosts of *Tænia solium*.

D.—The structure of cockroach as an example of Arthropoda. Metamorphosis among insects as illustrated by the life-history of the common house-fly. General notes on insects as carriers of disease with special reference to the mosquito.

E.—The general characters of the Chordata.

F.—The general anatomy, histology and physiology of the various systems or organs in the Frog.

G.—An elementary knowledge of the anatomy and osteology of Rabbit or Musk Rat. The brain and eye of sheep may be substituted for that of the Rabbit or Rat.

H.—A general classification of the animal kingdom with the characteristics of the principal phyla.

I.—Reproduction, sexual and a-sexual; ova and spermatozoa; oogenesis and spermatogenesis. The elementary facts of the fertilisation and segmentation of the ovum, the outlines of the development and larval history of the Frog.

### PRACTICAL WORK.

Students are expected to keep a record of all practical work a special laboratory note-book, which must be produced at

the time of the practical examination. The laboratory instructor should sign the result of each day's practical work.

The microscopical study of *Amoeba*, *Trypanosoma* and *Hydra*, the study of *Hydra* by means of transverse and longitudinal sections.

The general dissection of the earthworm, crayfish, and frog, life-history of mosquito; a microscopical study of the chief animal tissues from fresh or prepared preparations of muscle, nerve, cartilage, bone, blood, and connective tissue; the microscopic study of the earthworm by means of fresh preparations and transverse sections; the microscopic study of the common tapeworm of man (*Tænia solium*); a microscopical examination of the kidney, liver, spinal cord, stomach, ovary, testis, artery, vein, pancreas, tongue and lung of Frog. The Skeleton of the Frog.

The osteology of the Musk Rat or Rabbit and the dissection of the alimentary, vascular and reproductive systems of either the Musk Rat or Rabbit:—

Text-books suggested—

Parker and Bhatia: Elementary Course of Practical Zoology.

Holmes: Biology of the Frog.

Marshall: The Frog.

Marshall and Hurst: Practical Zoology.

Borrodale: Outlines of Zoology.

Wells and Davies: A Text-book of Zoology (University Tutorial Series).

## 2.—BOTANY.

Distinction between living and non-living matter; the distinctive properties of protoplasm; distinction between plants and animals.

*Morphology*.—An elementary knowledge of the following is required:—

*Roots*.—Developments of the root system; general characteristics of roots; various modifications of roots; root hairs.

*Stems*.—Development of the shoot system; buds; classification of buds; bud variation; general characteristic of stems; modifications of stems.

*Leaves*.—Development of leaves; parts of leaf; kinds of leaves; phyllotaxis; common forms of outlines of lamina; venation, modifications of leaves.

*Flowers*.—Parts of a representative flower; development of the flower, gynacæum, and racium, pollination; fertilization;

**Reproduction.**—The distinction between sexual and asexual.

**Histology.**—An elementary knowledge is required. The vegetable cell and its contents; the cell-wall, cell division and free cell formation. Kinds of cells, tissues and tissue systems; formative tissues and permanent tissues; parenchyma, collenchyma, sclerenchyma, cutinised or suberised tracheid vessels, sieve-tubes, secretory cells and secretory tissues, glandular cells and glandular tissues; the structure of dicotyledonous and monocotyledonous stems and roots; secondary growth in thickness in stem; structure of the leaf.

**Physiology.**—The food materials of green plants. The role of the various essential elements. Water culture. Root absorption and root pressure. Transpiration. Course of absorbed solutions. Carbon assimilation. The part played by light and chlorophyll in carbon assimilation. Outlines of the formation and elaboration of carbohydrates and nitrogenous compounds. The transference of elaborated compounds. The metabolic process in plants. Respiration and its significance; secretions and excretions. The role of ferments. Growth and properties of growing points.

**Symbiosis.**—Parasitic, semi-parasitic and carnivorous modes of nutrition and structural adaptations to this mode as illustrated by local plants. Irritability. Elementary idea about the stimuli due to gravity and light and the nature of response.

The general characters of hydrophytes, mesophytes and xerophytes with the principal adaptative features of each as illustrated by local plants.

**Systematic Botany.**—General principles of classification. A special acquaintance must be made of the following groups:—

Cycadaceae, Liliaceae, Malvaceae, Cucurbitaceae, Leguminosae, Compositae, Labiateae.

**Cryptogams.**—Students must have a practical knowledge of the structure, function, life-history and relationship of Bacillus, Yeast, Mucor, Fern (*Adiantum*). *Pleurococcus*, *Spirogyra*, Moss (*Funaria*), and of *Phanerogamia*,—*Cycas*, Maize, Bean and Sunflower.



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PRACTICAL.

The dissection, examination, staining and preparation for the microscope of structures mentioned in the foregoing syllabus and the recognition of microscopic preparations of the same.

The requirements of the examination are indicated by the following books:—

Rangachari K: Manual of Elementary Botany (Govt. Printing Press, Allahabad).

Lowson and Sahni: A text-book of Botany (University Tutorial Press).

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## B. A. EXAMINATION.

TEXT-BOOKS AND SYLLABUS PRESCRIBED FOR THE  
EXAMINATION OF 1929.

Every candidate for the B. A. examination shall be examined in—

English, and any two of the following subjects :—

- (a) A classical language or French or one of the vernacular languages—Marathi, Hindi and Urdu.
- (b) Mathematics.
- (c) History and allied Geography.
- (d) Economics.
- (e) Philosophy.

The scope of the subjects shall be as indicated below :—

## ENGLISH.

*1st Paper.*—Prose (set books).

*2nd Paper.*—Poetry (set books).

*3rd Paper.*—Essay.

*4th Paper.*—Unseen passages and books for rapid reading.

The following books are prescribed :—

Prose—

*Detailed.*—Newman's Idea of a University, Chapters V, VI and VII and Essay on Literature.

Archbold: Recent Essays (Longmans).

*Rapid.*—Discovery (Gregory).

Lorna Doone (Blackmore).

From a College Window (Benson).

Poetry—

Shakespeare—As You Like It. Julius Cæsar.

Selected Poems from English Verse, old and new. (Mead and Clift) C. U. P.—

Arnold, Matth ew: Philomela.

Browning, Robert: Home thoughts, from Abroad.

Clough, A. H.: Say not the Struggle Naught availeth.

Hcnley, W. E.: Unconquerable.

Keats, John: Ode to a Nightingale.

Milton, John: Il Penseroso.

Milton, John: L'Allegro.

Shelley, Percy Bysshe: The Cloud.

Shelley, Percy Bysshe: To a Skylark.

Stevenson, R. L.: The Vagabond.

Wordsworth, William: Upon Westminster Bridge.

Wordsworth, William: Ode to Intimations of Immortality.

Tennyson: In Memoriam.

Books recommended—

Dowden's Shakespeare Primer.

Dowden's Shakespeare's Mind and Art.

Lee—Shakespeare, Life of—.

Lyall's Life of Tennyson (English Men of Letters).

Mair's Modern English Literature (Home University Library Series).

Hudson's History of English Literature

## CLASSICAL LANGUAGES.

### (a) SANSKRIT.

There will be three papers of three hours each; one on drama, poetry and translation of an unseen Sanskrit passage into English; the second on prose, Rhetoric and translation of an English passage into Sanskrit and the third on history of Sanskrit literature, grammar and composition.

#### PAPER I—

(1) Mudra Rakshas Natakam.

(2) Kirata I to III.

(3) Translation of unseen passages into English.

Book recommended for rapid reading.—Venisamhar.

N.B.—No particular commentary is prescribed, but students will be asked to paraphrase or give the purport of a passage in their own words in Sanskrit. Questions will also be set

on characterisation, plot construction, date and style of the authors, etc.

PAPER II—

- (1) Bana—Kadamhari, pages 135 to 173 (Bom. Sanskrit Series) (the story of Mahashveta).
- (2) Kavyaprakash, Chapter X (Arthalamkaras).
- (3) Translation of unseen passages into Sanskrit.

PAPER III—

- (1) Macdonell's History of Sanskrit Literature (Chapters X to XIV and XVI); or Krishnacharya's Short History of Sanskrit Literature.
- (2) Grammar.—Samasas, Kridantas and Sandhis as given in Laghu Kaumudi.
- (3) Composition.—Apte's guide to Sanskrit Composition, lessons I to XI dealing with Karakas.  
Easy story writing.

N.B.—Sanskrit must be written in the Devanagari character.

(b) PALI AND PRAKRIT.

*Paper I.*—Pali—

Majjhimanikaya (Suttas 2—40).

E. Muller: Simplified Pali grammar.

*Paper II.*—Prakrit—

Prakrit Katha sangraha. Edited by Jinvijayaji.

Markandeya: Prakrit Sarvasva.

A. C. Woolner: Introduction to Prakrit.

*Paper III.*—Unseen passages in Pali and Prakrit for translation into English.

(c) ARABIC.

*First paper*—

Prose.

Grammar.

*Second paper*—

Poetry.

History of Literature.

Figures of speech, etc.

*Third paper*—

Rapid reading.

Translation from English into language.

Books prescribed—

(1) Text.—Selection in Arabic Prose and Verse. (Anwar Ahmadi Press, Allahabad.)

(2) Grammar.—*فصول اکبری* (Up to end of Khasiyat-i-Abwab) and *ہدایت الخو*

(3) Rapid reading.—*Tarikh-i-Ilmul Adab*. (Anwar Ahmadi Press, Allahabad.)

NOTE.—Arabic words must be written in the Arabic character.

(d) PERSIAN.

First paper —

Prose.

Grammar.

Second paper—

Poetry.

History of Literature.

Figures of speech, etc.

Third paper—

Rapid reading.

Translation from English into Language.

PRESCRIBED COURSE.

I.—Texts.

Prose—

(i) *مردِ خسیس* (Mubarak Ali & Sons, Lahore.)

(ii) *نثر سیوم — سہ نثر ظہوری*

(iii) *انشائے ابوالفضل*

(۱) *خطاب حضرت شاہنشاہی بہ شاہ عباس*

(۲) *نامتہ حضرت شاہنشاہی بہ شرفائے مکہ*

(۳) *نامتہ حضرت شاہنشاہی بہ دیانایان فرنگ*

(iv) Ain-i-Akbari— آئین کورنش و تسلیم۔ آئین بار۔ آئین جشن آرائی۔ آئین آموزش۔ آئین رہنمونی۔ وقافیہ سنجان  
 up to the end of Urfi (excluding poems of Faizi) from  
 رباعیات فیضی and دل خورسند بیا to یا ازلی الظہور

(v) Ruqqat-i-Yaghma beginning with—

- (۱) نامہ کوتاہ جامہ کہ خامہ بلند ہنگامہ
- (۲) بامدادن کہ دوبارش دربان
- (۳) خطر امسال ازین مرگہائے بے ہنگام
- (۴) پس از پدرو دی و آہنگ کرمان
- (۵) روز دل خوش کہ بہ کوئے تو
- (۶) خاکساران نوازا۔ امروزم از آغاز بام
- (۷) سرکار ساسان را بندہ ام

Poetry.—(a) Quasaid—

(i) Khaqani.—Qasaid beginning with—

- (۱) دل میں پیر تعلیم است و من طفل زبان  
 دانش upto ... کنون صد فلسفی فلسے نیر  
 زد پیش امکانش

excluding the couplets

- (الف) چون جیپال ... خاقانش
- (ب) نماز مردہ ... بیابانش
- (ج) نعیم پاک ... آبدستانش

(د) میانے ... سگ جاننش

(ر) زمین دایہ ... پستاننش

(۲) صبحکدم چون کلمہ بندد آہ دود آسائے من

excluding the couplets

(الف) چون دو ... وائے من

(ب) چشمہ صلب ... اجزائے من

(ج) گرچہ ... استہزائے من

(۳) عید است و پیش از صبحکدم مژدہ بہ خمار آمدہ

(۴) سنت عشاق چیست برگ عدم ساختن

(ii) Anwari—Qasaid beginning with

(۱) اے قاعدہ تازہ زدست تو کرم را

(۲) جرم خورشید چو از حوت در آید بہ حمل

(iii) Urfi—Qasaid beginning with

(۱) اقبال کرم میگذد ارباب ہم را

(۲) سپیدہ دم چو زدم آستین بہ شمع شعور

(۳) دل من باغبان عشق و حیرانی گلستاننش

(اگر طفل دلم ... پستاننش omit)

(۴) چہرہ پرد از جہان رخت کشد چون بہ حمل

(۵) اے مرتفع ز نسبت ذات تو شان علم

(۶) صبحکدم چون درد مد دل صورشیون زائے من

(omit ... لبہاے من)

(v) عادت عشاق چیت مجلس غم داشتن

(iv) Qasni—Qasaid beginning with

(۱) بہ گردون تیرہ ابرے بامدادان برشدا ز دریا  
وزان پس سربر آوردہ ز حبیب  
جامہ الا up to

(۲) دوش بر گردون بسے قابان شہاب آمد پدید  
(۳) ساقی بدہ رطل گران زان مے کہ دہقان پرورد  
(۴) کشودی زلف تیر آگین جہان را تیروان کردی  
(۵) بنفشہ رستہ از زمین بہ طرف جوئبارہا

(b) Ghazals—

(i) Khusrū—

(۱) اے ز خیال ما برون در تو خیال کے رسد  
(۲) جان ز تن بردی و در جانی ہنوز  
(۳) مددہ پندم کہ من در سینہ سوداے دگر دارم  
(۴) آئین تو دل بردن است اے چشمِ خاتمے سوئے تو  
(۵) اے چہرہ زیبائے تو رشک بتان آذری

(ii) Urdu—

(۱) دلم بہ قیلۃ اسلام مائل افتاد است  
(۲) حرم بویان درے دامنی پرستند



(۳) در چمن حور و شان انجمی ساخته اند

(۴) عاشقان گریه دل از دوست غباری دارند

(۵) خوش در خور است حسرت تو با گریستن

(iii) Nazeeri—

(۱) ترا به کعبه مرا کار بادل افتاد است

(۲) دوش پرسوز دل و سینه بر اتم دادند

(۳) غم بآبادیه بد مستی که سودای دگر دارم

(۴) بی الطاف و احسان کرد حیرانی چو دید

از من

(۵) به تسبیح و مصلی کرده ام میخانه آرائی

(iv) Saib—

(۱) سهل مشورت پیران با تدبیر را

excluding the couplets

(الف) نمی گردد ... شیر را

(ب) عقل دور ... طفل شیر را

(۲) به دنیا ساختم مشغول چشم روشن دل را

(۳) به نامرادی ماعشق مائل افتاد است

(۴) قدح لبریز چون شد از شراب ناب می لرزد

(۵) آنکه منع من مخمور ز صهبای کرد

(c) Masnavi—Shah Nama, Vol I, pages 182—85—

لشکر آراستن تورانیان و ایرانیان

from جواز کوه بفروخت گیتی فروز

to سوارے سرافراز و کند آورا ست

*II.—Grammar.*

(۱) مخزن الفوائد by M. H. Nasiri, Mission Press, Allahabad.

(۲) احسن القواعد (Mubarak Ali & Sons, Lahore.)

*III.—Rapid Reading.*

تذکرہ دولت شاہ سمرقندی first five tabaqs.

NOTE.—(1) A general sketch of the History of Literature with reference to the authors prescribed in the text-books is particularly expected.

(2) Students who offer Persian are required to have such a knowledge of the etymology of the Arabic language as will enable them to explain all Arabic words and phrases which may occur in the text-books, and in the book recommended for rapid reading.

(3) Persian words must be written in the Persian character.

*(c) LATIN.*

In Papers I and II, half the marks will be allotted to Unseen.

In connection with the set books questions will be set on points of syntax and of literary and archæological interest; the principles of scansion should also be known. Questions will also be set on textual criticism and on the history of Latin literature.

## MODERN INDIAN LANGUAGES.

## (a) URDU.

*Paper I—*

- (1) *Guldestai Mohsin Kakorvi.*
- (2) *Musaddas-i-Hali.*
- (3) *Majmua-i-Kasaid wa Ghazaliyat.*
- (4) *Selections from Mirnsi-i-Mir Anis (Anwar-i-Ahmadi Press, Allahabad).*
- (5) *Masnavi by Munir Shikohabad (Anwar-i-Ahmadi Press, Allahabad).*

*Paper II—*

- (1) *Al Mizan by Ch. Nazirul Hasan Fank.*
- (2) *Nairangi Khayal by M. Muhammad Husain Azad (Al-Nazir Book Agency, Lucknow).*
- (3) *Ilmul Akhlaq by Justice Karamat Husain.*
- (4) *Mukaddama-i-Sher-o-Shani by Kh. Altaf Husain Hali.*
- (5) *Selections from Tahzibul Akhlaq by M. H. S. Jalaluddin Ahmad Jafri (Anwar-i-Ahmadi Press, Allahabad).*

*Paper III—Essay in Language and Literature.**Books recommended—*

- Ab-i-Hayat by M. Muhammad Husain Azad.*  
*Tazkira-i-Abi-Baka by Abdur Raoof Ihrat.*  
*Tazkirai Gulshan-i-Hind with Introduction by M. Abdul Hak.*

*Grammar.—Book recommended—*

- Kawaid-i-Urdu by M. Abdul Hak (Al-Nazir Book Agency, Lucknow).*

## (b) HINDI.

There shall be three papers each of three hours' duration and each carrying 50 marks.

*Paper I.—Prose—*

- (1) *Ramayani Kasha by Bhagwandas Halna.*
- (2) *Mudrarakshas by Harischandra.*
- (3) *Gadya Kusumawali by Shyamsunderdas.*
- (4) *Vishwa Sahitya by Premchand (Ganga Pustak Mala).*
- (5) *Rasajnarajana by M. P. Drivedi.*
- (6) *Shasanka (by Ramchandra Shukla).*

*Paper II.—Poetry—*

- (1) *Tulasi Ramayan: Balakanda.*
- (2) *Kavitakaumudi, Vol. I, by Ramaneresh Tripathi.*
- (3) *Vinayapatrika by Tulasidas.*
- (4) *Bhushana Granthavali (N. P. Sahbe).*
- (5) *Kavyakusumakar, Part II, by Vinayakrao.*
- (6) *Gitanjali by Giridhar Sharma.*

*Paper III.*—Translation from Hindi into English and *vice versa* and essay based on Hindu literature.

Books recommended—

- (1) Greaves' Sketch of Hindi Literature.
- (2) Grierson's Modern Literature of Hindustan.

### (c) MARATHI.

There shall be three papers, each of 3 hours, and carrying 50 marks each. The first paper will be of Poetry, the 2nd of Prose, and the 3rd of essay and translations from English into Marathi and *vice versa*. In the 3rd paper half the marks shall be devoted to the essay, the other half being equally divided between the two translations, as in the Intermediate examination.

#### I.—Poetry—

*Texts—*

मुक्तेश्वर—सभापर्व (काव्यसंग्रह-प्रत निर्णयसागर प्रेस, मुंबई).

मोरोपंत—सभापर्व (काव्यसंग्रह-प्रत निर्णयसागर प्रेस, मुंबई).

वासुदेव—हरिविहारा Edited by B. A. Bhide,

(विविधज्ञानविस्तार ऑफीस, मुंबई).

*General Reading—*

श्रीधर—रामविजय.

तुकाराम—“महाराष्ट्र देव” तुकाराम (मनोरंजन प्रेस, मुंबई).

ल. रा. पांगारकर—तुकागमाचें चरित्र (मुमुक्षु कचेरी, पुणे).

#### II.—Prose—

*Texts—*

कृष्णाजी शामराज—भाऊसाहेबांचा वखर Edited by रा. व. का ना साने.

चि. वि. वेद्य—दुर्देवी रंगू (चित्रशाळा प्रेस, पुणे).

गो. ग. आगरकर—निबंध संग्रह, भाग १.

प्रो. वा. वा. केळकर—त्राटिका नाटक (आर्यभूषण प्रेस, पुणे).

**General Reading—**

विष्णुशास्त्री चिपळूणकर—मोरोपंताची कविता.

रा. भ. पावगो—विलायतचा प्रवास, भाग १ (आर्यभूषण, पुणे).  
चि. वि. वैद्य—निबंध व भाषणे (अ. आ. मोरमकर, ठाकुरद्वार,  
मुंबई).

वि. ल. भावे—साहाराष्ट्र सारस्वत pp. 1—145 and 310—  
446 (2nd Edition) (भा. ऐ. सं. मंडळ, पुणे).

Grierson, G. A.—The Languages of India (Government  
Printing Press, Calcutta).

Professor A. K. Keith—Classical Sanskrit Literature (Heri-  
tage of India Series).

**III.—Essay and Translation—**

The essay shall be based upon the books prescribed and  
recommended above for the examination.

**FRENCH.**

There will be three papers and a *viva-voce* examination.

*Paper I.*—(a) Outlines of the History of French Literature.  
The answers to the questions will be written in French.  
(b) Selected texts from French Literature with literary, His-  
torical and etymological questions.

*Paper II.*—(a) A special period of French Literature. The  
answers to the questions will be written in French.  
(b) Prescribed Text-books belonging to the special period.

*Paper III.*—Unseen translation from French into English and  
from English prose into French prose.

**Text-books prescribed—**

*Paper I.*—Victor Hugo—*Ray Blas*—Hutton (Oxford Uni-  
versity Press).

Balzac—*Le Medecin de Campagne*—Payne (Cam-  
bridge University Press).

Pascal La Rochefoucauld and Vauvenargues—  
*Pensées Maximes et Réflexions*—Baker (Mac-  
millan).

*Paper II.*—*Special Period.*—XVIIth Century French Drama.  
Corneille—*Le Cid*—Eve (Cambridge University  
Press).

Molière—*Le Misanthrope*—Braunholtz—Univer-  
sity Press.

*Grammar recommended.*—"The Wellington French Grammar."

*Histories recommended.*—Hudson, "A Short History of French Literature" (Bell).

Lanson, "Histoire de la Littérature Française"—Hachette.

The following will be the maximum marks for each paper and the viva-voce:—

Paper I and II	... 45 each
Paper III	... 35
Viva-voce	... 25
Total	... 150

### MATHEMATICS.

There will be three papers:—

PAPER I—(1) *Algebra*.—Convergence and divergence of series, binomial theorem for any index, exponential and logarithmic series, easy inequalities, partial fractions, determinants, simple continued fractions and recurring series.

(2) *Trigonometry*.—Inverse trigonometrical functions, De Moivre's theorem with its simple applications, hyperbolic functions and summation of trigonometrical series.

(3) *Analytical Geometry*.—The straight line, circle, parabola, ellipse and hyperbola treated by means of rectangular polar and oblique co-ordinates, reduction of general quadratic equation to standard form and tracing of conics.

PAPER II—(1) *Differential Calculus*.—Differentiation, successive differentiation, partial differential co-efficients, tangents and normals, asymptotes, radius of curvature, evolutes, indeterminate forms, maxima and minima of a single variable, development of functions, double points, concavity, convexity, envelopes and tracing of simple curves.

(2) *Integral Calculus*.—General methods of integration, standard forms, integration by parts, formulæ of reduction, rectification of plane curves, quadrature, surfaces and volumes of solids of revolution and centres of inertia, an introduction to simple ordinary differential equations of the 1st and 2nd order useful in Dynamics.

PAPER III—(1) *Statics*.—General conditions of equilibrium of a particle and of a rigid body under the action of forces in one plane, the principle of virtual work, friction, centre of gravity, Hooke's Law and common catenary.

(2) *Dynamics*.—Velocity and acceleration, Newton's Laws of Motion, work and energy, rectilinear motion, projectiles in a vacuum, circular and harmonic motion, impact, simple and cycloidal pendulum.

(3) *Hydrostatics*.—Fluid pressure, centre of pressure in simple cases, total and resultant pressure on immersed surfaces, conditions of equilibrium of a floating body (including metacentre and stability, the formula  $\frac{Ak^2}{V}$  being assumed), properties of gases, machines depending on fluid pressure and determination of height by barometer.

### PHILOSOPHY.

There will be two papers:—

For Paper I—

(a) *Logic*.—Bosanquet's "Essentials of Logic".

(b) *Psychology*.—The following syllabus is prescribed:—

The scope, data, methods and branches of psychology; the relation of psychology to other sciences; mind and body; mental processes and the reflex and cerebral localisation; sense organs and sensation; sensory-motor reflex—hierarchical conception of the nervous system; the tripartite division; interest and attention, retentiveness, acquirement of meaning and complication, reproduction—memory, imagination, association of ideas; conception and language; pleasure-pain, emotion and sentiment; the origin and nature of instinct and the formation of habits; impulse, desire, ideo-motor and voluntary action, personal identity.

Book recommended—

Stout's Manual of Psychology (3rd Edition; University Tutorial Press).

Maddougall—Physiological Psychology (Temple Series).

Angell—Psychology (Constable).

For Paper II—

(a) *Metaphysics*.—Fraser's Selections from Berkeley (5th Edition), pages 1–166, together with Fraser's introduction.

(b) *Ethics*.—The following syllabus is prescribed:—

The scope and methods of ethics, and its relation to other sciences; the problem of ethics, the psychological basis of ethics; impulse, desire and will; motive and intention; conduct and character; the object of moral judgment; the standard of moral valuation; hedonism, intuitionism, evolutionism and rationalism; determination of the moral ideal—its relativity or absoluteness; the moral self; the individual and society; the sanctions of morality and theories of punishment; cardinal virtues and classification of virtues; the metaphysical implications of ethics; the outlines of the history of ethics.

## Books recommended—

Muirhead—Elements of Ethics (University Extension Series, 3rd Edition, revised and enlarged).

Ward—A History of Ethics (World's Manual Series).

Mackenzie—Manual of Ethics.

## ECONOMICS.

There will be two papers. The following syllabus is prescribed :—

**PAPER 1.—Elementary Economic Geography of India.**—The Physical features of India. Soil erosion and alluvial deposits. Soils and climates. Distribution of raw materials and occupations. Density of population. Rural economy. Relations of town and country : interchange of products. Towns as commercial and cultural centres.

**Transportation.**—Rivers, roads, canals, railways. Ports and Harbours. Ocean navigation. Trade routes. The principal commodities of commerce and their distribution. Short and long distance trade. Growth of towns. Absorption of rural industries; complementary growth of commercial farming, and redistribution of crop areas.

**Graphs.**—Ordinates and abscissæ; nature and use of graph paper. Plotting of curves of prices and other simple statistics.

**Introductory.**—Subject-matter of the Science. Its divisions and their interdependence. Economics a part of Sociology.

**Methods.**—Observation, induction, deduction, and verification, as applied in economic science. Schedules and curves. Statistical methods.

**Simple definitions.**—e.g., Wealth, Labour, Exchange, Money, Price.

**Consumption.**—Wants. Origin of new wants and interdependence of activities. Definitions of total and marginal utility. Law of diminishing utility. Gain of utility by exchange. Dependence of utility on time and place.

**Law of Demand.**—Demand schedules and curves. Elasticity of demand. Consumer's surplus. Fashions and customs with their effect on demand. Scale of wants and Family Budgets.

**Exchange.**—Theory of barter. Conditions of gain of utility by exchange. Definition of a market. Extent of the market.



**Money.**—Functions. Materials and their necessary qualities. Kinds of metallic money: standard and token. Minting. Monometallism. Bimetallism. Paper currency. Gresham's Law. Relation of circulation to prices. Metallic and paper currency of India. History since 1870. Paper Currency Reserve. Profits of coinage.

**Banking.**—The business of banks and the use of cheques. Clearing houses of London, Calcutta and Bombay (as in Memorandum on Banking of the Director of Statistics). Creation of credit. Indian Banking. Organisation of credit in India. Need of connecting the various money markets. Inland Remittance. History of Indian Banking.

**Prices in organised markets.**—Factory, wholesale and retail prices. Price fluctuations. Their relation to the inflation of credit. Index numbers. Effects of quick communication and the publication of statistics (of crops, etc.). Influence of speculation; anticipation and future bargains. Dealers' and speculators' methods. Distinction between gambling and speculation.

**Mechanism of Foreign Exchanges.**—Bills of Exchange. Mint Par. Exchange quotations. The Exchange Banks. Gold Standard Reserve. Council Bills and "Reverse Councils".

**PAPER II.—Production.**—The factors and agents of production—land, labour, capital and organisation (management and enterprise). Combination of the factors in varying proportions. Law of diminishing returns (in terms of produce). Laws of increasing expenses and of increasing real costs. Principle of substitution.

**Extractive** (or primary) and **Manufacturing** (or secondary Industries). The industries of India and their distribution. Agriculture. Forestry. Mining. Fisheries. Principal manufacturing industries. Dependence upon transportation and storage.

**Land.**—Its qualities. Space. Use of natural resources. Fertility. Sources of power. Climate. Natural defences.

**Agriculture.**—Various kinds of organisation. Different land tenures. Zamindari and Ryotwari systems. Present conditions. Improved methods of cultivation. Disposal of the products of agriculture. Redistribution of holdings.

**Labour.**—Distinctive qualities. Skilled and unskilled. Division of labour. Conditions of efficiency of labour. Influence of social customs.

**Capital.**—Conditions of accumulation of capital. Fixed and circulating capital. Economic characteristics of machinery.

*Wages and the Population Question.*—General conditions affecting demand for and supply of labour. Birth and death rates. Positive and preventive checks. Indian famines and relief measures. Health and sanitation. Loss of labourer's time from sickness. Early marriage and the joint family. Long period equilibrium between marginal net product and cost of maintenance. Real and nominal wages. Apparent differences in wages. Mobility of labour. Migrations in India. Differences of wages in short period. Their equalisation. Different ways of paying wages and their effects. Trade Unions (as in Marshall's "Economics of Industry").

*Profits.*—Normal Profits, as the reward of management and risk taking, and Surplus Profits as the result of special advantages in time and place, and legal rights. Losses. Capitalisation of permanent advantages and disappearance of other surplus profits.

*Monopolies.*—Definitions. The theory of maximum monopoly revenue (with simple diagrams). Determination of monopoly price in actual practice. Problems raised by monopolistic combination: unfair competition and price discriminations. Problems of Government control: taxation by means of fiscal monopoly. Effect of taxing monopolies at a fixed amount and in proportion to output.

*International Trade.*—Brief statement of conditions under which international trade arises, how it differs from internal trade, and the importance of each. Theory of free trade, and the conditions under which protection is desirable. Foreign trade of India. Balance of trade. Home charges.

*Co-operation.*—Agricultural and urban; the theory, organisation, and working of credit, distributive, and purchasing societies. Co-operative production: its advantages and its weaknesses.

*Taxation.*—Canons of Taxation illustrated by Indian taxes. Direct and indirect taxation. The incidence of the principal Indian taxes. The Indian tax system. Provincial and municipal taxation: necessity for separate sources of revenue.\*

*The National Income.*—Causes of national wealth and progress.

NOTE.—The subject of Indian currency and exchange should be studied in details and half a paper would be devoted to the subject.

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\*Financial relationship between Central and Provincial Governments (to be treated historically).

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*Candidates are expected to be able to calculate percentages and the ratios of Foreign Exchanges.*

N.B.—Students are recommended to visit factories and workshops, and to study the working of Co-operative Credit Societies and of local cottage industries.

Books recommended—

- \*(1) Marshall: Economics of Industry.
- (2) Morrison: New Geography of the Indian Empire.
- \*(3) Jevons: Money, Banking and Exchange in India.
- \*(4) Nicholson: Elements of Political Economy (specially for Public Finance).
- (5) Chapman: Outlines of Political Economy.
- \*(6) Seligman: Principles of Economics.
- \*(7) Banerjea: Study of Indian Economics.
- (8) Withers: The Meaning of Money.
- (9) Report of the Herschell Committee.
- (10) Report of the Fowler Committee.
- (11) Report of the Chamberlain Commission.
- (12) Report of the Babbington Smith Committee.
- (13) Keynes: Indian Currency and Finance.

Books marked \* are to be regarded as prescribed.

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Hearnshaw, Main Currents of European History.

Seeley: The Expansion of England. (Macmillan.)

Lipson: Europe in the 19th Century.

Ramsay Muir: Expansion of Europe.

Ernest Scott: Men and thought in Modern History  
(Macmillan).

Trevelyan: History of England.

II.—For Modern Indian History the following books are recommended for reading and reference:—

Lane Poole: Mediæval India. (Story of the Nations Series.)

Elphinstone: History of India. (Latest edition.)

Lyall: Expansion of the British Dominions in India.

Ramsay Muir: The Making of British India.

A. R. Iyengar: The Indian Constitution.

Anderson and Subedar: Expansion of the British Dominions. Books I and II.

P. E. Roberts: Historical Geography, Parts I and II.

Joppen—Historical Atlas of India.

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M. A. EXAMINATION.

A candidate may offer himself for the examination in any one of the following subjects :—

- (1) Any one of the following languages—English, Sanskrit, Pali and Prakrit, Arabic, Persian, Marathi, Hindi and Urdu.
- (2) Mental and Moral Science.
- (3) History.
- (4) Mathematics.
- (5) Economics.

Provided that a candidate who has passed in one of these subjects may, subject to the other provisions of the ordinance, appear at a subsequent examination in another subject.

Provided, further, that the Academic Council may, unconditionally or subject to such condition or conditions as it deems fit to impose, permit a candidate who has passed in one subject to appear at a subsequent examination offering a new combination of papers in that subject. The application on this behalf shall be submitted to the Registrar on or before the 30th of June preceding the date of the examination at which the candidate desires to appear.

Such a person shall not, if declared successful, be classed or be eligible for any scholarships, medal or prize.

NOTE.—It will not be necessary for such a person to pursue a course of study in a College as a qualification for his admission to the examination.

There will be a *viva voce* examination in all subjects in M. A., except Mathematics and classical languages.

The scope of the subjects shall be as indicated below :—

### ENGLISH LITERATURE.

There will be eight papers set, viz., seven papers on the prescribed courses and one an essay on one out of not less than three subjects connected with the course. The Essay and the History paper must be taken in the Final Examination: of the other six papers, any four may be taken in the Previous Examination and the remaining two in the Final.

#### I.—Literary and Social History of England.

The following books are recommended :—

- Green's History of the English People.
- Jusserand (Literary History of English people, 3 vols.).
- Walker: Literature of the Victorian Era.
- Saintsbury's History of English Literature.

#### II.—The Drama (Typical Texts up to 19 Century).

- Marlowe: Edward II.
- Ben Jonson: Every Man in His Humour.
- Fletcher: The Faithful Shepherdess.
- Goldsmith: The Good-natured Man.
- Sheridan: The Rivals.

#### III.—Poetry (Typical Texts up to 19th Century).

- Chaucer: Prologue.
- Spencer: Faerie Queen, Book I.
- Dryden: Absalom and Achitophel (Part I only).
- Pope: Essay on Criticism.
- Milton: Paradise Lost, Books I and II.

#### IV.—Prose (Typical Texts up to 19th Century).

- Sidney: Apologie for Poesie.
- Sir Thos. Browne: Religio Medici.
- Selected English Essays (Chosen and Arranged by W. Peacock: The World's Classics). Bacon to Goldsmith's.
- Johnson: Lives of the Poets (Arnold's edition published by Macmillan).

V.—Special Subject: Shakespeare, with a detailed study of the following plays :—

- As you like it.
- Hamlet.
- Cymbeline.
- King John.

Candidates will also be expected to show a general knowledge of the leading plays other than the above, and of the present position of Shakespearean criticism.

The following books are recommended:—

- Bradley: Shakespearean Tragedy.
- Dowden: Mind and Art of Shakespeare.
- Quiller-Couch: Shakespeare's Workmanship.
- Wilson: Life in Shakespeare's England.
- Harris: The Man Shakespeare.
- J. Quincey Adams: Life of Shakespeare (Constable).
- Shakespeare's England.

#### VI.—Modern Poetry.

Ward: English Poets, Vols. IV and V [Wordsworth, Coleridge, Byron, Shelley, Keats, Robert Browning, Matthew Arnold, Tennyson; Ingelwell, Patmore, Williams Johnson (Cory), Meredith, Swinburne, Stevenson, Milton, Francis, Thompson and Rupert Brooke].

#### VII.—Modern Prose.

- Henry Esmond.
- Ruskin: Crown of Wild Olives.
- Hardy: Tess of the Durhervilles.
- English Critical Essays (World's Classics Series).
- Meredith: The Ordeal of Richard Feverel.
- Carlyle: Hero and Hero Worship.

#### VIII.—Essay.

N.B.—(1) Candidates must show a competent knowledge of the History of English Literature in all periods covered by the authors in their course.

(2) In papers II, III, IV, VI and VII questions on unseen passages from similar texts shall be set and shall carry 30 marks.

### SANSKRIT.

#### PREVIOUS M. A.

There will be two examinations, Previous and Final, in each of which there will be four papers of three hours each.

#### PAPER I.—Vedic Literature and Smṛiti—

- (1) Macdonell: Vedic Reader.
- (2) Kathopanishad with Shankara's commentary.
- (3) Manusmṛiti, Chapters I to VI.

#### PAPER II.—Sanskrit Literature and Grammar—

- (1) Kadambari: Uttarabhāga.
- (2) Selections from Laghu Kaumudī (dealing with *kṛit*, *taddhita*, *saṃāsa*, feminine affixes and *saṃdhis*).

**PAPER III.—Indian Philosophy—**

- (1) Dharmaraja-dhvarindra: Vedanta Paribasha.  
 (2) Keshava Mishra: Tarkabhasha.

**PAPER IV.—History of Literature, Inscriptions etc.—**

- (1) Imperial Gazetteer, Vol. II, Chapters I to IX.  
 (2) D. B. Diskulkar: Sanskrit Inscriptions.

**FINAL M. A.**

Students may select one of the six groups given below. The fourth paper in each group will be on translation into Sanskrit and essay writing in Sanskrit.

Students may be asked to answer some questions in each paper from a historical point of view.

**GROUP A.—Vedic Literature—**

- Paper I ... { 1. Rigveda—Selections by. Peterson. (Bom. Sanskrit Series No. 36.)  
 2. Sayana's—Introduction to Rigveda.  
 3. Yajurveda—Purushasukta.  
 „ II .. { 1. Aitareya Brahmana, Chapters I to VII.  
 2. Shvetashvatara Upanishad with Shankara's commentary.  
 „ III ... { 1. Yaska—Nirukta edited by Dr. Sarup, Adhyayas I, II and VII.  
 2. Siddhanta Kaumudi—Vaidiki Prakriya.  
 „ IV ... Translation and composition.

**GROUP B.—Classical Literature and Alankara—**

- Paper I ... { 1. Naishadha, Cantos II, III and IV.  
 2. Kautilya's Arthashastra pages 1—50.  
 3. Prasannaraghava.  
 „ II ... 1. Kavyaprakasha  
 „ III ... { 1. Vasavadatta.  
 2. Siddhanta Kaumudi—sections dealing with Karaka and Samasa.  
 „ IV ... Translation and composition.



GROUP C.—*Philosophy*—

- Paper I ... { 1. Vaisheshika sutras with the Upaskara of Shankara Mishra, Chapters I to III.  
2. Nyaya sutras with Vatsyayana Bhashya, Chapter I.
- " II ... { 1. Sankhyatattva Kaumudi.  
2. Manual of Indian Buddhism.
- " III ... { 1. Shankara Bhashya on Vedanta sutras Chapter II, padas 1 and 2.  
2. Vedanta Paribhasha.
- " IV ... Translation and composition.

GROUP D.—*Mimamsa and Smriti*—

- Paper I ... { 1. Katyayana Shrautasutra.  
2. Parashkara—Grihyasutra.  
3. Apastamba—Dharmasutra.
- " II ... { 1. Shanarabhashya (Tarkapada only).  
2. Apodevi.
- " III ... Yajnavalkya smriti—Vyavaharadhyaya with the Mitakshara.
- " IV ... Translation and composition

GROUP E.—*Vyakarana*—

- Paper I ... Siddhanta Kaumudi (first half).
- " II ... Siddhanta Kaumudi (second half).
- " III ... { 1. Bhatti Karva, I to V.  
2. Nirukta, Edited by Dr. Sarup, Chapters I to IV.
- Paper IV ... Translation and composition.

GROUP F.—*Epigraphy and Palæography*—

## Paper I—

- (a) Asoka Inscriptions.
- (b) Origin of the Brahmi alphabet.

## Paper II—

- (a) Gupta and Kalchuri Inscriptions.
- (b) The origin and use of the Vikramz, S'aka and Gupta and Kalchuri Eras.

## Paper III—

Early History of India (600 B.C. to 1200 A.D.). With special reference to Maurya, Kushana and Gupta periods.

## Paper IV—

Translation and composition.

Books recommended—

For the first paper—

(a) *Epigraphia Indica*, Volumes II, III, VIII.

Inscriptions of Asoka by Bhandarkar and Mazumdar.

[Students are expected to read critical papers on the interpretation of the text of these Edicts, by Senart, Fleet, Thomas, Hultzsch, Bühler, Jaiswal, Bhandarkar and others, published in the *Indian Antiquary* and the *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*.](b) Bühler—On the origin of the Indian Brahmi Alphabet.  
Sham Shastri—A theory as to the origin of Brahmi.  
G. S. Ojha—The Palæography of India.

For the second paper—

(a) *Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum*, Volume III.Bühler's articles on the literary style of Gupta Inscriptions, translated by Ghate and published in the *Indian Antiquary*.(b) *Indian Antiquary*, Volumes XIX—XX, XII—XVI.  
Bhandarkar Commemoration Volume.(c) *Descriptive list of Central Provinces and Berar Inscriptions* by Rai Bahadur Hiralal.

For the third paper—

Smith—Early History of India; Asoka.

Rapson—Ancient India.

Dutta—Civilization in Ancient India.

Aiyangar (S. Krishna)—Ancient India.

Hieun's Tsang's Travels in India.

Cambridge History of India, Volume I.

Fleet—Notes on Indian History and Geography.

Vaidya—Medieval India.

[Students will be expected to decipher in facsimile any of the Asoka, Gupta and Kalchuri Inscriptions.]

## PALI AND PRAKRIT.

## PREVIOUS M. A.

## PAPER I.—Pali—

(1) *Dighanikaya*, Part I.(2) Thera and their gatha with *Paramatthadipini* Kaechayana's Pali grammar is recommended.

## PAPER II.—Prakrit—

- (1) Kalpasutra of Bhadrabahu.
- (2) Karpuramanjari (Harward Oriental Series).  
Hemachandra: Siddhahemachandra, Chapter VIII.

## PAPER III.—Sanskrit Buddhist Literature—

- (1) Ashvaghosha: Buddhacharita.
- (2) Jatakamala (Harward Oriental Series).

## PAPER IV.—History of Buddhism—

- (1) Rhys Davids: Buddhist India.
- (2) Nariman: Literary History of Sanskrit Buddhism.

## FINAL M. A.

## PAPER I.—Pali—

- (1) Abhidhammattha Sangaho, edited by Dhammanand Koshambi.
- (2) Patimokkha.

## PAPER II.—Prakrit—

- (1) Gaudavaho.
- (2) Prakrit portions in the Mrichchhakatika.

## PAPER III.—Philology—

The following books are recommended:—

- (1) Peil: Primer of Philology.
- (2) Gune: Introduction to Comparative Philology.
- (3) Bhandarkar: Wilson Philological Lectures.

## PAPER IV.—Translation and Essay.

## ARABIC.

[NOTE.—Arabic words must be written in the Arabic character.]

## PREVIOUS (THREE PAPERS).

*First paper.*—Hamasa (chapter on المراثي والحماس and الأدب only), and Al-Muallakat-us-Saba.

*Second paper.*—Mutanabbi (up to the end of قافيتهم الذال)

Muqamat-i-Hariri—Maqamas I to XII. Al-an-war-ul-Muntakhabat. (Selections from Ibn-i-Sharaf, Ibn-i-Rashiq, Ibn-i-Abd Rabbih and Louis Cheiko (Anwar Ahmadi Press, Allahabad).

Allahabad.) كتاب المحاسن والاضداد Anwar

Ahmadi Press, Allahabad).

*Third paper.*—Translation from Arabic passages into English and vice versa.

#### FINAL (FOUR PAPERS).

*First paper.*—(i) *Seerat-ur-Rasul* by Ibn-i-Hisham (excluding the poem).

(ii) *Abul Fida*, Vol. I.

*Second paper.*—*Abdul Fida*, Vols. II, III and IV (to be studied with the help of Lane Poole's *Muhammadian Dynasties*).

*Third paper.*—(i) *Al-Mazani*, *Al-Urooz* and *Al-Qawafi* by Louis Cheiko (A. A. Press, Allahabad).

(ii) *Wright's Comparative Grammar of Semitic Languages*.

*Fourth paper.*—Essay in Arabic on a subject or subjects connected with the History of Arabic Literature.

NOTE.—A general knowledge of the literary history of Arabia down to the time of Hariri will be expected from the candidates.

#### PERSIAN.

[NOTE.—Persian words must be written in the Persian character.]

#### PREVIOUS (THREE PAPERS).

*First paper.*—Classical prose—

(1) *Waqai Nimat Khan-i-Aali* (complete).

(2) *Akhlaq-i-Nasiri* (Newal Kishore Press)—

فصل سوم در حصص اجناس فضائل pages 120—34

فصل چهارم در سیاست و تدبیر اولاد pages 309—30

فصل ششم در فضیلت صداقت و pages 464—99

کیفیت معاشرت با صدقا

*Second paper.*—Poetry.—Qasaid—

(1) *Khaqani*, Vol. I (Newal Kishore Press, Lucknow).

The following Qasaid are prescribed:—

(۱) دل من میر تعلیم است و من طفل زباندانش

(۲) بر صبح سر ز گلشن سودا بر آورم

(۳) شب روان چون رخ صبح آئینه سیمابینند

(۴) پیش که صبح بر درد شفته چتر عنبری

(۵) صبح خیزان بین قیامت در جهان انگیزخت

(۶) شب روان از صبح صادق کعبه جان

دیده اند

(۷) صبح خیزان بین به صدر کعبه همایان آمده

(۸) صبحدم چون کله بندد آه دود آسای من

(۹) دوش چون سلطان چرخ تاخت به مغرب

عنان

(۱۰) خوش خوش بروی ساقیان لب گشت

خندان صبح را

(۱۱) مرا ز هاتف همت رسد به گوش خطاب

(۱۲) سنت عشاق چيست برگ عدم ساختن

(۱۳) تا گذران دل است نوبت غم داشتن

(۱۴) صبح وارم کافتابے درنہاں آورده ام

(۱۵) چشمه خضر ساز لب از لب جام گوهری

(۱۶) عید است پیش از صبحدم مژده به خمار

آمده

(۱۷) الا مان اے دل که وحشت زحمت آرد الا مان

(۱۸) ره روم مقصد امکان به خران یا بم

(۱۹) آن پیر ما که خضر بقائست خضر نام

(۲۰) حاصل عمر چه دارید خبر باز دهید

(2) Urbi.—The following Qasaid are prescribed:—

- (۱) اے متاع درد در بازار جان انداختہ
- (۲) اقبال کرم میگزدار باب ہم را
- (۳) اے داشتہ در سایہ ہم تیغ و قلم را
- (۴) اے مرا بر زشتی اعمال نومیدی گواہ
- (۵) سپیدہ دم چو زدم آستین بہ شمع شعور
- (۶) جہان بہ گشتم و درد ابہ پیچ شہر و دیار
- (۷) اے مہر تو جان آفرینش
- (۸) صبحدم چون درد مدد دل صور شیون  
زاے من
- (۹) دمیکہ لشکر غم صف کشد بہ خونخواری
- (۱۰) اے مرتفع ز نسبت ذات تو شان علم
- (۱۱) دل من باغبان عشق و حیرانی گلستانش
- (۱۲) منم آن سحر بیان کز مدد طبع سلیم
- (۱۳) رفتم اے غم ز در عمر شتابان رفتم
- (۱۴) عشق کوتا خرد بر اندازد
- (۱۵) چہرہ پرداز جہان رخت کشد چون بہ حمل
- (۱۶) ز آسمان و زمین مژدہ ناگہان آمد
- (۱۷) زہر گلے کہ ہواے دلم نقاب کشاد
- (۱۸) ز تاب شمع مہر سایہ بہر پناہ

- (۱۹) عادت عشق! چیست مجاس غم داشتن  
 (۲۰) صباح عید که در تکیه گاه ناز و نعیم  
 (۲۱) ز خود گردیده بر بنده چگویم کام جان بینی  
 (۲۲) مرحبا اے شاہد ایام عہد شباب  
 (۲۳) منادی است بہ ہر سو کہ اے خواص و عوام  
 (۲۴) نہ شہد لطف کز و کام جان شود شیرین  
 (۲۵) لو اے مدح کہ سنجی دلا مبارک باد

Third paper.—(a) Ghazaliyat—

- (1) Hafiz of Shiraz }  
 (2) Naziri of Nishapur } all Ghazals of ردیف الدال

(b) Masnavi.—Qiran-us-Sādain by Amir Khusru (Aligarh edition).

#### FINAL (FOUR PAPERS).

First paper.—Later Prose and Poetry—

(a) Sayahat Nama-i-Ibrahim Beg. Vol. I.

(b) Qasaid Qasani. (Selections by Dr. Phillott, Calcutta.)

The following are prescribed:—

- (۱) بہ گردون قیرہ ابرے باعدادان بر شد  
 از دریا  
 (۲) خیز اے غلام زین کن یکران را  
 (۳) گسترده بہار در زمین دیبا  
 (۴) نسیم خلد می وز دیگر ز جویبار ہا  
 (۵) دو قلعہ کفر اند باہم مصاحب  
 (۶) از سروش و خدتم بزرگوش ہوش آمد خطاب

(۷) گاہ طرب و روزمے و فصل بہار است:

(۸) قالالہ بہ باغ و گل بہ گلزار است

(۹) آن کیست کہ باز آمد و در بزم نظر کرد

(۱۰) بہار آمد کہ از گلبن ہمی بانگ ہزار آید

(۱۱) باد نوروزی شمیم عطر جان می آورد

(۱۲) یکدومہ پیشترک انکہ رسد فصل بہار

(۱۳) دوشینہ کاہین نیلی صدف گشت از کواکب

پودر

(۱۴) گفتم بیا کہ فصل بہار آمد اے نگار

(۱۵) شبے بہ روشنی از آفتاب روشن تر

(۱۶) مرا ماہیست در مشکو کہ مشکین زلف

پرچینیش

(۱۷) زہے بہ منزلت از عرش بردہ فرش

تورونق

(۱۸) اے زلف نگار اے حبشی زادہ شہرنگ

(۱۹) اے زلف تو پیچیدہ تر از خط قرسل

(۲۰) بامدادان کاغذ خاوری سرزد ز بام

(۲۱) سخن گزاف چہ رانی ز خسروان کہن

(۲۲) چند خواہی پیرہن از بہر تن ..



(۲۳) عید دانی چیست لب چون عید خندان

داشتن

(۲۴) رسم عاشق نیست بایکدل دو دلبر داشتن

(۲۵) عید است وسایق در قدح صرباز مینا

ریخته

(۲۶) بنفشه رسته از زمین به طرف جوئبارها

*Second paper.—Special study—*

*Either*

*Group A.—Literature.—Firdausi, Vol. I, Sohrab and Rostam and Vol. II complete with especial reference to Mathew Arnold, Browne, Warner and Shibli.*

*Group B.—Indian History—the reign of Jehangir from original sources with special reference to Tuzuk-i-Jehangiri and Iqbal Nama.*

*Third paper.—History of Literature—*

*Browne—(1) Literary History of Persia, Vols. I and II.*

*(2) Persian literature under the Tartar Dominion.*

*(3) Persian Literature in Modern Times.*

*Fourth paper.—Composition including essay in Persian on any subject or subjects connected with the critical study of the Persian Literature.*

*NOTE.—Questions on General Grammar will be set in both* Examinations.  
حد اقصی : لب داشت و مینا را لا شعا

Students who offer Persian are required to have such a knowledge of the etymology of the Arabic language as will enable them to explain all Arabic words and phrases occurring in the texts.

## URDU.

### PREVIOUS M. A.

#### PAPER I.—

(1) Farzai Ajjib by Saroor. (A. A. Press, Allahabad.)

(2) Bagh-i-Urdu by Afson.

(3) Majmua-i Maktubat by M. Muhammad Hasan Azad.

(4) Hayat-i-Jawed by Kh. Afif Hussain Hali.

## FINAL M. A.

## PAPER I.—Poetry—

- (1) Chandhardai's Raso, Vol. I. (N. P. Series.)
- (2) Ramachandrika hy Keshavadas.
- (3) Kahir Bijaka.
- (4) Jagadvinoda : Padmakara.
- (5) Sujancharita : Sudana.

## PAPER II.—Philology and History of Literature—

- (1) Bhashavijnana hy Shyamasundardasa.
- (2) Mishrahandhu Vinoda (second edition). (Introduction and selected authors.)
- (3) Philological lectures by Bhandarkar (selected lectures).
- (4) Census Report of India, 1911, Vol. II, Chapter on Indian Languages.

## PAPER III.—Principles of literary criticism—

- (1) Worsfield's judgment in Literature.
- (2) Hudson's Introduction to the Study of Literature.
- (3) Courthope's life in Poetry and Law in Taste.
- (4) Kavyalochan hy Shyam Sundar Das.

## PAPER IV.—Essay on a subject connected with the course prescribed for both the M. A. examinations.

## MARATHI.

## PREVIOUS M. A.

There will be four papers in the Previous M. A. examination, each of 3 hours, and carrying 100 marks each. The 1st paper shall be of prose and drama, the 2nd of poetry, the 3rd of grammar, rhetoric and prosody, and the 4th of Nineteenth Century Marathi Literature.

## I.—Prose and Drama—

## Texts—

कुष्णाजी अनंत सभासद—छत्रपतीची वखर, साने आवृत्ति  
( भारत ऐ. सं. मंडळ, पुणे ).

विष्णुशास्त्री विपळकर—वाङ्मयाविषयक निबंध ( चित्रशाळा  
प्रेस, पुणे ).

गो ग. आगरकर—विकारविलसित नाटक.

वळवंतराव कमळाकर—रसप्रबोध ( निर्णयनागर प्रेस ).

वि. वा. भिडे—अर्थालंकार ( चित्रशाळा प्रेस, पुणे ).

रामजोशी—छंदोमंजरी ( चित्रशाळा प्रेस, पुणे ).

*General Reading—*

P. V. Kane: Introduction to साहित्य दर्पण "History of Alankara Literature". (The Author, Angrewadi, Girgaum, Bombay.)

चिं. वि. वैद्य—निबंध आणि भाषणे.

IV.—Nineteenth Century Marathi Literature—

The authors recommended are illustrative, and a general acquaintance of the department they represent is expected.

Essayist—विष्णुशास्त्री चिपळूणकर.

Novelist.—हरी नारायण आपटे.

Dramatist and Critic.—श्रीपाद कृष्ण कोल्हटकर.

Historian.—गोविंद सत्ताराम सरदेसाई.

Poets.—नारायण वामन टिळक.

FINAL M. A.

There will be four papers in the Final M. A. examination, each of 3 hours, and carrying 100 marks each. The 1st paper will be of poetry, the 2nd of philology and history of literature, the 3rd of the principles of literary criticism and the 4th paper will be of an essay on a subject connected with the prescribed course of the entire M. A. examination.

I.—Poetry—

*Texts—*

ज्ञानेश्वरी—अध्याय १२, आणि अ. १८ ( निर्णयनागर प्रेस, मुंबई ).

एकनाथी भागवत अध्याय ८ ते १० ( निर्णयनागर प्रेस, मुंबई ).

मुक्तेश्वर—वनपर्व ( काव्यसंग्रह; निर्णयनागर प्रेस, मुंबई ).

नारोपंत—वनपर्व ( काव्यसंग्रह; निर्णयनागर प्रेस, मुंबई ).

## MENTAL AND MORAL SCIENCE.

There will be five papers and a *viva voce* examination.

A.—Candidates must take one of the following subjects in each year:—

(a) Outlines of the History of European Philosophy.

Books recommended—

Weber: History of Philosophy.

Windelband: History of Philosophy.

Rogers: Students' History of Philosophy.

Erdmann: History of Philosophy.

(b) Outlines of the History of Indian Philosophy.

Books recommended—

Max Muller: Six systems of Indian Philosophy.

Das Gupta: History of Indian Philosophy.

Radhakrishnan: Indian Philosophy.

Sarvadarsana Sangraha by Madhava Charya (English translation by Cowell and Gough).

B.—Candidates must select two of the following subjects to be taken one in each year:—

(a) *Logic*.—

Joachim: The Nature of Truth.

Bosanquet: Logic (2nd Edition).

(b) *Metaphysics*.—

Descartes: Meditations.

Locke: The Philosophy of Locke in extracts from the Essay concerning Human Understanding arranged by J. E. Russell. (Henry Holt & Company, New York, 1906.)

Hume: Treatise on Human Nature, Book I. *Of the understanding*.

Kant: Watson's Selections from *The Critique of Pure Reason*. (Maclehose & Sons, Glasgow.)

Seth (Pringle Pattison): Scottish Philosophy. (Blackwood & Sons.)

(c) *Psychology*.—

Ward: Psychological Principles. (Cambridge University Press.)

James: Principles of Psychology.

Macdougall: Outlines of Psychology.

(d) *Ethics*.—

Aristotle: Nicomachean Ethics (translated by Peters or Williams).

Green: Prolegomena to Ethics.

Dewey: Studies in Ethical Theory.

(e) *Philosophy of Religion.*—Hoffding: *The Philosophy of Religion.*Ward: *The Realm of Ends.*James: *Varieties of Religious Experience.*Marett: *The Threshold of Religion.*Jevons: *An Introduction to the History of Religion.*(f) *Indian Philosophy.*—The Vedanta System: *The Brahma Sutras with Shankara Bhasya: Sutras 1—4 and Adhyaya I, Pada 1 and 2.*Ramanuja's *Introduction and Commentary on the First Four Sutras.*

These authorities are to be studied, together with the *Tarkhabhasya* of Keshvasvamisra, in the original texts and from a comparative point of view.

C.—The essay must be taken in the Final Examination, and will involve a critical study of one recent author, either Bergson or F. H. Bradley.

D.—The viva voce examination must be taken as a part of the Final Examination.

## HISTORY.

There will be six papers, any three of which may be taken in the Previous Examination and the remaining three in the Final Examination.

*Compulsory papers.*—Of the six papers the following three are compulsory:—

I.—Political Science.

II.—An Essay.

III.—General English History.

*Optional papers.*—The remaining papers may be chosen from among the following:—

IV.—History of Revolutionary France, 1789—1815.

V.—Indian History from Babar to Jahangir.

VI.—Indian History from Clive to Wellesley.

VII.—History of Ancient India.

VIII.—History of Greece.

IX.—History of Rome and the Roman Colonies.

X.—The Rise and Fall of the Mahratta Power in India.

## PAPER I.—POLITICAL SCIENCE.

Candidates will be required to show a knowledge both of Political Theory and of Comparative Politics.

The scope of the subject is shown in the following list of books which are recommended for reading and reference:—

Gilchrist: *Principles of Political Science.*

- Barker : Political thought in England from Herbert Spencer  
to the present day. (Home University Library.)  
 Bryce : Modern Democracies.  
 Burns : Political Ideals.  
 Graham : English Political Philosophy.  
 Pollock : An Introduction to the History of the Science  
of Politics.

### PAPER II.—ESSAY.

No books are recommended.

The essay will be on a subject connected with History or  
Political Science.

### PAPER III.—GENERAL ENGLISH HISTORY.

The following books are recommended for reading and  
reference :—

- C. W. C. Oman : England before the Norman Conquest.  
 H. W. C. Davies : England under the Normans and  
Angevans.  
 K. H. Vickers : England in the Later Middle Ages.  
 A. D. Innes : England under the Tudors.  
 G. M. Trevelyan : England under the Stuarts.  
 C. G. Robertson : England under the Hanoverians.  
 J. A. R. Marriott : England since Waterloo.

### PAPER IV.—REVOLUTIONARY FRANCE, 1789—1815.

The following books are recommended for reading and  
reference :—

- Acton : Lectures on the French Revolution.  
 Cambridge Modern History, Vols. VIII and IX.  
 Fisher : Bonapartism.  
 Young : Travels in France.  
 Madelin : The French Revolution. (Methuen.)

### PAPER V.—INDIAN HISTORY FROM BABAR TO JAHANGIR.

The following books are recommended for reading and  
reference :—

- Babar's Memoirs.  
 Humayun-Nama (Translated, Beveridge).

Memoirs of Jahangir (Translated, Rogers and Beveridge).  
Al-Badaoni, Vol. I, pages 430—637, and Vol. II  
(Translated, Ranking and Lowe).

Elliot and Dowson, Vols. IV to VII inclusive.

#### PAPER VI.—INDIAN HISTORY FROM CLIVE TO WELLESLEY.

The following books are recommended for reading and reference :—

Forrest: Selections from papers of the Governors General—Warren Hastings, Cornwallis.

Owen: Selections from Wellesley's Despatches.

Strachey: Hastings and the Rohilla War.

Monckton-Jones: Warren Hastings in Bengal, 1772—1774.

Forrest: Clive.

Grant Duff: History of the Mahrattas.

Malcolm: Political History of India.

Hill: Bengal in 1757—Introduction.

Cambridge Modern History, Vol. VI, Chapter XV, and  
Vol. IX, Chapter XXII.

#### PAPER VII.—HISTORY OF ANCIENT INDIA.

The paper on Ancient India will be in two parts. The first part will carry 60 marks and will deal with the General History of Ancient India. The second part will carry 40 marks and will consist of one of the optional branches, either (a) Indian Archaeology or (b) Social and Constitutional History.

The following books are recommended for reading and reference :—

##### PART I.—General History of Ancient India—

Ragozin: Vedic India.

Rhys Davids: Buddhist India.

V. A. Smith: Early History of India.

Stein: Introduction to Kalhana Rajatarangini.

Macdonell: History of Sanskrit Literature, Chapters I—X.

Frazer: Literary History of India.

Schoff: Periplus of the Erythræan Sea.

Watters: Travels of Yuaon Chwang.

**PART II.—Either (A) Archæology and Numismatics—**

Bühler: The Inscriptions of Asoka in *Epigraphia Indica*, Vol. II.

Fleet: The Inscriptions of the Gupta Emperors: *Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum*, Vol. III.

Rapson: Indian Coins. *Encyclopædia* (Indo-Aryan Research).

Bühler: Indian Palæography (Translated by Dr. Fleet).

Rapson: Catalogue of Indian Coins, Andra, etc.

Allan: Catalogue of Indian Coins, Gupta Dynasties.

Candidates will be expected to decipher in facsimile any of the Asoka or Gupta Inscriptions.

**Or (B) Social and Constitutional History—**

Bühler: Sacred Laws (Sacred Books of the East, Vols. II, XIV, XXV).

Candidates will also be expected to have read—

Oldenberg: The Grhya Sutras (Sacred Books of the East, Vols. XXIX and XXX).

Syama Sastri: Kautilya's Arthasastra (Translation).

B. K. Sarkar: Sukraniti (Sacred Books of the Hindus, Vol. XIII).

Alberuni: India (Translated by Sachau. Trübner's Oriental Series).

Law: Studies in Ancient Hindu Polity.

**PAPER VIII.—HISTORY OF GREECE.**

The following books are recommended for reading and reference:—

Bury: History of Greece.

Greenidge: Greek Constitutional History.

Mahaffy: Survey of Greek Civilisation.

Grote: History of Greece (John Murray, London).

Herodotus, Books V—IX (Bohn).

Thucydides (Translated, Jowett).

**PAPER IX.—HISTORY OF ROME AND THE ROMAN COLONIES.**

The following books are recommended for reading and reference:—

Heitland: Short History of the Roman Republic.

Pelham: Outlines of Roman History.

Warde Fowler: Julius Cæsar.



Arnold: Roman Provincial Administration.

Bryce: Ancient Roman Empire and British Empire in India.

Livy: History of Rome, Books I—VIII (Translated by D. Spillan).

Tacitus: Annals (Translated by Church and Brodwitt).

Momsen: History of Rome.

Gibbon: Decline and Fall of Roman Empire, Vols. I and II.

Momsen: Roman Colonies, Vols. I and II.

#### PAPER X.—RISE AND FALL OF THE MAHRATTA POWER IN INDIA.

G. S. Sardesai: Hindusthancha Arwachin Itihas (in Marathi), Part II, Marathi Riyasat.

M. G. Ranade: Rise of the Maratha power.

Grant Duff: History of the Marathas, Vols. I, II and III.

Kincaid and Parasnis: History of the Maratha people, Vols. I and II.

Professor Sarkar: Shivaji.

Dr. Sen: Shiv Chatrapati.

Dr. S. N. Sen: Administrative System of the Marathas.

Malcolm: Central India.

S. J. Owen: Selections from Wellesley's Despatches.

#### MATHEMATICS.

Same as for M. Sc. Examination.

#### ECONOMICS.

##### M. A. PREVIOUS.

*Paper I.*—Scope and methods of Economics. Consumption. Production. Exchange. Distribution.

*Paper II.*—Money, Banking and Foreign Exchange.

*Paper III.*—International Trade (including Free-trade, Protection and Imperial Preference with special reference to Indian conditions). Public Finance (including that of India and the Central Provinces).

*Paper IV.*—Economic History of England from 1760 and of India from the beginning of the 19th century.

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Books recommended—*Paper I—*

- (1) Keynes: Scope and Method of Political Economy.
- (2) Marshall: Principles of Economics.
- (3) Taussig: Principles of Political Economy, Volumes I and II.
- (4) Flux: Economic Principles.
- (5) Bullock: Readings in Economics.

*Paper II—*

- (1) Marshall: Money, Credit and Commerce.
- (2) Keynes: Indian Currency and Finance.
- (3) Shirras: Indian Finance and Banking.
- (4) Robertson: Money.
- (5) Gregory: Foreign Exchange.
- (6) Clare: A. B. C. of Foreign Exchange.
- (7) Phillip: Readings in Money and Banking.
- (8) Wadia and Joshi: Money and Money Market in India.

*Paper III—*

- (1) Bastable: Theory of International Trade.
- (2) Taussig: Some Tariff Problems.
- (3) Marshall: Money, Credit and Commerce, Book III, and App. F, G, H, J.
- (4) Report of the Indian Fiscal Commission.
- (5) Plehn: Introduction to Public Finance.
- (6) Nicholson: Principles of Political Economy, Vol. III.
- (7) Robinson: Public Finance.
- (8) Shirras: Science of Public Finance.
- (9) Saligram: Essays in Taxation.
- (10) Bullock: Readings in Public Finance.
- (11) Withers: Our Money and The State.

*Paper IV—*

- (1) Toynbee: Industrial Revolution.
- (2) Price: A Short History of English Commerce and Industry.
- (3) Cunningham: The Industrial Revolution.
- (4) Hutchins and Harrison: A History of Factory Legislation in England.

- (5) Lloyd: Trade Unionism.
- (6) Webb: History of Trade Unionism.
- (7) Imperial Gazetteer of India, Vol. III.
- (8) Banerjea: Fiscal policy in India.
- (9) Shah: Sixty years of Indian Finance.
- (10) Kydd: Factory Legislation in India.
- (11) Loveday: Indian Famines.
- (12) Dutt: Famines in India.
- (13) Dutt: India under early British Rule.
- (14) Vakil: Financial Developments in Modern India.
- (15) Gadgil: The Industrial Evolution of India.

#### FINAL M. A.

*Paper I.*—Advanced economic theory. Population in India. History of Economic Theories.

*Paper II.*—Joint stock finance. Trade Unions and Labour Problems. Indian labour. Housing of Indian factory labour. Socialism, Syndicalism. Guild Socialism. Profit sharing.

*Paper III.*—Administration in India. Rural economics in India, including agricultural improvement, agricultural credit and co-operation. Local industries. Producers' co-operation. Distributive co-operation.

*Paper IV.*—Essay or a detailed account of a practical economic investigation undertaken by a student. (A course of lectures in statistics should be delivered to help the students in undertaking such work.)

*Paper V.*—*Viva voce* examination.

Books prescribed—

*Paper I*—

- (1) Marshall: Principles of Economics.
- (2) Pigou: Economics of Welfare (2nd Edition)—  
Part I whole.  
Part II, Chapters 1—6, 15 and 19.  
Part IV (1st Edition), Chapters 1—6.  
Part V, Chapters 1—5.
- (3) Pierson: Principles of Economics, Volume I, Chapters 1—6.
- (4) Gide and Rist: History of Economic Doctrines.
- (5) Haney: History of Economic Thought.
- (6) Census Report of 1921.

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*Paper II—*

- (1) S. and B. Webb: *Industrial Democracy*.
- (2) Lloyd: *Trade Unionism*.
- (3) Ramsay MacDonald: *Socialism: Critical and Constructive*.
- (4) Do. *Syndicalism*.
- (5) Cole: *Guild Socialism*.
- (6) Fay: *Co-partnership in Industry*.
- (7) Cooper: *Financing an enterprise*.
- (8) Withers: *Stocks and Shares*.
- (9) Bennet Hurst: *Labour and Housing in Bombay*.

*Paper III—*

- (1) Anderson: *British Administration in India*.
- (2) Baden-Powell: *Land Revenue Administration in British India*.
- (3) Loveday: *History and Economics of Indian Famlnes*.
- (4) Imperial Gazetteer, Volumes III and IV.
- (5) Mukerjee: *The Co-operative Movement in India*.
- (6) Fay: *Co-operation at Home and Abroad*.
- (7) Strickland: *Studies in European Co-operation*.
- (8) Crosthwaite: *Co-operation in the Central Provinces and Berar*.
- (9) Howe: *Demark, a Co-operative Commonwealth*.
- (10) Wadia and Joshi: *Wealth of India*.
- (11) P. C. Basu: *Economic Development of India, Vol. I*.

## B. Sc. EXAMINATION.

Every candidate for the B. Sc. examination shall be examined in—

(1) General English, and one of the following groups:—

- (a) Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry;
- (b) Chemistry, Botany and Zoology.

The scope of the subjects shall be as indicated below:—

## ENGLISH LITERATURE.

There will be two papers same as Papers III and IV for B. A. examination:—

3rd Paper.—An Essay on a subject of general interest.

4th Paper.—Unseen passages from modern books and books for rapid reading.

## MATHEMATICS.

The same as for the B. A. examination.

## PHYSICS.

The examination in Physics will comprise two papers and a practical examination.—Candidates must gain minimum pass marks in the practical examination as well as in the total of the theoretical papers.

The course includes a more extended study of the matter included in the intermediate course and, in addition, the following:—

*Properties of Matter.*—Moments of Inertia; principle of perpendicular axes, and of parallel axes. Elementary problems in rigid dynamics, involving the application of the principle of work for rigid bodies, e.g., compound pendulum, etc., moment of momentum. Elasticity; bulk and rigidity moduli; Young's modulus and its expression in terms of  $k$  and  $n$ . Torsional rigidity; applications to torsion balance and shafts. Flexural rigidity; bending in one plane of bars of simple cross sectional area.

Gravity; experimental methods of determining Law of Gravitation; determination of the mass of the earth; the Cavendish experiment. Surface tension and its determination

Pressure of a gas and its explanation on the kinetic theory; Avagadro's hypothesis; Van der Waal's equation.

*Heat.*—The methods of calorimetry and thermometry. Measurement of the two specific heats of a gas. Variation of specific heat. Vapour pressure; effect of curvature of surface. Triple point. Critical temperature, volume, and pressure. Conduction and diffusion of heat and the determination of constants. Theory of exchanges; methods of measuring radiation. Mechanical equivalent of heat.

Laws of thermodynamics; simple applications. Absolute scale of temperature.

*Light.*—Illumination; photometry. Achromatism in lens system; direct vision spectroscope. Dispersion and spectrum analysis; Doppler's principle. Telescopes and microscopes. Ramsden's and Huygens' eye pieces. The wave theory; simple interference phenomena. Huygens' principle. Explanation of rectilinear propagation, reflection and refraction of light. Simple diffraction phenomena; gratings and wave-length determination. Double refraction in uniaxal crystals and polarisation of light. Plane, circularly and elliptically polarised light. Interference of polarised light. Rotatory polarisation.

*Sound.*—The transmission of energy through material media by wave-motion; speed of propagation of waves of permanent type. Doppler's principle. The vibration of strings, bars, plates and gas columns; resonance. Interference and diffraction

phenomena; application of the equation  $y = a \sin \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} (x - vt)$ .

Analysis of sound; application of Fourier's theorem.

*Magnetism.*—Forces on a magnet in magnetic field. Magnetic potential. Determination of field strength. Magnetic shell; its potential energy in magnetic field. Measurement of the horizontal component of the Earth's magnetic force. Magnetic induction in iron; hysteresis. Ferromagnetism, paramagnetism and diamagnetism. Elementary theory of the magnetic circuit.

*Electricity.*—Gauss's theorem regarding normal induction over a closed surface. Specific inductive capacity. Distribution of energy in electrostatic field: mechanical force on

charged conductors. The dielectric medium; dielectric displacement currents. Electrometers; absolute and quadrant. Atmospheric electricity.

Determination of resistance, electromotive force, and current strength. Theory of Helmholtz and moving-coil galvanometers. Electrolysis and electro-chemical equivalents; accumulators. Thermo-electricity; Peltier and Thomson effects; application of thermo-dynamics; thermo-electric diagrams. Electro-magnetic induction; co-efficients of induction; induction coils. Energy of circuit carrying current when placed in a magnetic field; mechanical force on conductors carrying current; electrical measuring instruments, e.g., ammeter, voltmeter. Discharge of a condenser; electric waves. Theory of units; dimensions of electric and magnetic quantities in electrostatic and electromagnetic units; electromagnetic theory of light; Hertzian waves; wireless telegraphy. Determination of current, resistance, and E. M. F. in absolute measure.

The elementary theory of the dynamo, motor, and transformer. General principles of the application of electricity to lighting, power transmission, telegraphy, telephony, etc. Discharge of electricity through gases; Kathode rays and X-rays; ratio of mass to charge of an electron. Elements of the electron theory, and structure of the atom. Radio-activity.

*Practical.*—In Practical Examination each candidate will be given two experiments to perform, of which one shall be an electrical experiment. The subjoined list of experiments indicates the ground to be covered:—

(1) The Balance—

(i) Sensitivity.

(ii) Calibration of a set of weights.

(2) Friction between a rope and a fixed pulley.

(3) Stress-strain curves; Young's Modulus by—

(i) Searle's apparatus.

(ii) Flexure.

(4) Modulus of Torsion—

(i) Dynamical Method.

(ii) Statical Method.

(5) Moment of Inertia of a fly-wheel, including correction for friction.

(6) Determination of height by Aneroid Barometer.

(7) Determination of Surface Tension by capillary tube.

(8) Velocity of sound by resonance.

(9) Determination of Pitch by Sonometer, or any other method.

- (10) Determination of Refractive Index by the Microscope.
- (11) Focal lengths of concave lenses.
- (12) Magnifying Power of microscopes and telescopes.
- (13) The Spectrometer; determination of refractive indices.
- (14) Determination of wave-length by diffraction grating.
- (15) Newton's Rings.
- (16) Effect of stem exposure on thermometer readings.
- (17) Co-efficient of linear expansion.
- (18) Constant Volume Air Thermometer.
- (19) Constant Pressure Air Thermometer.
- (20) Specific heat of liquids by method of cooling; method of correcting calorimetric observations for radiation.
- (21) Mechanical Equivalent of heat by Puluj's apparatus.
- (22) Determination of  $H$ .
- (23) Calibration of an ammeter.
- (24) Comparison of electromotive forces by potentiometer and ballistic galvanometer.
- (25) Determination of the internal resistance of a battery.
- (26) Determination of the resistance of galvanometers.
- (27) Calibration and comparison of resistances by Carey Foster's method.
- (28) Resistance of a carbon strip.
- (29) Electrical determination of  $J$ .
- (30) Reduction factor of a tangent and Helmholtz galvanometer.
- (31) Determination of the chemical equivalent of copper.
- (32) Comparison of capacities by ballistic galvanometer.

*Books.*—The scope of the examination is roughly indicated by the following text-books:—

Properties of Matter: B. C. McEwen (Longmans, Green & Company). Edser, Wagstaff.

Sound: Capstick; Datta.

Heat: Edser; Draper.

Light: Edser.

Electricity and Magnetism: Hadley.

Practical: Allen and Moore.

The following text-books should also be consulted:—

Electricity and Magnetism: Hutchinson (Volumes I and II).

Practical: Watson; Duff and Ewell; Harrison.

### CHEMISTRY.

The examination in Chemistry will comprise two papers and a practical examination. Candidates must gain minimum



pass-marks in the practical examination as well as pass in the total of the papers in the Science subjects.

The following syllabus is prescribed:—

*Inorganic and General—*

The atomic theory. Kinetic theory of gases. Van der Waal's equations. Determination of atomic and molecular weights. Phases, laws of mass action, reversible equations. Electrolysis, electro-chemical equivalents. Ionic theory of solutions, osmotic pressure, influence of solutes on freezing and boiling points. Analogy between gases and dissolved substances. Avidity of acids and bases. Catalysis. Elementary ideas regarding the variation of physical constants with constitution. Elements of spectrum analysis, thermo-chemistry and crystallography

Periodic Law and the properties of the following elements and their important compounds:—

Helium and the rare gases of the atmosphere to be treated in a general way, Hydrogen, Lithium, Sodium, Potassium, Rubidium, Cesium, Copper, Silver, Gold, Magnesium, Calcium, Strontium, Barium, Radium, Zinc, Cadmium, Mercury, Boron, Aluminium, Thallium, Carbon, Silicon, Tin, Lead, Nitrogen, Phosphorus, Arsenic, Antimony, Bismuth, Oxygen, Sulphur, Selenium, Tellurium, Chromium, Fluorine, Chlorine, Bromine, Iodine, Manganese, Iron, Cobalt, Nickel, and Platinum.

*Organic—*

The paraffins and their simple derivatives, viz., haloid derivatives, alcohols, aldehydes, ketones, monobasic acids and their derivatives.

The ethers; amines; glycols; the dicarboxylic acids and hydroxy acids; glycerine; cyanogen; hydrocyanic acid; urea, the simple carbohydrates.

The unsaturated hydrocarbons and their general properties.

Benzene, toluene and their simple substitution derivatives both in the nucleus and side chain.

Pyridine, Naphthalene and their simple derivatives.

Elementary ideas on stereochemistry.

**PRACTICAL EXAMINATION.**

*Inorganic—*

1. The analysis of mixtures of substances containing not more than four radicals (positive or negative).

2. Simple gravimetric estimations which do not involve separations.

3. The volumetric estimation of alkalis, acids, and alkaline carbonates, estimation of iron with permanganate and bichromate, standardization by means of oxalic acid, iodine and Thio.

4. Simple inorganic preparations.

Organic—

5. Identification and preparation of common organic compounds.

*Students must produce their own note-books, and may use these and any other books of reference.*

Books suggested—

Alex. Smith: General Inorganic Chemistry (Bell & Co.).

J. W. Mellor: Modern Inorganic Chemistry (Longmans, Green & Co.).

Caven and Lander: Systematic Inorganic Chemistry (Blackie & Co.).

Walker: Introduction to Physical Chemistry (Macmillan & Co.).

Senter: Outlines of Physical Chemistry (Methuen & Co.).

M. Perkin: Inorganic Chemical Preparations (Constable & Co.).

Cohen: Organic Chemistry (Macmillan & Co.).

Bruce and Harper: Practical Chemistry (Macmillan & Co.).

George and George: Practical Qualitative Organic (Tutorial Press).

## ZOOLOGY.

The examination will comprise two papers and a practical examination. *Candidates must obtain the minimum pass-marks in the practical examination as well as the total of the theory papers.*

The following syllabus is prescribed:—

The general principles of Biology treated in an elementary manner including the Theory of Evolution with general notions of variation, heredity and adaptation. Recapitulation hypothesis.

The elementary principles of the geographical distribution of animals, general principles of geological distribution with special reference to the following extinct groups:—

Theromomorpha, Sauroptrygia, Ichthyoptrygia, Dinosauria, Pterosauria, Archæorinthes and Neanderthaloid.

Description of animal cell and tissue treated in some detail.

Sexual and a-sexual modes of reproduction, parthenogenesis, alternation of generations, metamorphosis.

The structure, habits and development of the following groups including detailed study of the types given in each :—

### NON-CHORDATA.

Protozoa	... Amœba, Paramœcium, Vorticella, Trypanosoma, Volvox and Malaria Parasite.
Porifera	... Sycon.
Cœlenterata	... Hydra and Obelia.
Platyhelminthes	... Liver-fluke and Tænia.
Nemathelminthes	... Ascaris.
Annulata	... Pheretima, Nereis, and Leech.
Echinodermata	... Starfish.
Arthropoda	... Prawn, Periplaneta, Anopheles, and Scorpion.
Mollusca	... A fresh-water Mussel (Lamellidens or other type) and Ampullaria.

### CHORDATA.

#### A—Acrania—

Hemichords	... Balanoglossus.
Urochorda	... Ciona or any other Ascidian (Rhabdocynthis).
Cephalochorda	... Amphioxus.

#### B—Craniata—

Pisces	... Carcharias or any other Elasmobranch; Murrel or any Teleostean.
Amphibia	... The Frog.
Reptiles	... Lizard (skeleton of Varanus).
Aves	... Columba or Gallus (Gallus domesticus).
Mammalia	... The general characters of Prototheria and Metatheria as illustrated by Echidna and Kangaroo respectively; Lepus or Musk Rat; Canis (skull only).

The outlines of the embryological development of Ciona, Amphioxus, the Frog, Chick, and Rabbit. Amnion and Allantois, Placentation.

The elementary physiology and histology of the various organs of the animal body as illustrated by the Frog and Rabbit.

Paper I shall comprise the Non-Chordata, cell and tissue, the subject of Reproduction and Histology, and the general principles of Evolution.

Paper II shall comprise Chordata, elementary facts about Embryology, Physiology, Geological and Geographical distribution.

#### PRACTICAL COURSE.

Candidates will be required to show a knowledge of simple microscopic technique and to dissect or describe the following animals :—

Amœba, Paramœcium, Trypanosoma, Sycon, Hydra, Obelia, Pheretima, Nereis, Leech, Starfish, Prawn, Cockroach, Scorpion, Unio, Ampullaria, Ciona, Amphioxus, Carcharias, Murrel, the Frog, Lizard, Pigeon, Rabbit or Rat.

Osteology of the Dogfish, Murrel, the Frog, Lizard (veranus), Fowl, Rabbit, Dog (skull only) and Echidna (limb and limb-girdles).

Note-books containing a complete record of laboratory work must be produced at the Practical Examination.

Books recommended—

- (1) Parker and Haswell: Text-book of Zoology, Volumes I and II.
- (2) Wiedersheim and Parker: Comparative Anatomy of Vertebrates.
- (3) Bourne: Comparative Anatomy of Animals, Volumes I and II.
- (4) Parker and Bhatia: Elementary Course of Practical Zoology.
- (5) Dendy: Outlines of Evolutionary Biology.
- (6) Marshall and Hurst: Practical Zoology.
- (7) Thomson: Outlines of Zoology.
- (8) Kingsley: Comparative Anatomy of Vertebrates.
- (9) Marshall: Vertebrate Embryology.
- (10) Thomson: Heredity.

(Lycopodium), Cycadaceae (cycad), Conifereae (Pinus), Graminaceae, Cyperaceae, Palms, Liliceae, Amaryllidaceae, Scitamineae, Orchidaceae, Anonaceae Crucifereae, Capparideae, Malvaceae Rutaceae, Leguminosae, Myrtaceae, Lythracae, Cucurbitaceae, Rubiaceae, Compositae, Apocynaceae, Asclepidaceae, Convolvulaceae, Solanaceae Labiateae, Amarantaceae, Euphorbiaceae.

### PRACTICAL EXAMINATION.

Each candidate must produce a field and laboratory notebook certified by his teachers and a *bona fide* record of actual work done by the candidate. He must also submit 30 herbarium specimens of plants of local occurrence, collected or prepared by him. He must also submit at least ten permanent specimens prepared for the microscope. Both the herbarium specimens and the slides must be certified by the teacher as the *bona fide* work of the candidate.

Students are expected to be familiar with simple microscopic technique. Preparation, identification and drawing of plants mentioned in the foregoing syllabus.

*Referring of plants to their natural orders and their description.* Preparation of at least 30 herbarium specimens of plants of local occurrence, preferably on an ecological basis.

Simple physiological experiments to illustrate the following:—

Diffusion; Root pressure; Transpiration; The necessity of Light and Chlorophyll for assimilation; Assimilation in aquatic plants; Respiration (Normal and Intramolecular); Geotropism; Heliotropism; Hydro-tropism.

Note-books containing a complete record of all practical work done by the candidate must be produced at the Practical Examination.

Paper I will comprise Cryptogamia and Gymnospermia.

Paper II on Phanerogamia, Physiology and Classification.

Books recommended—

(1) Strasburger: Text-book of Botany (English Translation).

(2) Hardy, M. G.: Introduction to Plant Geography.

(3) Darwin, F. and Acton, E. B.: Practical physiology of plants.

## M. Sc. EXAMINATION.

A candidate may offer himself for the M. Sc. examination in any one of the following subjects :—

- (1) Physics.
- (2) Chemistry.
- (3) Zoology.
- (4) Mathematics.
- (5) Botany.

## MATHEMATICS

## (a) PREVIOUS EXAMINATION.

The examination shall consist of four papers as follows :—

(1) *Theory of Equations*.—Cubics and biquadratics; sums of powers of roots; methods of approximation; determinants.

*Differential Equations*.—Ordinary equations of the first order; general linear equations with constant co-efficients; linear equations of second order, including transformation to standard forms and variation of parameters; homogeneous equations and exact equations; elements of integration by series, including Legendre's equation and the simpler properties of Legendre's functions; Riccati's equation; simultaneous differential equations with constant co-efficients; total differential equation; partial differential equations, including standard forms, Lagrange's, Charpit's and Monge's methods and partial linear equations with constant co-efficients.

(2) *Differential Calculus*.—Taylor's Theorem; maxima and minima of functions of two or more variables; multiple points; change of variables; Jacobians.

*Integral Calculus*.—Definite integrals, including  $\beta$  and  $\Gamma$  functions; multiple integrals; volumes and surfaces of solids; use of Fourier's series.

(3) *Pure Geometry*.—Ranges and pencils; cross-ratios, projections, orthogonal and conical; Desargue's theorem; harmonic elementary figures; poles and polars and other simple projective properties of conics; circular points at infinity, reciprocation, Pascal's and Brianchon's theorems.

*Analytical Geometry of three dimensions.*—Planes, straight lines, reduction of general quadratic equation to standard forms; properties of a quadric surface referred to its principal axes.

(4) *Analytical Statics.*—Strings in two dimensions; centres of gravity; virtual work; stability; systems of forces in two or three dimensions.

*Dynamics of a particle in two dimensions.*

#### (b) FINAL EXAMINATION.

The examination shall consist of four papers as follows:—

*Paper I—Analytical Geometry in two dimensions.*—Homogeneous co-ordinates; tangential co-ordinates; families of conics; invariants and co-variants.

*Analytical Geometry in three dimensions.*—Systems of quadrics; surfaces and curves in space.

*Paper II—Modern Analysis.*

Idea of limit and limiting points; the existence theorem; numbers—rational, irrational, algebraic and transcendental; Dedekind's definition of irrational numbers, aggregates, monotonous sequence or aggregates, limit of an aggregate; Cantor's definition of irrational numbers by aggregates, convergence of a sequence or an aggregate, factorization of trigonometrical functions, convergence of infinite series, the necessary and sufficient condition for their existence; absolute and semi-convergence and their properties; uniform convergence and their properties, differentiability and integrability of infinite series; power series; circle of convergence; convergence of infinite products.

Riemann's definition of definite integrals; improper integrals; Cauchy's principal values of improper integrals; infinite integrals and their convergence.

Complex numbers; conformal representation; integration of a regular function; development in power series; Taylor's, Maclaurin's and Laurent's series.

Books which may be consulted—

Fourier's Series and Integrals, by H. S. Carslaw.

Modern Analysis, by Whittaker and Watson.

Cours d'Analyse, Vols. I and II, by Edward Goursat (Engl. translation, Ginn & Co.).

In place of papers III and IV the following alternative courses may be offered:—

The candidates are to choose two subjects either from Group A or Group B.

## APPLIED MATHEMATICS, GROUP B.

*Paper III—Statics, Rigid Dynamics.*

*Statics.*—Attractions and potentials of rods, discs, and spheres, Gauss's, Laplace's and Poisson's theorems.

*Rigid Dynamics* in two and three dimensions, including motion of sphere rolling on a plane, cone or sphere, and the simple gyroscope; Euler's and Lagrange's equations and their applications to simple systems.

And any one of the following as paper IV:—

(1) *Hydrostatics, Hydrodynamics—*

*Hydrostatics.*—Laws of fluid pressure, general conditions of equilibrium in a fluid; uniformly rotating liquid; equilibrium of floating bodies, including metacentric formulæ, equilibrium of gaseous liquids (excluding capillarity and oscillation of floating bodies).

*Hydrodynamics.*—Lagrangian and Eulerian methods, continuity, bounding surface condition, velocity, potential and current function, sources and sinks, motion of circular and elliptic cylinders in two dimensions, motion of a sphere in a liquid; simple waves, vibrations of a string and of air in tubes.

(2) *Spherical Trigonometry.*—*Spherical Trigonometry* including the general properties of spherical triangles.

*Spherical Astronomy.*—*Spherical Astronomy* as far as is necessary for the explanation of simple phenomena.

(3) *Optics and Sound—*

Herman

Heath

*Optics—*

Rayleigh: *Theory of Sound.*

(4) *Harmonic Analysis and Fourier's Series—*

Harmonic Analysis, by Byerly.

Fourier Series, by Carslaw.

The Mathematical theory of—

(5) *Electricity and Magnetism*—Jeans, Thomson and Maxwell.

(6) *Fourier's Series and Conduction of Heat—*

Carslaw: Vols. I and II. (Fourier: Oriental papers may be consulted.)

(7) *Relativity—*

Eddington: *Mathematical Theory of Relativity.*

Consult Bose and Saha's translation of papers of Einstein and Lorentz on Relativity.



## (3) Elasticity—

Love: Theory of Elasticity.

Todhunter and Pearson: History of Elasticity.

## PHYSICS.

## I.—PREVIOUS EXAMINATION.

Candidates for the M. Sc. examination will be required to pass in the written as well as in the practical examination separately.

The subjects of examination are:—

Properties of Matter and Sound, Heat, Electricity and Magnetism.

There will be three papers as follows:—

I.—Properties of Matter and Sound.

II.—Heat.

III.—Electricity and Magnetism.

The scope of the examination is approximately indicated by the following text-books:—

Poynting and Thomson: Properties of Matter.

Edser: General Physics for students.

Preston: Theory of Heat.

Barton: Text-book on Sound.

S. G. Starling: Electricity and Magnetism (up to end including the Electro-magnetic Theory).

Lewis: Text-book of Physical Chemistry, Volume III.

The following may also be consulted:—

Jean: Dynamical Theory of Gases.

Rayleigh: Sound, Volumes I and II.

Helmholtz: Sensations of Tone.

Mellor: Higher Mathematics for students of Physics and Chemistry.

Planck: Thermodynamics (118 pages of Ogg's translation).

D. Owen: Recent Physical Research.

Glazebrook: Dictionary of Applied Physics.

Candidates are also expected to keep abreast of recent developments and to read current literature in scientific periodicals.

*Practical Examination.*

The knowledge of the candidate shall be tested by a practical examination, in which he will be expected to make physical measurements and observations of the more advanced kind. In the examination, he shall be given at least two experiments to perform.

Each candidate shall submit his laboratory note-books containing the record of all his practical work performed during the period of study for the examination.

The following books may be consulted:—

Watson: Practical Physics.

Kohlrausch: Physical Measurement.

Worsnop and Flint: Practical Physics.

Searle: Experimental Elasticity.

## II.—FINAL EXAMINATION.

Candidates will be required to pass in the written as well as in the practical examination separately.

The subjects of examination are:—

I.—Light.

II.—Light.

III.—Electricity and magnetism (including Newtonian Potential Functions).

The scope of the examination is roughly indicated by the following text-books:—

Preston: Theory of Light.

Houston: A Treatise on Light.

Baly: Spectroscopy (last four chapters).

Ewing: Magnetic Induction in iron and other metals.

S. G. Starling: Electricity and Magnetism. (Longmans.)

Pidduck: Electricity and Magnetism.

Crowther: Ions, Electrons, and Ionising Radiations.

The following may be consulted:—

Drude: Optics.

Wood: Physical Optics.

N. R. Campbell: Series of Spectra.

Jeans: Electricity and Magnetism.

Gray: Absolute Measurements.

Andrade: Atomic Structure.

Sommerfeld: Atomic Structure and Spectral Lines.

J. J. Thomson: Conduction of Electricity through gases.

J. J. Thomson: Positive Rays.

Rutherford: Radioactive Transformations.

Bragg: X-Rays and Crystal structure.

Owen: Recent Physical Research.

Aston: Isotopes.

Loring: Atomic Theories.

Bohr: Theory of spectra and Atomic constitution.

Glazebrook: Dictionary of Applied Physics.

Candidates are also expected to keep abreast of recent developments, and to read current literature in scientific periodicals.

### *Practical Examination.*

The same conditions and text-books as in the Previous examination, with the addition of the following:—

Mann: Manual of Advanced Optics.

## CHEMISTRY.

### PREVIOUS EXAMINATION.

*N.B.*—Candidates for the M.Sc. examination will be required to pass in the written as well as in the practical examination separately.

Marks will be allotted as follows:—

Inorganic Paper	...	...	100
Organic	...	...	100
Physical	...	...	100
Record of Practical work	50 }	...	200
Practical Examination	150 }	...	
Total			500

In each paper questions will be set in History.

*Inorganic.*—The elements specified for the B.Sc. course in more detail including their modes of occurrence and chief metallurgical processes. A general knowledge of the less common inorganic compounds and important rare elements.

Standard analytical methods outside the B.Sc. courses, Gas analysis. The use of Lunge's nirometer.

*Organic.*—The B.Sc. course extended so as to include the simpler synthetic dyes, non-benzenoid rings, natural bases, terpenes, sugars, organo-metallic compounds, other compounds containing sulphur; the whole treated in an elementary and representative manner.

The theories of geometrical isomerism, optical activity, steric hindrance.

Preparation and detection of organic compounds. Ultimate (or "elementary") analysis. Quantitative proximate (or "radical") analysis.

*Physical.*—The B. Sc. course extended so as to include the theory and practical methods of determination of vapour density, osmotic pressure, molecular weight, heat of reaction, velocity of reaction, strength of acids.

Electro-analysis and spectroscopy.

The phase rule, equilibrium, the periodic law, surface phenomena.

*Historical.*—Outlines of chemical history from the time of Boyle.

### FINAL EXAMINATION.

*N.B.*—Candidates for the M. Sc. examination will be required to pass in the written as well as in the practical examination separately.

Students who have passed the Previous may present any one of the following branches of Chemistry:—

(1) Inorganic, (2) Organic, (3) Physical, (4) Applied.

Notice must be sent to the Registrar by the 15th August of the branch which the student intends to present at the ensuing examination and in the case of (4) the industry or manufacture to which he is attached.

A student may present a thesis dealing with original work done by him in his selected branch in place of the second paper: he will be liable to any inquiry or examination in the subject-matter of his thesis which the examiners may see fit to impose.

Marks will be allotted in each branch as follows:—

First paper	...	...	75
Second paper or Thesis	...	...	75
Practical	{ Sessions work	...	30
	{ Practical examination	...	70
Total			250

*Inorganic.*—More recent discoveries, methods and theories including an acquaintance with original papers. Reactions at high and low temperatures, examination of minerals, and the practical use of the spectroscope. History of Inorganic Chemistry from the middle of the XIX century.

*Organic.*—More recent discoveries, methods and theories including an acquaintance with original papers.

History of Organic Chemistry from the beginning of the XIX century.

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The practical examination will occupy two days of at least three hours each; the examiners shall have the option, if they deem such a course advisable, to extend the period of examination.

Each candidate must bring at least 30 typical permanent specimens prepared for the microscope certified by his teacher as the *bona fide* production of the candidate. He shall also produce a laboratory note-book certified by his teacher as a faithful record of actual work done by the candidate. The examiner will take into consideration this record of his work and the permanent preparations made by him in assigning marks at the practical examination.

## INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION IN AGRICULTURE.

1. Every candidate will be examined in the following subjects :—

- (1) Agriculture,
- (2) Mathematics and Agricultural Engineering,
- (3) Chemistry,
- (4) Botany,
- (5) English.

2. Candidates must obtain minimum pass marks in the theoretical and practical parts of each science subject.

3. The scope of the subjects shall be as indicated below :—

## AGRICULTURE.

There will be four papers and a practical examination.

## PAPER I.

## AGRICULTURAL GEOLOGY AND CLIMATOLOGY.

*General and Rock Character.*—Geology and its relation to agriculture. The origin of the earth, its present condition. The character of the forces which have been or are active in destruction and formation.

*Common Rock-forming Minerals.*—Chief division of rocks according to the nature of formation. Modes of formation and resultant effects. The common rocks of each class.

*Internal Phenomena.*—Volcanoes, earthquake phenomena, earth movement.

*External.*—Weathering agents and actions, soil formation and its relation to rock; action of rivers and other agents in the process of denudation, transport and deposit. The formation of the surface features of a country.

*Effects on rock arrangement by the above.*—Stratification, conformity, folding, faulting, etc. Geological maps explained.

*Early evidences of Plant and Animal Origin.*

*Elements of Stratigraphical Geology.*—The chief Indian systems and their distribution. The nature of the rocks and the soils obtained and their relation to agricultural practice. Water-supplies.

*Climatology.*—The atmosphere, its nature and composition. The barometer and barometric pressure; winds, causes and effects. Monsoons, cyclones and anti-cyclones; rainfall causes, influence of geographical conditions. Influence on climate and cropping. Humidity and its measurements. Temperature. Weather charts, significance and translation. General effects of above factors on season, climate and agricultural crop production.

#### FOUNDATIONS OF AGRONOMY.

*Soils and Sub-soils.*—The principal physical constituents and their properties. Differences between soils and sub-soils. Variations in the proportions of constituents in different soils. Mechanical analysis. The chief soils of the province, distribution, characters and methods of classification.

*Plant Life.*—The essential parts of the plant and their functions; the requirements of the plant in order to permit of germination and growth.

*Influence of the Soil on Plant Growth.*—Soil, air and moisture. The structure and texture of soils, air spaces. Soil moisture, its importance, sources, characteristics and movements. The influence of structure and texture on porosity, retention, water capacity and movements.

*Source of Plant Food.*—Substances which the plant requires. Substances which from a farmer's outlook are most important. Nature of the food supplies. Availability, conditions which tend to promote this.

*Soil Temperature.*—The importance of adequate temperature as illustrated by common crops. Common factor which affects the temperature of a farm soil.

*Root Growth and Development.*—The importance of these in the plant welfare. Influence of the soil. Types of rooting, effects.

*Soil from a Farmer's Aspects.*—A résumé of the above and their bearing on general farming practice.

*Tillage General.*—The effect of such processes as the farmer uses—ploughing, harrowing, rolling in altering the structure and texture of his soil and thus affecting the behaviour of the soil on the plant. The objects of tillage, difficulties. Perennial weeds, common forms, eradication. Points to be sought in general tillage and the processes employed under varying conditions of soil and climate. Tillage in the Central Provinces and Berar.

*Ploughs and Ploughing.*—Objects, methods, Indian and introduced, conditions. Proper handling and lay-out; effects of deep and shallow ploughing, when to employ these. Ploughs of

of the common farm weeds; conditions which encourage their presence.

*Harvesting and the Threshing Floor.*—Indian and modern implements, construction, action, method of working, adjustment, care. Advantage and disadvantages. Processes illustrated by crops.

A study of the common staple crops as grown on the College farm and used in the work referred to above—Cotton, juari, tur, sann, wheat, linseed, gram.

#### FIELD AND GARDEN CROPS.

*Common Field Seed Crops.*—Cereals—juar, bajra, paddy, maize, kodon, kutki, wheat, oats.

*Pulses.*—Tur, mung, urid, moth, kulthi, peas, gram, lakh, masur.

*Fibres.*—Cotton, sann, ambadi.

*Oil-seeds.*—Til, groundnut, castor, linseed, safflower, ramitilli, mustard, rape.

Lectures will cover types of each, where grown, general methods of cultivation, with special reference to improvements which are possible, either general and special in the methods of tillage and manuring employed, results obtained of definite character in the Central Provinces and elsewhere; harvest, storing and treatment. As far as possible special attention will be given to cost accounting in the comparison of the different methods found in practice.

*Fodder Crops.*—Grasses, some of the better known types, types of grass land. Methods to improve grass land.

Principal fodder crops; maize, sorghum, oats, peas, berseem, lucerne. Practical and special features of their growth and harvest.

Methods of securing and using fodder crops; soiling and its arrangements; silos and silage; hay and dry fodder and its making.

Machinery associated with harvest and preparation.

*Garden Crops.*—Sugarcane, ginger, turmeric, chillies, cucurbits, sweet-potato, tobacco, onion, cold weather garden crops. Fruit trees, orange, mango, plantain.

General management of garden areas, lay-out, protection, varieties of the above crops, methods of cultivation, local and improved manuring, securing and subsequent treatment.

*Irrigation.*—The need of water and factors which affect plant demand. When tillage may place or reduce this. Dry farming and its application, object, advantages and defects of irrigation, methods of applying water; frequency and duty.



## PAPER II.

## ANIMAL HUSBANDRY.

*Stock Farming, Breeding.*—Objects, principles, practice; effects of environment and climate. Types of breeding, effect of sire, choice of sires and cows. Mating, care of males, females and young stock; raising stock; castration; judging breeding and work animals. Herd management, housing, etc., costs.

*Indian Breeds—Cattle.*—Important breeds of India and Central Provinces; features and commercial points.

*Buffaloes.*—Breeds, defects and merits.

*Sheep and Goats.*—Some common breeds. Improvements.

*Feeding and Management.*—Principles and practice of animal nutrition. Food requirements, digestibility. Classes of food, value as regards maintenance and various forms of production, preparation of food for use. Fodders, obtaining the best results, points of loss, remedies. Concentrated foods, selection and uses. Compounding of ration for various purposes, different methods. Water supplies. General care and management of work stock.

*Dairy Farming.*—Points of good milch animals; effects of age, season, etc. Management and practical feeding. Care of cows and sheds. Raising and feeding young stock. Milk, nature, composition, comparative values from different sources. Cause of variation in quantity and quality; conditions pertaining to wholesome milk production. Methods of milking. Care of dairy.

Treatments given to milk before issue. Marketing. Cream separation and separators. Production of butter, ghee, and cheese. Factors affecting quality and output. Dairy utensils, character, steps to effect cleanliness. Dairy machinery. Boilers and refrigeration plant. Dairy records, their value and maintenance. The establishment of a dairy business. Capital, estimates, stock and conditions affecting the choice of line.

*Sheep and Goats.*—Care, management and feeding.

## PAPER III.

## FARM ACCOUNTS AND RECORDS.

Common records, their value, the need for accuracy, suitable forms. Selection of necessary records. Accounts and how to keep them. The requirements of the small farm. The business books of a large farm. Cheques, notes and other forms of payment.

## PAPER IV.

## ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY.

*External Anatomy* of ox, buffalo, sheep and goat. The names of the different parts of an animal and the functions of the same.

*Internal Anatomy.*—(a) The skeleton, names and recognition of the principal bones and joints of the body and effect on conformation of above animals. The structure of bone. The types of joints.

(b) The teeth, variation with species and age.

(c) The structure and nature of muscle. A sketch of the muscular system and its functions and knowledge of position of leading muscles of the body.

(d) The position, shape and functions of the important internal organs.

*Blood Circulation.*—Structure and functions of heart, arteries, veins and capillaries.

*Blood.*—Its constituents, composition, functions, clotting and manner of flow.

*Digestion.*—Organs connected with same, the function of each structure in brief. Digestive fluids, their sources and uses.

*Respiration.*—The lungs, nature processes of respiration, causes, effect, etc.

*Nervous System.*—Brief description of system as a whole, brain, spinal cord, nerves, sensory and motor, reflex action.

*Lymphatic System.*—Its functions, position of chief lymphatic vessels and glands.

*Excretion.*—Urino-genital system, nature and uses. Skin, sweat glands and their uses. Hair and horn, nature and origin.

*Milk Secretion.*—The udder, its nature, structure and process of secretion.

## PRACTICAL (AGRICULTURE).

Students will be given ample opportunity to acquire practical proficiency and must show a sound practical knowledge in and ability to use the common implements, Indian and introduced as found on the farm, and to do efficient farm work. Practical instruction will consist of lessons arranged to emphasize subject-matter dealt with in class together with training in manual efficiency.

There will be practical instruction in the construction and handling of the commoner forms of modern farm implements and power machinery.

A student will be expected to be acquainted with the construction of all the commoner implements and to be able to adjust and use them. He will also have to be able to perform satisfactorily straight ploughing, sowing, bakharing, weeding, thinning, harvesting and show his ability to yoke and manage bullocks.

The students will manage a small arable farm of about 12 acres laid out on the lines of a large business and cropped with regard to market and subsidiary farm conditions. The area will be worked on business lines, certain assistance being given by the landlord and the labour provided by the students. Opportunity will be given for the use of modern implements and experience in improved methods of crop production.

The students will also work on a small irrigated area, studying different garden crops, methods of cultivation, irrigation and manures. They will also be given practical instruction in animal husbandry, feeding and care of stock and dairying.

Examination will be directed to the above and will also include a *viva voce* on matters of practical character dealt with in the above course and taught in the course of practical training and demonstration. Students must maintain an accurate diary of all work seen and done and cultivation sheets of their farm. They are expected to be able to perform any farm operation, manual or aided by power, efficiently, whether related to dry or irrigated crops or stock, and the simpler operations in the practical working of the dairy.

## MATHEMATICS AND AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING.

There will be two papers and a practical examination.

### PAPER I.

#### MATHEMATICS, GENERAL.

*Approximation in Measurement.*—Accuracy in detail dependent on nature of problem and amounts involved. Methods of approximation, multiplication and division, decimals; application in percentages, trade discount and simple interest.

*Metric System* compared with other units, application to linear and other dimensions.

*Review of equations.*—Simple, simultaneous and quadratic, and application in agricultural examples. Exponents.

*Graphic representations.*—Arithmetic and algebraic. Drawing to scale; rectangular co-ordinates of a point in a plane, plotting points, statistical data; other graphic methods; distance between two points; ratio of division, point of division; locus of a point in a fixed plane; locus of an equation symmetry, points of intersection, straight line parallel to an axis, straight line through origin, proportional quantities; slope of a straight line, equation of a line through two points.

*Logarithms.*—Definitions and preliminary notions, properties; computation of common logs; characteristic and mantissa. Tables of logs, use of tables, interpolation, reverse reading of the tables, computations by logs; the slide rule.

*Mensuration.*—Areas of triangles, rectangles, parallelograms, trapezoids, circles, rings, segments; relation of radius, arc, circumference of circle, area of ellipse; irregular areas. Volumes, triangular prisms, rectangular and cube pyramids, parallel-pipeds, cylinders, cones and frustrum, barrel, silo, prismoids. Application in practical working, stacks, manure pits, excavations, etc. For a course of this kind a knowledge of formula and ability to work thereby is more important than proofs.

*Trigonometry.*—Introduction, definition of trigonometric functions, function of complementary angles, functions of  $30^\circ$ ,  $45^\circ$ ,  $60^\circ$ , eight fundamental relations; right-angled triangles, solution of right-angled triangles, angles of elevation and depression; solution of oblique triangles, laws of sines, cosines and tangents; methods of computation.

*Arithmetic and Geometric Progressions*, arithmetic and geometric means; averages, different kinds, application; mixtures, mixing fertilizers, concrete, etc.

*Compound Interest.*—Annuities; depreciation, sinking funds, capitalization.

*Statics.*—Mass, force, unit of force, graphical representation, composition of forces, parallelogram of force, rectangular components, triangles of forces, simple crane, polygon of forces, resultant of parallel forces, moment of forces; simple machines, systems of pulleys, screw, wedge, etc., equilibrium.

*Dynamics.*—Motion, velocity, acceleration, laws of motion, momentum, force, work, power, energy, friction.

## AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING.

*Applied Mechanics with special reference to Agricultural Machinery.*

*Power on the Farm.*—Prime movers, human power; bullock power and its methods of application; wind mills, modern

types; conditions of use; water, water wheels, turbines and ram, nature, method of working and application; steam, the boiler, parts, functions, care and management; utilization of steam, relation of heat to work; the simple steam engine, manner of operation, efficiency, horse power; oil engines, principles of four-stroke engines; fuel, methods of ignition, vaporization, lubrication, cooling, governing, parts and their functions, use in practice and care; the two-stroke engine; engine efficiency and horse power; comparison between different prime movers.

*Transmission of Power.*—Shafting and pulleys, belting, correlation of pulleys and engine speed; gears and gearing, different forms and their uses as found on farm machines; velocity ratios; other means of transmitting power.

*Power-driven Machinery.*—Studies of drills, reapers, threshers, fodder cutters, winnowers, gins, diagrammatic studies of mechanism and its relation to the work done.

The majority of this applied part will have been taken in the course of agricultural practical study in the time given to learning the details of farm machinery, which starts with the arrival of the student in his first year. It is placed here towards the close of the second year of Mathematics, so that the subject, as so far studied, can be revised, amplified and correlated with the more theoretical part of this section in a series of class room lessons.

## PAPER II.

### SURVEY AND LEVELLING.

*Scales.* Survey instruments and their uses—chain, prismatic compass, sextant, plane table, etc. Methods applied in chain-survey, signs relating to different objects, problems associated with obstacles. Survey by triangulation, use of chain, prismatic compass; traversing, closed and open traverse; calculation of areas; use of tale ann acre comb. The sextant and its uses.

*Levels and their use in practice.* Plotting work. Scale section. Practice in grading farm roads; ditches; laying out under-drains and field levelling.

All practical work must be neatly recorded in note-books, which will be checked by the lecturer and countersigned by the Principal and open to examiners' use, if required.

## CHEMISTRY.

There will be two papers and a practical examination.

## PAPER I.

*Matter and energy.*—Physical and chemical change, elements, compounds and mixtures.

*Air* a mixture of oxygen and nitrogen, other constituents, solubility, a typical gas, properties of gases, Boyle's Law, Charles' Law.

*Oxygen.*—Combustion, respiration, oxydation and distillation, oxides, peroxide, preparation of oxygen, ozone.

*Nitrogen.*—Occurrence, properties and preparation.

*Water.*—Natural waters, impurities, filtration, distillation, physical properties, solvent action, crystallization, drinking waters, chemical composition.

*Hydrogen.*—Physical and chemical properties.

Laws of chemical combination, determination of equivalent weights, atoms, molecules, atomic and molecular weights, vapour density, the atomic theory, Avogadro's hypothesis, combination of gases by volume.

Valency, relation between equivalent and atomic weights, determination of atomic weights, Dulong and Petit's Law, vapour pressure, diffusion.

Chemical symbols, formulæ and equations, simple calculations. Properties of acids and bases, salts, monobasic and dibasic acids; normal, neutral, acid and basic salts, electrolysis and ionic dissociation.

## PAPER II.

*Common salt.*—Occurrence, uses, physical properties, hydrogen chloride, Avogadro's hypothesis; chlorine, bleaching, bleaching powder, other halogens; sodium, sodium salts.

*Limestone.*—Chalk, limestone and marble, occurrence, formation, lime-burning, quicklime, slaked lime, mortar, Portland cement, calcium salts, carbide, carbon dioxide, hardness of water, commercial carbon dioxide ventilation.

*Sulphur.*—Occurrence, physical properties, varieties, sulphur dioxide, sulphurous acid, sulphites, sulphur trioxide, sulphuric acid, sulphates, hydrogen sulphide, allotropy.

*Potassium.*—Wood ashes, potassium carbonate, potassium salts.

*Phosphorus.*—Bone ash, calcium phosphate, phosphorus, phosphorus pentoxide, phosphoric acid, superphosphate, other oxides and hydroxides of phosphorus, oxyacids.

*Sand, clay, etc.*—Nature of sand and clay, silica, water glass, dialysis, colloids, osmosis, silicic acids, silicates, kaolin, plastic clay, bricks and pottery, glass, hydrogen fluoride, action on silicates, boron, borax.

*Organic matter.*—Wood charcoal, bone charcoal, coal, coke, coal gas, gas tar, carbon, graphite, diamond, carbon monoxide, ammonia and its salts, putrefaction, nitrification, composts, nitrates, fixation of atmospheric nitrogen, nitric acid, oxides of nitrogen.

The following metals and their compounds treated briefly:—alkali and alkaline earth metals, aluminium, iron, manganese, chromium, zinc, copper, lead, mercury, silver, gold, platinum, arsenic, antimony, tin, alloys, amalgams.

A brief outline of the periodic law.

### PRACTICAL WORK.

*Students will be examined in Practical Chemistry.*

Students are expected to perform the following experiments in the laboratory. An account of each experiment must be written by the student in a special note-book, which will be liable to examination by the University inspectors and examiners. This note-book should be kept in the charge of the laboratory instructor and each account of an experiment should be signed by him.

The practical course is as follows:—

- (1) Preparation and purification of simple salts.
- (2) Preparation of gases.
- (3) Qualitative analysis of simple salts.
- (4) Preparation of standard acid and alkali.
- (5) Simple gravimetric and volumetric estimations, such as estimation of alkali, acids and alkaline carbonates by titration, gravimetric estimation of calcium, iron, sulphates and chlorides, determination of equivalents.

### BOTANY.

There will be two papers and a practical examination.

#### PAPER I.

##### MORPHOLOGY OF PLANTS.

*Seeds.*—Structure, germination, distribution, food store of economic value.

*Roots.*—Development of root systems; effect of environment upon character of root system, modifications of roots and root

hairs; effect of external factor upon development of a root hair, length of life of roots.

*Shoot.*—Development of shoot system; buds, classification of buds; bud variation; general characteristics of stems, modification of stems.

*Leaf.*—Development of leaves, parts of a leaf, kinds of leaves, arrangements of leaves in a bud.

*Flower.*—Parts of a representative flower, development of parts of a flower, pollination, fertilisation; placentation; arrangement and symmetry and number of floral parts and variations of these. Inflorescence; fruit; development of the fruit, variation of fruits.

## PAPER II.

### ANATOMY AND CYTOLOGY OF PLANTS.

*Cell.*—The plant cell and its structure, cell division.

The internal structure of normal roots, stems, leaves, and their fruits. Tissues; meristematic, tegumentary, mechanical, absorbing, photosynthetic, conducting, storage, ventilating, secretory, excretory, motor, sensory. Growth in thickness of stems.

### CLASSIFICATION OF PLANTS.

Principles underlying modern classification.

Detailed study of the habits of plants, roots, stems, flowers, opening of flowers, pollination, fruits, seed and germination of—

- (i) Gramineæ
- (ii) Liliaceæ
- (iii) Scitamineæ
- (iv) Euporbiaceæ
- (v) Cruciferae
- (vi) Linaceæ
- (vii) Rutaceæ
- (viii) Malvaceæ
- (ix) Umbelliferae
- (x) Scrophulariaceæ
- (xi) Convolvulaceæ
- (xii) Solanaceæ
- (xiii) Cucurbitaceæ
- (xiv) Compositæ
- (xv) Leguminosæ

with special reference to plants of agricultural and economic value.



## PRACTICAL EXAMINATION.

The dissection, examination and preparation for the microscope of any plant structure mentioned in the foregoing syllabus. The candidates must be able to refer to their proper systematic position of plants or parts of plants belonging to any of the groups specified above.

## ENGLISH.

*General English.*—Ability to deal with unseen passages and write an essay on a subject of general interest. .

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## EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF AGRICULTURE.

1. Every candidate shall be examined in :—

(1) Agriculture,

(2) Chemistry,

(3) Agricultural Botany and Plant Pathology.

2. Candidates must obtain minimum pass marks in the theoretical and practical parts of each science subject.

3. The scope of the subject shall be as indicated below :—

### GENERAL AGRICULTURE.

#### PAPER I.

##### SPECIAL STUDIES IN GENERAL AGRICULTURE.

Soil. Science in relation to tillage and manuring. Bacterial relation to agricultural practice. Modern tillage and manuring practice.

Agricultural field experiments and experimental farms.

India as an agricultural producer, the growth and development of Indian trade in the principal staples. Rival agricultural producers.

#### *Discussions.*

There will be weekly discussion classes in which subjects dealing with land improvement, advanced crop cultivation and improvements, tillage manuring, feeding, animal husbandry and tillage manuring, feeding, animal husbandry and dairying and other matters of agricultural importance will be dealt with, thus providing for the revision and extension of earlier acquired knowledge, supported by a better knowledge of the Sciences.

#### PAPER II.

##### AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS AND FARM MANAGEMENT.

The scope and importance of the subject. The general development of economic theories in relation to industry. The impossibility of direct application of these to Agriculture. The need for investigation. The importance of determining the most efficient way of equipping labour with capital goods

and controlling these by effective management in the production of agricultural commodities.

The growth of the problem of Agricultural Economics. Early steps in agricultural development, the co-relation of agricultural development with the increase of population and the advance of civilization.

Early phases of agricultural progress as illustrated in India and outside it. Land hunger and its effects. The opening up of communications and its effect. Altered outlook on farming. The change from the self-sufficing to the business farm. Difficulties arising where the type was established and population concentration heavy. Indian conditions as affected and created by these changes. Value and wealth.

Economics—a study of production, utilization and division of wealth.

### CONSUMPTION.

The importance of rational consumption and its effect on production. Economic laws associated with consumption. The power of wealth. The relation of consumption to agricultural production. Waste in consumption. Control and alteration of consumption. Use and misuse of farm incomes.

### PRODUCTION.

#### *Land and allied agencies.*

*Land and other natural agencies.*—Characters, factors which limit production and make land more or less valuable. Influence of advancing knowledge, technical and scientific, in altering the value of land. Conservation of natural resources. Land ownership, origin, effects. The relative interests and responsibilities of the State, the landlord and the tenant. Economic holdings, size of farms.

#### *The management of land on the farm.*

*Irrigation.*—The effects of the State, progress of irrigation in India and Central Provinces. Water supplies, tanks, canals. The owner or tenant, wells, choice of site, construction costs. Methods of raising water, forms of powers and lift, capacities and condition of use. Irrigated farming, water distribution, preparation and lay-out of land, methods of supplying water.

*Drainage.*—Reasons, advantages, conditions when essential and desirable. Open and under-drainage, comparison, practical considerations. Open drain construction and management, under-drains, materials, lay-out and carrying out of work. Costs.

*Alkaline lands.*—Causes, methods of improvements.

*Erosion.*—Damage done, control of water flow and soil losses, methods and procedure.

*Farm roads, fences and field lay-out.*—Lay-out of roads, types and construction, fences, value, types, erection, care and upkeep. Principles affecting size and shape of fields. Application on new and established farms.

#### HUMAN EFFORT AS A FACTOR OF PRODUCTION.

*Labour.*—Its nature, classes and varying efficiency. Labour of the small farmer, factors affecting his efficiency, changes taking place in the availability of this, labour waste.

*Hired labour.* Indian labour conditions and the changes in the last 20 years. The demand for labour in other spheres; influence on farming and farming methods. Agricultural wages and their development. Factors which affect the efficiency of labour and the waste of human effort.

*The management of labour on the farm.*—Types of labour, labour payment and control, the influence of management, cropping schemes, weekly and daily programmes on the control of waste. Increasing the efficiency of labour.

#### AGRICULTURAL CAPITAL, CAPITAL GOODS.

Capital and its relation to production. Capital distribution in business. Division of agricultural capital. Economic concept of capital. Capital goods as related to capital. The significance, necessity and means of increasing the efficiency of capital goods, depreciation and its reduction. The importance of machinery in farming, the duty of a machine and its bearing on its right to be among the equipment. The relation of profits to capital.

*The management of Capital Goods on the farms.*—Farm buildings. Factors governing site, size, character, internal arrangements. Forms of farmstead, care, upkeep and management.

*Farm dead-stock.* Purchase, care, outfit under different conditions.

*Farm live-stock.* Purchase, care and management of work stock, methods of reducing cost.

#### THE ORGANIZATION OF AGRICULTURAL ENTERPRISE.

The functions of the organizer. Law of diminishing returns, relation of capital goods and labour and of these to management. Farm organization, financial, physical and business. Choice of the line of business and location, farming types.

Specialization and diversification of enterprise. Intensity, factors of production. Cropping schemes, arrangements for rotation, tillage and manuring. Money crops. Crop production and animal husbandry. Labour control, prevention of waste, working schemes. Units of agricultural production, family farms, corporation, co-operation. Advantages and failings of each. The economic failings of the small and divided farm. Capital outlay and distribution in different types of farm enterprise.

financial position. Methods by which loans can be secured in other countries. Means of lowering the cost of borrowing. Government loans, conditions and limits. Modern joint stock banking, its development. Self-help, co-operative credit. German development, etc., growth in India. A moral and financial aspect. Co-operative societies in India, unlimited and limited liability, conditions affecting desirability. Share capital, value and objection. The necessity of creating agricultural capital. The organization of rural societies, links with the banks, provincial banks and other aids. Central Provinces development. Co-operative sale and co-operative purchase.

#### WAGES.

The nature and the rate of wages. The labourer and his share of wealth. Influence of supply and demand. Labour a commodity with a difference. Seasonal demand and its effect. Customary, normal and real wages. The labourer's increasing strength of position. Agricultural wages, values and methods. Correct and incorrect use of increased wages. Dangers of high wages. Position of the employer.

#### PROFITS.

The balance left after rent, with taxes, interest and wages are met. The rewards of management. The nature and sources of profits, the claims of management. Profits in Indian farming. The difficulty of assessing pure profits.

### PAPER III.

#### AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING.

*Advanced studies in agricultural machinery and its construction and management.*

*Modern farm tractors.*—Variations in design and general construction, engines, cooling and lubrication, fuel and carburettors, ignition, the magneto, gears and transmission, management, care and adjustment for work; handling with outfits in the field, yard work and management. Implements used with tractors.

*Elementary building construction as required on the farm.*

*Materials, types, characters, strength and preparation.*

*Elementary building.*—Choice of site, suitability of different subsoils for foundation, laying out foundation plans, common difficulties and treatment.

*Plinth and floorings.*

*Masonry.*—Brick work, stone work, construction of walls, arches, etc. Lime and cement plastering, white washing.

*Superstructure.*—Doors, windows, roofs, construction, simple timber trusses, roof timbers and types of roof.

*Drawing and estimating,* simple orthographic projections, plan, elevation and section of simple farm building, ability to read plans, simple estimates.

#### PAPER IV.

##### VETERINARY SCIENCE.

The object of this course is to give the student a serviceable and practical knowledge suited to dealing with the commoner complaints and injuries of farm animals and sufficient acquaintance with the more dangerous epidemic diseases to enable him to recognize their appearance and to take the necessary precautionary steps. Special attention is to be given to injuries in work stock and the common complaints of the dairy animal.

*Hygiene.*—Sanitation of farm buildings, location, ventilation, water, food and cleanliness.

*Materia Medica.*—The names, action, uses and medicinal dose of the commoner English and country medicines. The making of infusions, decoctions, etc.

*Toxicology.*—The common poisonous plants and poisons. Actions, symptoms and antidotes.

*Medicine.*—General signs of sickness and health. Causes, diagnostic symptoms and treatment of simple complaints in cattle, cows and sheep, viz., burns, catarrh, choking, constipation, diarrhoea, fever, colic, foot rot, husks, impaction of rumen and amasum, indigestion, mammitis; parturient fever, rot, magge, magot and fly attack.

The symptoms, methods of prevention and control of the more serious epidemic diseases, tuberculosis, rinderpest, foot-and-mouth disease, anthrax, plueuro-pneumonia, black quarter, liver fluke. Contagious abortion and hæmorrhagic septicæmia.

*Simple Surgery.*—Treatment of contusions, wounds, sores, lameness and sprains. Effect and correct time of the application of lotions, linaments, ointments, bandaging, fomentations and blistering. Methods of castration and dehorning. Normal parturition, abnormal forms. Treatment in simple cases.

*Parasites* affecting the ox, buffalo and sheep. Prevention and cure of the most common.

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PRACTICAL.

The third year will be given a series of controlled practices associated with farm management and crop and animal control. They will also carry out certain field experimental work and report thereon.

The fourth year, in addition to training in farm management and labour control, will be given work in the nature of individual and original agricultural investigation, on which each will provide a paper by the time of examination. Both years will receive extended practical instruction in machinery, oil engines and tractors, and in building construction.

Diagnosis of ailments, causes and treatment, practice in throwing animals.

Application of bandages, splints, linaments, blistering, etc.

Taking of pulse, respiration and temperature.

Making up of simple prescription and the methods of giving medicines.

Handling of animals, means of restraint, throwing and slinging. Demonstrations in surgery. Suturing, dressing wounds, castration, etc.

Each student must keep a book recording all cases, his own diagnosis, the correct one, treatment given and result and an account of any demonstration cases which he has witnessed. This book will be signed by the Veterinary Assistant who is responsible for checking it at intervals and countersigned by the Principal and submitted to the examiner, if required.

Each student will attend three whole working days at hospital during the year, and act as an ordinary junior assistant in such cases as are attended to.

## ORGANIC AND AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY.

## PAPER I.

## ORGANIC.

A short descriptive course of Organic Chemistry will be taught on the following lines:—

The general composition, physical properties and general classification of the carbon compounds.

The paraffins and their derivatives, Marsh gas, crude petroleum and its products, hydrocarbons, substitution products, alcohols, aldehydes, acids, unsaturated compounds, ethers, polyhydric alcohols, fats and oils, soaps, waxes, isomerism,



carbohydrates, optical activity, fermentation, dibasic acids, hydroxy acids, nitrogenous compounds, cyanides, urea, amines, amides, albuminoids, proteins and amino acids, glucosides, indigo.

Benzene, toluene and their simple derivatives, essential oils, alkaloids treated in an elementary manner, tannins, plant pigments.

## PAPER II.

### AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY.

*History treated in a brief manner.*

*The Soil.*—Origin of soils, weathering, composition of rock minerals and their weathered products, soil conditions affecting plant growth, the composition of the soil, mineral constituents, physical properties of the particles, texture, pore space, effects of tillage operations, chemical composition, soil reaction, sourness of soils, the soil solution, organic matter in soils, colloidal properties of soil, absorption, retention of manures, action of dilute acids on soil, flocculation, deflocculation.

Methods of sampling soils, mechanical analysis and interpretation of results.

Chemical analysis of soils, interpretation of results. Dormant and available plant food, analysis of the soil by means of the plant, available phosphoric acid and potash, analysis of typical Indian soils, composition of drainage waters.

The carbon and nitrogen cycles in the soil.

Causes of fertility and sterility of soils, drought, water-logging, presence of injurious salts.

The biology of the soils, partial sterilisation. Fertilizers, organic and mineral. Interpretation of analysis.

*The Plant.*—Proximate and ultimate constituents of plants. Chemical composition of seeds and stems of crops. Assimilation of food, its products and their transformation. Chemical changes during germination, growth and ripening. Methods of analysis.

*Agricultural Animals.*—The chief constituents of the animal body. Relative value of food constituents to repair loss. Composition and nutritive value of feeding stuffs, methods of expressing relative value of foodstuffs. Adaptation of food to requirements of animals under different conditions of life. Relation of food to manure.

*The Dairy.*—Constituents of milk and their relative amounts. Factors affecting composition of cream, butter and cheese. Changes in dairy products due to fermentation.

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. PRACTICAL WORK.

*Students will be examined in Practical Chemistry.*

Students are expected to perform the following experiments in the laboratory. An account of each experiment must be written by the student in a special note-book, which will be liable to examination by the University inspectors and examiners. This note-book should be kept in the charge of the laboratory instructor and each account of an experiment should be signed by him.

The practical course is as follows:—

Testing for C.H.O.N.S. in organic bodies.

Recognition of carbohydrates, proteids, glucosides, alcohols, aldehydes.

Estimation of nitrogen, ammonia, nitrate, phosphoric acid, potash.

Estimation of sugars by reduction and by saccharimeter. Fermentation.

*Oils.*—Vegetable and mineral, chief characteristics. Saponification, iodine value, etc. Distillation of essential oils. Tests for enzymes.

*Albumenoids.*—Preparation and properties of wheat gluten, egg, albumen, milk casein.

Mechanical analysis of soils by the sedimentation method, effect of puddling on soils. Chemical analysis of soils.

Analysis of typical manures.

*Feeding stuffs.*—Proof of the presence of the chief constituents.

*Milk.*—Use of lactometer and proof of the presence of chief constituents.

*Bacteriology.*—Experiments to illustrate nitrification, nitrogen fixation, counting bacteria in soils, air and milk.

*Changes during germination.*—Tests for carbohydrates in leaves.

BOTANY AND APPLIED BOTANY.

PHYSIOLOGY OF PLANTS.

*Nutrition.*—The food of plants and its absorption. Osmosis, root pressure, photosyntheses. Translocation and storage of foods, transpiration and guttation.

*Growth.*—Conditions influencing growth; growing regions in plants. Metabolism; the cycle of plant energy, respiration, enzymes and the digestion of reserve foods.

*Response.*—Geotropism, heliotropism, chemotropism, hydrotropism, haptotropism, traumatropism.

*Reproduction.*—Vegetation reproduction by tubers, bulbils, bulbs, corms and suckers. Reproduction by gametes, the process of fertilization and the development of the zygote, self and cross fertilization. The main horticultural operations.

*Propagation.*—Grafting, budding, layering, hybridizing, pruning, transplanting, protection and care of plants. A study of the fruits of the province and the cultivation of the chief fruit crops.

*Seed testing.*—Identification of the seeds of crops and of common weeds.

*Ecology* of plants, as shown by the distribution and characters of crops and of common weeds. The vegetation of areas with special conditions, such as areas of heavy rainfall, areas of drought, shallow soils, water-logged soils, areas adjacent to forests, etc.

#### PLANT BREEDING.

*Variations.*—Fluctuating variations and mutations, theory of natural selection. DeVries mutation theory. Pure line theory.

*Hybridization.*—Theory and practice. The work of Mendel and his followers. Selection theory and practice. Pure line culture, plant genetics, mode of reproduction in relation to plant breeding. Special crops, the breeding of cereals, pulses, fibre plants, fruit trees, vegetables and other plants of economic value.

*Technique.*—Methods of starting pure cultures. Study of pollination methods controlling pollination, crossing. Technique of harvesting, threshing, preserving of seeds of plants. Selection within a pure line.

#### PRACTICAL EXAMINATION.

Candidates must be prepared to demonstrate a working knowledge of the methods, apparatus and instruments used in plant breeding, horticulture and physiology. To identify the common weeds of agricultural fields, especially of the Central Provinces and to identify the seeds of crops and common weeds usually found as mixtures in commercial samples of seeds of economic value.

Every candidate must keep a record of his observations in his laboratory journal and write therein a report of each exercise performed. The journal must be duly certified by his teacher and must be produced at the practical examination.

## PLANT PATHOLOGY.

### ENTOMOLOGY.

Brief account of the principal phyla of the animal kingdom to show the position of insects among animals.

Distinction between insects and other allied forms, classification of insects in the orders and important families of economic interest with the distinction as regards mouth parts, differences in life histories, habits, etc.

Elementary external and internal anatomy of insects. Cockroach as type.

General facts about bionomics of insects, causes favourable and unfavourable to the outbreak of pests, natural check, etc.

Preventive and remedial measures against pests (agricultural, mechanical, insecticidal and special).

Crop pests of the province.

Animal pests other than insects.

Insects in relation to man and domestic animals.

Insects of stored products and household insects.

Useful insects such as silk worms, bees, lac insects, etc.

### PRACTICAL WORK.

The candidates will be required to present a collection of insects, principally economic, duly classified in the orders and the families covered by the lectures, and also a note-book containing an account of the practical work done in connection with the course, such as observations on rearing, notes on insects which should not be less than three. Identification of insect pests.

The note-books will be signed by the Principal before they are presented to the examiner.

Candidates will be examined either orally or practically on the work recorded in the note-book and on the insect collection.

### MYCOLOGY.

#### *Plant pests and plant diseases.*

(1) Plant diseases not caused by parasitic plants or animals. Their symptoms and their treatment.

(2) Plant diseases caused by fungi.

(3) Flowering plant parasites. Their symptoms and their treatment. *Striga*, *loranthus*, *orobanche*, *cuscuta*.

The nature of fungi.—The position of fungi in the vegetable kingdom. Structure of vegetative parts of fungi. The reproduction of fungi. Forms of sporopores and spores. Polymorphism, "biologic forms". Dissemination of fungi. Parasitism, saprophytism, symbiosis and nutricism. Heteroecium, specialization of parasitism. Infection. Immunity, effect of the parasite on host tissues. Causation of disease, diseases, and conditions favouring them.

Principles of the control of plant diseases. Preparations and practical application of fungicides.

Classification. General characters of the main classes. Phycomycetes, Ascomycetes, Basidiomycetes, Deuteromycetes. A detailed study of the important diseases of agricultural and horticultural crops; with special reference to those of Central Provinces.

### PRACTICAL EXAMINATION.

The candidates must be prepared to identify diseases of plants of economic value, to show a working knowledge of the methods, apparatus and preparation of fungicides used in controlling plant diseases.

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EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF LICENTATE  
OF TEACHING (for 1928).

1. The examination shall consist of two parts—

PART I.—Written examination, consisting of the following papers :—

- (1) Principles of Education.
- (2) Methods of teaching in general.
- (3) Methods of teaching particular subjects.
- (4) School Organization and Hygiene.

PART II.—Practical teaching. The practical teaching of the candidates will be judged by—

- (1) Their teaching during their year of training.
- (2) A final test; two lessons to be given, of which one must be on English or Science.

2. In addition to Part I and Part II of the examination, candidates will be required to have completed satisfactorily courses in the following at the Spence Training College :—

- (1) Physical Training.
- (2) Pedagogical Drawing.
- (3) English Phonetics.

A certificate to this effect from the Principal of the Training College shall accompany every application for admission to the examination.

3. Marks and classification shall be as follows :—

PART I.—Maximum	...	200
For each paper	...	50
PART II.—Maximum	...	200
For teaching during the year, as assessed by the Principal of the Training College	...	100
For final test	...	100

	Part I.	Part II.
Class I	... 120	160
Class II	... 80	120
Class III	... 64	80

4. In order to obtain the L. T. degree, a candidate must pass in each part. If a candidate fails in Part I only, he may appear again in that part on payment of a fee of Rs. 20. If he fails in Part II, he can re-appear as provided for in paragraph 3 of the ordinance.

The scope of the subjects shall be as indicated below :—

#### PART I.

1. *Principles of Education.*—Aims and ideals of education, with some account of their historical development, the educational agencies, periods of development, educational values of different types of experience, transfer of training.

Relation of psychology to education, reactions, sensation and perception, imagination, memory and association, the thinking process, instincts and habits, interest and attention; influence of the unconscious on behaviour; ideals and character.

Books recommended—

Bagley : The Educative Process.

Colvin : The Learning Process.

James : Talks to Teachers.

2. *Methods of teaching in general.*—Types of lessons, habit formation and acquirement of skill, acquirement of knowledge, inductive and deductive methods, Herbartian method, class teaching and individual work, group work, home work, heuristic method, purposive and incidental learning, syllabuses, notes of lessons, exposition, illustration, questioning, correction, examinations; modern educational tendencies and developments.

Books recommended—

Davis : The Young Teachers' Primer.

Bagley : The Educative Process (Part VI).

Mackenzie : Instruction in Indian Secondary Schools.

Findlay : Principles of Class Teaching.

Raymont : Principles of Teaching.

3. *Methods of teaching particular subjects.*—Candidates must take two of the subjects of the secondary school curriculum, approved by the Principal of the Training College of which English or Science must be one.

The course in each subject will include the following:—

Aim and value of teaching the subject, correlation with other subjects, preparation of syllabuses, appropriate methods of teaching each branch of the subject in the different classes, writing outline notes of lessons on given topics.

4. *School Organization and Hygiene.*—The organization of secondary schools with some reference to primary schools, staff and classes, curriculum, time-table, records, class-room management, discipline, hostel management, parental co-operation, social life and corporate feeling in the school.

Elementary knowledge of the structure of the human body especially the organs of sight and hearing, the first laws of health and sanitation, infectious diseases, their signs and prevention, common accidents and their treatment, site and construction of school buildings, lighting and ventilation of class-rooms, furniture and equipment, good and bad postures.

Bagley: *Class-room Management* (Part I).

Wren: *Indian School Organization*.

Porter: *School Hygiene and the Law of Health* (Longmans).

Foster: *Primer of Physiology*.

Lyster: *School Hygiene* (U. T. Press).

## PART II.

*Practical teaching*—The practical teaching of candidates will be judged by—

1. Their teaching during the year of training.
2. A final test; two lessons to be given, of which one must be on English or Science.

In addition to Part I and Part II of the examination, candidates will be required to have completed satisfactorily Spence Training College courses in the following:—

1. Physical Training.
2. Pedagogical Drawing.
3. English Phonetics.

A certificate to this effect from the Principal of Spence Training College will be required on the applications for admission to the examination.

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**BACHELOR OF LAWS EXAMINATION.**

The following shall be the subjects for the Previous and the Final Examinations, respectively :—

*Previous Examination.*

- (1) Jurisprudence.
- (2) Constitutional Law.
- (3) Roman Law.
- (4) Law of Contracts.
- (5) Law of Evidence.
- (6) Criminal Law and Procedure.
- (7) Law relating to Persons and Torts

*Final Examination.*

- (1) Hindu Law.
- (2) Mahomedan Law.
- (3) Law of Land Tenures.
- (4) Law relating to Property.

## (4) The Law of Contract—

- (i) Anson's Contract.
- (ii) Indian Contract Act (No. IX) of 1872 (with Pollock and Mulla's commentary).
- (iii) University Selection of Leading Cases.

## (5) The Law of Evidence—

- (i) Indian Evidence Act of 1882.
- (ii) Phipson's Evidence.
- (iii) Law of Evidence by Messrs Ramlal Ranchhoddas and Dhurmlal Keshavlal Thakore.
- (iv) University Selection of Leading Cases.

## (6) Criminal Law and Procedure—

- (i) Penal Code omitting punishments.
- (ii) Criminal Procedure Code
- (iii) University Selection of Leading Cases.

## (7) The Law relating to Persons and Torts—

- (i) Act IX of 1875.
- (ii) Campbell's Principles of English Law (Chapters IV, V, VIII, XII—XV).
- (iii) Salmond's Tort.
- (iv) Guardian and Wards Act (No. VIII) of 1890, sections 5, 6, 17, 29 and 30.
- (v) University Selection of Leading Cases.

*For the Final Examination of 1928 and 1929.*

## (1) Hindu Law—

- (i) Mayne or Trevelyan's Hindu Law.
- (ii) Golap Shastri's Hindu Law.
- (iii) University Selection of Leading Cases.

## (2) Mahomedan Law—

- (i) Mulla's Principles of Mahomedan Law or Amir Ali's Student's Handbook of Mahomedan Law.
- (ii) Abdur Rahim's Principles of Mahomedan Jurisprudence (T. L. L. for 1907), Chapters 1, 6, 8, 11 and 12.
- (iii) University Selection of Leading Cases.

## (3) The Law of Land Tenures—

- (i) The Central Provinces Tenancy Act, and
- (ii) The Central Provinces Land Revenue Act (selected portions) and the Berar Land Revenue Code (selected portions).

- (ii) The Easement Act.
- (iii) Student's Edition of the Law of Limitation by K. J. Rustumji.
- (iv) University Selection of Leading Cases.

NOTE.—Wherever an Act is mentioned it means an Act with all subsequent amendments.

### LIST OF LEADING CASES IN LAW.

Candidates for the Law Examinations are expected to possess a general knowledge of the following cases. Those marked with an asterisk are to be studied in the original judgments as expositions of important legal principles:—

#### FOR PREVIOUS LAW EXAMINATION.

##### *Constitutional Law.*

1. The Empress v. Burrah, I. L. R., 4 Cal., 172 P. C.
- \*2. The Secretary of State for India v. Moment, I. L. R., 40 Cal., 391 P. C.
- \*3. Wise v. Dunning, (1902) I. K. B., 167.
- \*4. Rex v. Halliday, (1917) 86 L. J. R., K. B., 1119. Lord Shaw's judgment (pp. 1129—1145) = (1917) L. R. A. C., pp. 276—305.

##### *Contract.*

- \*1. Carlill v. The Carbolic Smoke Ball Co., Law Reports (1893), 1 Q. B., 256.
- \*2. Mohori Bibee v. Dharmodas Ghose, I. L. R., 30 Cal. 539 P. C.
- \*3. Hadley v. Baxendale, King's Bench, 1854, 9 Exch., 341
- \*4. Muthukrishna v. Sankarlingum, I. L. R., 36 Mad., 229
- F. B. Referring order of Sadasiva Ayyar, J., only.
5. Sherjan Khan v. Alimoodin, I. L. R., 43 Cal., 511.

##### *Evidence.*

1. Chandra Kunwar v. Chaudhri Narpal Singh, I. L. R., 29 All., 184, 185 P. C.
2. Mukundram v. Dayaram, 10 N. L. R., 44.
- \*3. Maung Kyin v. Ma Shwe La, I. L. R., 45 Cal., 320 P. C.
- \*4. Saratchandra Dey v. Gopalchandra Laha, I. L. R., 20 Cal., 296 P. C. Estoppel.

*Criminal Law.*

- \*1. Subrahmania Ayyar v. King-Emperor, 25 Mad., 61 P. C.
2. Govinda v. King-Emperor, I. L. R., 1 Bom., 342.
- \*3. Ganorilal v. Queen-Empress, I. L. R., 16 Cal., 206.
4. Palani Goundon. v. Emperor, I. L. R., 42 Mad., 547.

*Law relating to Persons and Torts.*

- \*1. Kamawati v. Digbijai Singh, I. L. R., 43 All., 525 P. C.
- \*2. Annie Besant v. Narayan Aya, I. L. R., 38 Mad., 807 P. C.
3. Gaya Prasad v. Bhagat Singh, I. L. R., 30 All., 525 P. C.
- \*4. Quinn v. Leathem, (1901) A. C., 495.
- \*5. Rylands v. Fletcher, L. R., 3 H. L., 330.
6. Davis v. Mann, 10 M. and W., 546; 62 Revised Reports, 698.
7. Nocton v. Ashburton, 83 Law Journal Report, Ch. P. 784 (H. of L.).

## FOR FINAL LAW EXAMINATION.

*Hindu Law.*

1. Ram Pergash' Singh v. Dahan Bibi, I. L. R., 3 Patna, 152.
- \*2. Balwantrao v. Baji Rao, I. L. R., 48 Cal., 30 P. C.
- \*3. Sri Balusu Gurulingaswami v. Sri Balusu Ramalakshmanma, I. L. R., 22 Mad., 398 P. C.
4. Maniram Kolita v. Keri Kokitani, I. L. R., 5 Cal., 776 P. C.
- \*5. Girjabai v. Sadashiv Dhundiraj, I. L. R., 43 Cal., 1031 P. C., 12 N. L. R., 113.
- \*6. Hanumanprasad Panday v. Babooee Munraj Kunwari, 6 Moo. I. A., 393; 18 Suth. W. R., 81 (footnote).
7. Brijnarain v. Mangal Prasad, I. L. R., 46 All., 95 P. C.
8. Gokul Chand v. Hukum Chand, I. L. R., 2 Lahore, 40 P. C.

9. Lallu Bhai v. Mankuarbai, I. L. R., 2 Bom., 388 at p. 410, affirmed by the Privy Council in I. L. R., 5 Bom., 110.

\*10. Ramchandra v. Vinayak, I. L. R., 42 Cal., 384 P. C.; 10 N. L. R., 112.

11. Debi Prasad v. Galap Bhagat, I. L. R., 40 Cal., 721 F. B.

12. Kinchapa v. Girimallappa, I. L. R., 48 Bom., 569 P. C.

#### *Mahomedan Law.*

\*1. Abdul Kadir v. Salima, I. L. R., 8 All., 149 F. B.

\*2. Muhammad Allahdad Khan v. Muhammad Ismaial Khan, I. L. R., 10 All., 289. Judgment of Mahmood, J., only (pp. 324—343).

3. Jinjira Khatun v. Mahomad Fakirulla, I. L. R., 49 Cal., 477.

4. Mustt. Maina Bibi and others v. Chaudhari Vakil Ahmed and others, 30 Calcutta Weekly Notes, 673 P. C.

#### *Civil Procedure.*

\*1. B. Bayyan Naidu v. B. Suryanarayan, I. L. R., 37 Mad., 70 F. B.

\*2. Kalipada v. Hari Mohan, I. L. R., 44 Cal., 627.

3. Zain-ul-Abdin v. Muhammad Asgher Ali, 10 All., 166 P. C.

4. Kishandas v. Rachhappa, I. L. R., 33 Bom., 644 (653-654).

#### *Land Tenures.*

\*1. Ragho v. Sadoo, 6 N. L. R., 6.

\*2. Moti Chand v. Ikramullah Khan, I. L. R., 39 All., 173 P. C.

3. Ramkrishnapuri v. Tanba, 19 N. L. R., 59.

#### *Limitation.*

1. Rudra Kant v. Nobe Kishore, I. L. R., 9 Cal., 663 F. B.

2. Soni Ram v. Kanhaiya Lal, I. L. R., 35 All., 227 P. C.

\*3. Secretary of State for India v. Chellikani Rama Rao, I. L. R., 39 Mad., 617 P. C.

\*4. Kalyandappa v. Chanbasappa, 28 Cal. W. Notes, 666 P. C.

*Easement.*

1. Framji Shapurji v. Framji Edulji, I. L. R., 39 Bom., 319.
2. Paul v. Robson, I. L. R., 39 Cal., 59.
- \*3. Adi Narayan v. Ramudu, I. L. R., 37 Mad., 304.

*Transfer of Property.*

1. Bharat Ramanuj v. Srinath Chandra Saho, I. L. R., 49 Cal., 220.
2. Webb v. Macpherson, I. L. R., 31 Cal., 57 P. C.
- \*3. Gokuldas v. Puranmal, I. L. R., 10 Cal., 1035 P. C.
- \*4. Beni Ram v. Kundun Lall, I. L. R., 21 All., 496 P. C.
- \*5. Raja Kishan Datt v. Mumtaz Ali, I. L. R., 5 Cal., 198 P. C.
6. Varada Pillai v. Jeevarathnammal, I. L. R., 43 Mad., 244 P. C.
7. Ananda Mohun v. Gour Mohan, I. L. R., 50 Cal., 929 P. C.

*Equity.*

1. Nogendra Bala Dasi v. Dinanath Mahist, I. L. R., 51 Cal., 299 P. C.
- \*2. Baluswami v. Lakshmana, I. L. R., 44 Mad., 605 F. B.
- \*3. Vizagapatam Sugar Co. v. Muthurama Reddi, I. L. R., 46 Mad., 919 F. B.
4. Keramattalla v. Keramattalla, 23 Cal. W. N., 118 (122-123).

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MASTER OF LAWS EXAMINATION.

The conditions governing admission to the examination will be found given in the University Calendar (pages 138—140 of the Calendar for 1925-26).

The paper on each subject will consist of two sections A and B,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hours being allowed for each section with an interval of one hour between them.

Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects, namely :—

- (i) Jurisprudence and Principles of Legislation;
- (ii) Principles and History of Roman Law;
- (iii) Principles of Equity, including Trusts and Specific Relief,

and any two of the following subjects, namely :—

- (a) Hindu Law.
- (b) Mahomedan Law.
- (c) The Law of Contracts and Torts.
- (d) The Law relating to the Transfer of Immoveable Property and the Law of Prescription and Easement.
- (e) The Law of Wills and Intestate Succession other than succession under Hindu and Mahomedan Law.
- (f) Public International Law
- (g) Private International Law
- (h) Constitutional Law and History (British and Indian).
- (i) Law relating to Land Tenures in British India and Berar.

One paper on each of the five subjects as aforesaid shall be set each of which shall carry 100 marks.

The scope of the subject is roughly indicated by the following legislative enactments and text-books which are recommended for the guidance of candidates reading for the examination but it must be distinctly understood that questions will not necessarily be confined to the books specified and, further, that wherever an Act is mentioned it means the Act with all *subsequent amendments* together with the rules, if any, made thereunder :—

(i) Jurisprudence and Principles of Legislation,

Salmond: Jurisprudence.

Frederic Harrison: Jurisprudence—Science of Legal Method (Modern Legal Philosophy Series, Vol. IX).

Miraglia: Comparative Legal Philosophy (Modern Legal Philosophy Series, Vol. III).

Berolzheimer: World's Legal Philosophies (Modern Legal Philosophy Series, Vol. II).

Lee: Historical Jurisprudence.

Maine: Village Communities.

Holmes: Common Law.—Evolution of Law Series, Vols. I to III (edited by Kocourek and Wigmore).—Continental Legal History Series, Vol. I (General Survey).—Continental Legal History Series, Vol. II (Great Jurists of the World).

Bentham: Theory of Legislation (edited by Dumount and translated by Atkinson, Oxford Press Series).

(ii) Principles and History of Roman Law.

Gains: Institute (translated by Poste).

Justinian: Institutes (translated by Moyle).

Sohm: Institutes (translated by Lodlie).

Muirhead: Roman Law.

Sherman: Roman Law in the Modern World.

Buckland: Text-book of Roman Law.

(iii) Principles of Equity, including Trusts and Specific Relief.

Langdell: Brief Survey of Equity Jurisdiction.

Story: Equity Jurisprudence.

Underhill: Law of Trusts.



- Agnew : Law of Trusts (Tagore Law Lectures, 1881).  
 White and Tudor : Leading Cases in Equity (8th Edition);  
 Fry : Specific Performance.  
 Satish Chandra Banerjee : The Law of Specific Relief in British India (Tagore Law Lectures, 1906).  
 The Specific Relief Act, 1877 (Act I of 1877) (Collett's Edition).  
 The Indian Trustees Act, 1866 (Act XXVII of 1866).  
 The Trustees and Mortgages Powers Act, 1866 (Act XXVIII of 1866).  
 The Indian Trusts Act, 1882 (Act II of 1882).  
 Lewen on Trust.

(iv) (a) Hindu Law.

- Manu : Institutes, Chapters I, III, VII, VIII, IX and Sacred Books of the East, Vol. XXV.  
 Yajñavalkya : Institutes, Book II, on Vyavahara or Positive Law (Mandlik's translation).  
 Vijñāneshvara : Mitakshara (Vyāhāra Adhyāya Gharpure's translation) and so much of the Achar Kanda as deals with Sapinda relationship (Gharpure or Golap Shastri or J. C. Ghosh's translation), also Jain Law "Bhadra Bahu Samhita" by Mr. J. L. Jaini.  
 Nitakantha : Vyavahara Mayukha (Mandlik's translation).  
 Mitra Mishra : Virmitrodaya (Golap Shastri's translation).  
 Jimutavahana : Dayabhaga (Colbrook's translation).  
 Nanda Pandita : Dattaka Mimamsa (Sunderland's translation).  
 Kuvera : Dattaka Chandrika (Sunderland's translation).  
 Devendra Bhatta : Smriti Chandrika.  
 Gooroo Dass Banerjee : Marriage and Stridhana (Tagore Law Lectures, 1878).  
 Golap Chandra Sarkar : Adoption (Tagore Law Lectures, 1881).  
 Rajkumar Sarvadhikari : Inheritance (Tagore Law Lectures, 1880).  
 Saraswati : Endowments (Tagore Law Lectures, 1897).  
 Hari Singh Gour : Hindu Code.  
 Mayne : Hindu Law and Usage.  
 Priya Nath Sen : Hindu Jurisprudence.

## (iv) (b) Mahomedan Law.

Serajuddin: Al Sirajiya.

Baillie: Digest of Mahomedan Law, Sunni and Shia. Vols. I and II.

Ameer Ali: Mahomedan Law, Vols. I and II.

Wilson: Digest of Anglo-Mahomedan Law.

Abdur Rahman: Institutes of Musalman Law.

Abdur Rahim: Principles of Mahomedan Jurisprudence (Tagore Law Lectures, 1907).

Tyabji: Mahomedan Law.

## (iv) (c) Law of Contracts and Torts.

The Indian Contract Act (Act of 1872) (Pollock and Mulla's edition).

Pollock: Principles of Contract.

Pollock: Torts.

Street: Foundations of Legal Liabilities.

Finch: Cases on Contracts.

Kenny: Cases on Torts.

Mayne: On Damages.

Benjamin: Sale of Personal Property.

Spencer Bower: Actionable Misrepresentation and Actionable Nondisclosure.

Clark and Lindsell: Torts.

## (iv) (d) Law relating to transfer of Immoveable Property and Law of Prescription and Easements.

Gour: Law of Transfer in British India.

Dart: Vendors and Purchasers.

Ghosh: Law of Mortgages (Tagore Law Lectures, 1876).

Goddard: On Easements.

Rustomjee: Limitation and Prescription.

Cyprian Williams: Vendors and Purchasers.

Fishers: Mortgage.

Peacock: Law of Easement in British India.

Darby and Bosanquet: Limitation.

The Transfer of Property Act (Act of 1882).

The Indian Limitation Act (Act IX of 1908).

The Indian Easements Act.

(iv) (e) The Law of Wills and Intestate Succession other than succession under the Hindu and Mahomedan Law.

Underhill and Strahan: On the Interpretation of Wills and Settlements.

Theobald: Law of Wills.

Ingpen: Law of Executors.

Henderson: Law of Wills (Tagore Law Lectures, 1887).

Asutosh Mukhopadhyay: The Law of Perpetuities in British India (Tagore Law Lectures, 1898).

The Indian Succession Act, XXXIX of 1925.

Vaughan Hawkins: On Wills.

(iv) (f) Public International Law.

Hall: International Law.

Wheaton: International Law.

Pitt-Coffett: Leading Cases and Opinions on International Law.

(iv) (g) Private International Law.

Foot: Private International Jurisprudence.

Nelson: Private International Jurisprudence.

Westlake: Private International Law.

Dicey: Conflict of Laws.

(iv) (h) Constitutional Law and History (British and Indian).

Anson: Law and Custom of the Constitution.

Dicey: Constitutional Law.

Ilberts: Government of India.—Brief Historical Survey of Parliamentary Legislation in India.

Eggar: Government of India.

P. Mukerjee: Constitution of the Government of India.

P. Mukerjee: Documents.

Norton and Ghose: Laws accepting the Rights and Liabilities of the Indian People.

K. P. Jayaswal: Hindu Polity.

Dicey: Relation between Law and Public opinion in England.

Stubbs: Constitutional History.

Hallam: Constitutional History.

Erskine Mery: Constitutional History.

Government of India Act, 1919.

(iv) (i) Law relating to Land Tenures in British India and Berar.

Berar Land Revenue Code.

Land Revenue Code, Bombay (Local Act V of 1879).

Bengal Tenancy (Local Act VIII of 1885).

N.-W. P. Tenancy (Local Act II of 1901).

N.-W. P. and Oudh Land Revenue Act, 1901.

Fielden: Law of Landlord and Tenant.

Maine: Village Communities.

Baden-Powell: Land System of British India.

Baden-Powell: Indian Village Community.

The C. P. Tenancy Act with case law thereon.

The C. P. Land Revenue Act with case law thereon, with special reference to the history of the development of the rights of the landlords and of the tenants in the Central Provinces as gathered from previous customary and statute law on the subject.